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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

Inauguration Bunting Flies

Behind the Bunting: Ideals

They're Enduring Things

¶ American democracy claims its day. The President of the United States takes his oath of office; pledges himself to uphold the Constitution; strikes the keynote of Administration objectives. Washington, bedecked in bunting dampened by three days of rain, is host to throngs of visitors from the 48 states of the Union. The inaugural parade—minus the colorful marching clubs of former years, but bright with the pomp of uniforms, rhythmic with the tread of military boots, vibrant with the blare of bands—swings down Pennsylvania Avenue. It's the sort of show that sends a superficial thrill of patriotism coursing through the crowds. But true patriotism, having partaken of this heady draft, reveals itself in a people's loyalty to ideals, their devotion to those higher ethics which alone make nations great.

¶ America loves a parade. But behind the flag waving and the cheers there resides something seldom blazoned in the press, seldom voiced in crowds, but nevertheless a vital, living thing—a common love of liberty, a common respect for justice, a common acceptance of equality. Through trials and threats and the clamor of false prophets these attributes have held her steady—and will hold so long as her citizens refuse to allow these lights to grow dim.

¶ More than inauguration focuses attention on Washington and demands vision keen enough to see beyond the bunting. While soldiers on parade mark the tempo for many a country, the influences that make for peace are, in the long run, more likely to emanate from the atmosphere of overalls and honest sweat than from gold braid and trumpet notes. Much significance, therefore, rests on the economic side of world relations and in the internal efforts toward labor adjustments, now coming to the fore in America's capital.

¶ The expected appointment of Dr. Henry Grady to the League of Nations Economic Committee; the visit of Walter Runciman, president of the British Board of Trade; the coming of Georges Bonnet as French Ambassador to the United States, all contribute to a feeling that the democratic nations are taking a realistic view toward the causes of war and are seeking basic solutions.

¶ Dr. Grady's appointment will mean that an expert on trade agreements will represent the United States in what will probably be a broadening of the League toward the raw materials distribution problem—a contributory cause for much international discontent. The visit of Mr. Runciman is expected to point the arrow for or against Anglo-American debt and trade agreements, but more than this is the probability of at least a tentative understanding as to mutual interests in event of war. M. Bonnet's appointment brings to Washington an experienced participant in economic aspects of the League. Shaken well together and allowed to sit in the sun, these items would indicate that a stronger elastic is being woven into the economic bands which tie Washington to Geneva and the major European capitals. Less bunting and more bending may be the rule.

¶ Making a world safe for its citizens includes more than alliances. First comes the necessity of setting one's own house in order. While labor troubles in America are not so acute or widespread as headlines would suggest, the issues involved in both the motor and the maritime strikes are vital. Behind it all is the question whether America's forward march shall be halted by any one class—monied or muscled. In a nation where justice is revered, it is as essential to insist that justice include the business class as the working class, and vice versa.

¶ Temporarily interest in the strikes is fixed on New York, Washington and San Francisco. In the first city conferences between the heads of the General Motors Corporation go on. In Washington union officials confer with John L. Lewis, head of the C. I. O. In San Francisco the maritime strike is stalemated. There is but one decision which would solve the trouble permanently for all hands. That is the decision to stick to Principle, despite the urge of profits, personalities or precedents.

¶ And what about Europe today? Tut, tut! This is America's day. Europe is having another spell of diplomatic indisposition. Just as, with skies cloudy for the inauguration, Americans carry on sure of the returning sun—so Europeans, familiar with these tiffs in diplomatic negotiations, carry on awaiting the return of calmer thoughts. The leaders do not lack intelligence. Behind the European bunting, too, there's a fundamental urge toward righteousness. Wait. Have faith. Let the parade pass before making decisions.

Power Concessions Curbed in Mexico

By the Associated Press

Mexico, D. F., Jan. 20

The newspaper Nacional published a presidential decree yesterday limiting future concessions to operate electric power plants in Mexico to "semi-official organizations or consumers' co-operatives composed entirely of Mexicans."

The authoritative paper said the decree, issued under sweeping powers granted President Cardenas by the Congress which adjourned Dec. 31, constituted the first step toward nationalization of the power industry.

Compromise Plan Advanced to End Power Squabble

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 — A compromise power program enjoying bi-partisan support in Congress was laid before the new five-man National Power Policy committee here today as that group undertook to meet the President's hurry-up order for a comprehensive, national power policy in legislative terms within the short space of two weeks.

The first session of the committee held yesterday afternoon was the signal for a renewed outburst of publicity barrages by the opposing factions in the acute power controversy. On the one hand Dr. Harry W. Laidler, executive director of the League for Industrial Democracy, called for complete socialization of the power industry throughout the United States. On the other, utility spokesmen here insisted that they did not break the truce in the Tennessee valley—a charge against them which precipitated the decision of the President to obtain at once a permanent formula for handling relations between public and private ownership interests.

Compromise Formula

Into this conflict the first conciliatory note was injected by four northwestern senators who sent to the committee a program or formula based on the fuller experience which the Northwest has had in public ownership in the power industry than other parts of the country.

It is in the form of a bill prepared by Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon, Republican leader in the Senate, which was originally drafted to provide for the sale and distribution of electric power produced at the Bonneville dam now nearing completion. It is presented to the President's committee now, however, as a model for treatment of all such projects by the Federal Government.

Provisions of Bill

Under its provisions Bonneville power would be sold to any and all purchasers—including private companies—with the qualification, however, that municipalities and co-operatives have preference over private companies. All such sales would be subject to the authority of the Federal Power Commission which would be elevated into a national rate-making agency.

From the point of view of the utilities this proposal would scarcely be termed a "compromise." But it is based on the assumption that public and private distribution systems can and will continue to live and operate side by side as they have done successfully in the Northwest. In the sense that it does not attempt to completely socialize the industry as the extreme liberals propose, it represents a distinct compromise proposal all the more notable because of the increasing pressure being exerted on the President to permit the Tennessee Valley Authority to push ahead with the plans of its power policy drafter,

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Hope Revived For Accord In Motor Strike

Mediators and Leaders on Both Sides Converge on Washington

New Approach

All the chief parties to the automobile strike dispute were converging on Washington today, following a nine-hour ground - breaking conference yesterday between Secretary Perkins, Governor Murphy of Michigan, C. I. O. Chairman John L. Lewis and Federal Conciliator James F. Dewey.

At Detroit, Homer S. Martin and John Brophy, strike leaders, planned to entrain for Washington.

From New York city it was announced that Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of General Motors Corporation, and William S. Knudsen, executive vice-president, had conferred and took a morning train for the capital.

A master conference may be in prospect, with federal mediation becoming always more extensive.

Meanwhile, settlement of strikes at two plants supplying Ford and Chrysler, the Briggs Manufacturing Company at Detroit and the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company at Pittsburgh, favored the CIO which wishes to confine the strike to General Motors, placing that corporation at competitive disadvantage.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Jan. 20—The one so-called irreconcilable issue in the General Motors strike shows signs of crumbling.

Sentiment is undoubtedly taking shape among strike leaders for a modification of the union's demand for recognition as the sole bargaining agency of all employees.

Meantime the company's labor policy is being interpreted within the automobile industry as elastic enough to yield adjustment.

Basis of Settlement

As a basis of settlement of the question of union status in the company, the agreement obtained by the Automobile Workers' Union in the Bendix strike of two months ago is being considered among union tacticians.

It is a good guess that the Bendix union contract will eventually be offered by the union as a compromise when negotiations get to that point.

The Bendix plan has features which, according to analysis, would fit in with the labor position of the corporation as it stands today. The Bendix settlement does not give exclusive representation of employees to the Auto Workers' Union and it recognizes the right of individuals to their choice of ways in dealing with the company.

Provisions of Contract

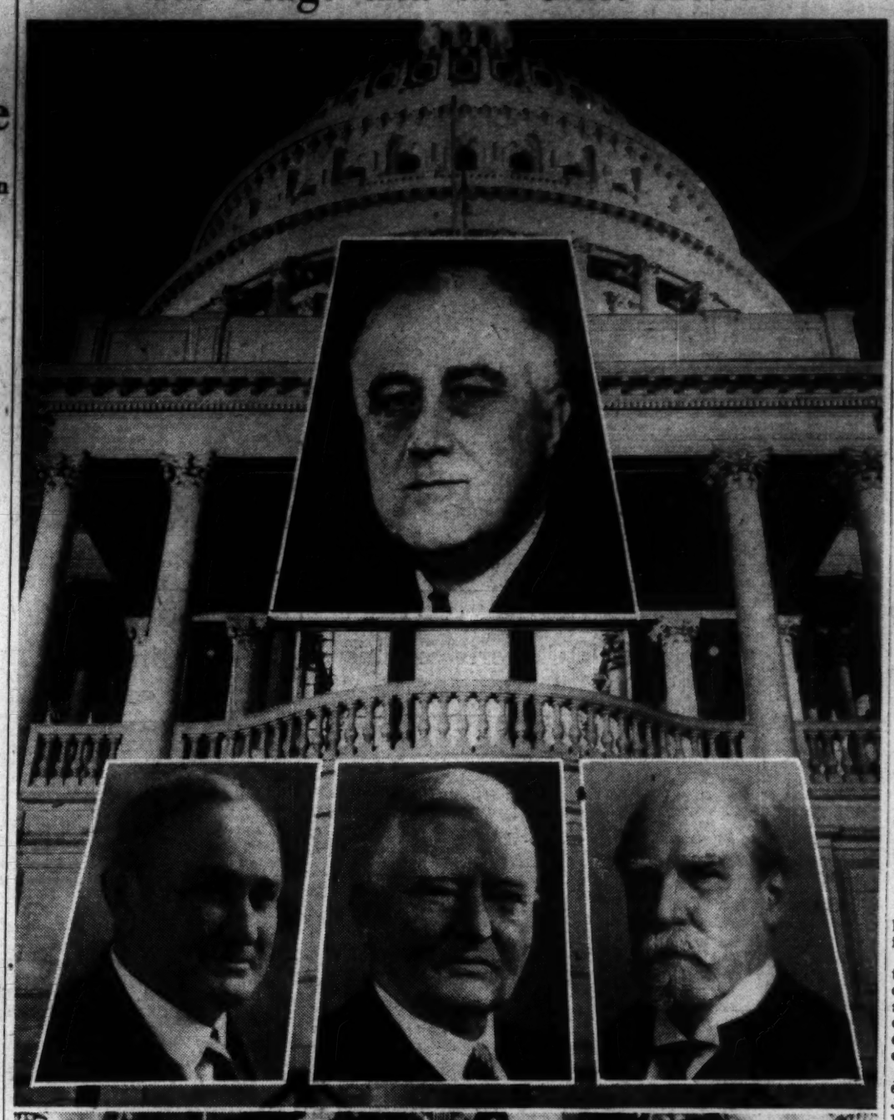
The nub of the Bendix contract from the union standpoint is that the Bendix Corporation cannot finally agree with any other group of its employees without first reaching a similar agreement with the Automobile Workers' Union.

It is deducible from the colective bargaining procedure of General Motors that this proposition would also be acceptable, with one vital limiting provision. Apparently General Motors would not object to an Automobile Workers' Union veto, if the same veto rights were extended to other labor organizations of its employees.

At that the strikers would balk. Their veto at Bendix is exclusive. If they propose a Bendix settle-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

The Stage and the Chief Actors



International; © Harris & Ewing **The Administration Starts Another Four Years**

Top—Platform Where President Roosevelt Took His Second Oath of Office. Top Inset—The President. Bottom—President Roosevelt Taking the Oath of Office in 1933. Bottom Inset, Left to Right—Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, Majority Leader; John N. Garner, Vice-President; Charles E. Hughes, Chief Justice of the United States

Eden Renews Plea to Reich For Co-operation on Spain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 20—Clarification of the British Government's policy toward Spain was attempted by British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's speech in the Commons yesterday.

The Foreign Secretary found it necessary to rebut the charge brought against him in Opposition circles of having consciously sacrificed what might usefully have been employed as a lever against fascist intervention in Spain by unilaterally banning British "volunteers" before any similar action had been taken by Germany or Italy.

Labor Regrets Action

But the fact is still regretted in Labor circles that British law officers should have pronounced such volunteering to be already illegal under existing United Kingdom statutes. It is generally agreed, however, that this could not be ignored in view of the striking instances which Mr. Eden was able to adduce of men here having been recruited for one side or the other under the impression that no offense was thereby being committed.

Less weight is attached to Mr. Eden's further contention that Spanish feeling against foreign intervention of any kind has become so strong that whatever happens no system of Government imposed from the outside can possibly be established permanently in the Iberian Peninsula.

Invitation to Reich

On the other hand reassurance is seen alike in the cordiality of the invitation which he continued to extend to Germany for co-operation in clearing up the Spanish trouble and in the belief he expressed of the prospects of such an outcome having improved.

That the Government now has British public opinion here solidly behind it in its policy regarding the individual interests of its own nationals as subordinate to the exigencies of securing a general European settlement is indicated by the nature of comment heard here today on all sides. The London Times sums this up by declaring this policy to be "the only policy consonant with our traditions."

Eden on Anglo-Italian pact: Page 7; Lisbon refuses London plan: Page 3.

Radek to Face Soviet Charges In Trotzky Plot

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Jan. 20 — Seventeen veteran Bolsheviks who held important government posts until their arrest last summer face trial Saturday on charges equally serious with those for which 16 were executed in August. Since an open trial is announced, it is assumed the defendants have confessed as fully as the previous culprits.

Four men—Karl Radek, prominent journalist; Gregory Sokolinkoff, former Ambassador to Great Britain; Gregory Piatakoff, Vice Commissar of Heavy Industry, and L. P. Serebriakoff, Chief of Highway Administration—are accused of forming an anti-Government center similar to that organized by Kameneff and Zinovieff and also under Trotzky's direct inspiration. Unlike those previously accused, however, these men stood high in the Kremlin's favor until their arrest, and were presumably acquainted with military and other secrets of the greatest importance.

These veteran Bolsheviks who risked their lives before the revolution in the cause of Communism, are accused not only of attempting to undermine the Soviet military power and espionage for capitalist countries but also "seeking to re-establish capitalism and mastery of the bourgeoisie in the Soviet Union." Their conviction would therefore carry the death penalty.

Many others who have been imprisoned for months are not included in this trial. Thirteen defendants mentioned in the August indictment are still under investigation, together with others since arested.

Nikolai Bukharin was dismissed this week from the editorship of Izvestia, although previously cleared in the investigation. The new trial apparently will delay the trial of 30 Germans arrested in recent weeks.

Economics in the News

The Civil Service—Making the Administrative Service Attractive Enough to Young Americans—British System Compared

—By H. B. E.

When Cecil Rhodes established a scholarship fund for American students at Oxford, he imagined that he would be helping in the preparation of young Americans for public service. He underrated the superior lure of business and the professions. Rhodes scholars today are found in American countinghouses, in American newspaper offices, particularly in American law offices; very few have embarked on official careers in Washington.

Many reasons account for this preference for private pursuits. One of them is mentioned in the Brownlow report—the absence of adequate compensation, or, rather, of relatively attractive compensation for government jobs.

Under the New Deal there was somewhat of a change from this youthful apathy toward Washington. Young men flocked to the capital. Many of them turned out to be admirable administrators. But of late they have been returning to their private jobs. And one of the main excuses is the old complaint against government service—the life does not offer the pecuniary rewards commensurate with the job. The administrators could not "afford to stay on." In this way the Administration is suffering from an anaemia which has now become a public concern. Secretary Morgenthau, for instance, is still without an Under Secretary. He can pay only $10,000 for him, and, as he puts it, he wants a man who could earn five times that amount elsewhere.

It was the underlying principle of the Trevelyan-Northcote Report which preceded the setting up of the modern civil service in England that the emoluments of government work should be as attractive as those in private careers. By emoluments the writers of the report did not mean only cash rewards. They meant security of tenure, vacations, pensions, opportunity for promotion, and other advantages that have a pecuniary valuation.

This is one reason that the Civil Service in England attracts the best calibered Britons. It is a career as well paid as it is honored toward which the intellectually gifted boys of Britain gravitate. And, once they have been placed in one or other department, they generally stay there. The turnover of officialdom in Washington would appal Whitehall. It is a constant source of wonder to the British that the Administration in Washington should remain at such a high level of efficiency in the light of the turnover of the administrators.

For a contrast between American and British conditions, let us glance at the highly responsible Inland Revenue Department. The chairman of the British department receives $15,000 a year; his opposite number in the United States, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, receives only $10,000 a year. Even the Briton's deputy gets more than that, namely, $11,000. There are many more Inland Revenue employees earning over $5000 more in Britain than in the United States. The pay of the clerks, or legal advisers to the general commissioners, indeed, may be as high as $15,000.

It is impossible to compare cash rewards obtaining in two different countries without taking into account living standards. A rough estimate would, I suppose, make a $15,000 income in England go as far as $25,000 in the United States. Thus the disparity between British and American salaries is even more marked than is apparent from the salary comparisons.

Furthermore, other emoluments of service are strikingly to the advantage of the Briton. Provision for vacations is far more liberal. The amount of leave is based upon length of service and position in the service. For instance, the Inland Revenue inspectors in charge of the 725 field districts receive on

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

More and Better Airports Called Need of Aviation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20 — What aviation needs today more than anything else is more and better ground facilities, Lieut. Col. W. Sumpter Smith declared at a banquet in connection with Philadelphia's "Air Week," which ended Jan. 16.

The development of aircraft is far ahead of ground facilities, he said—and would probably remain so for some time to come. When the 900 WPA airport projects have been completed, at an estimated cost of $85,000,000, the "minimum requirements of a national airway system will be just about half filled," he continued.

Colonel Smith stated that the proposed new Philadelphia airport at Island road and Tinicum avenue—land being reclaimed now by the WPA—"is an ideal location for an airport when Philadelphia is ready to build it."

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President Promises To Continue Efforts For Common People

Executive Takes Second Oath in Rain But City Is En Fete

Ardor of Crowds Is Undampened

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—Under steady rain, Franklin D. Roosevelt took oath of office shortly after noon today for his second term as President of the United States.

The oath was administered by Mr. Chief Justice Hughes. Just before the ceremony, and on the same outside portico of the Capitol, the oath was administered to John Nance Garner by Sen. Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, Senate Majority Leader. Hitherto Vice-Presidents have taken the oath in the Senate Chamber.

It took only a few minutes to complete the ceremony.

"I, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, do solemnly swear," said Mr. Roosevelt in a firm voice, "that I will faithfully execute the office of the President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

George Washington the First

Besides Mr. Roosevelt, only 30 men have taken the solemn oath, starting with George Washington.

The somber skies lent an austerity to the occasion which it might otherwise have lacked, and accentuated the solemn pageant of the oath-taking. The same mood was emphasized in some of the earlier events of the day.

Chief of these was a quiet, reverent church service at historic old St. John's, not far from the White House. Here gathered Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt, the Garners and members of the Cabinet, following a custom set four years ago. It was like a family affair; there, in the quiet old house of worship, away from the shouting throng, the pressure of office, the hurly-burly of politics, and to the sound of dripping eaves, the supplicating head of the State asked wisdom for the years to come. Curious crowds watched the little church but did not enter.

Help for the Under Dog

There was some of this mood, too, in Mr. Roosevelt's second inaugural. As he spoke, the slanting winter rain could be seen against the wet columns of the Capitol. The speech was temperate and conciliatory. There was mention of an "era of good feeling," a hint of possible later constitutional difficulties but for the most part it was an emphasis on the plight of the underprivileged, a keynote indicating that the next four years would be directed toward the goal of social justice. Such was the mood and temper of the first part of Washington's great quadrennial inaugural show, as Mr. Roosevelt appeared before the shouting, sodden throng which filled Capitol Plaza today and made the address carried into every corner of the nation by radio.

Crowds Laugh at Rain

But neither weather nor the tradition of the occasion could long repress the exuberance of Mr. Roosevelt's exulting followers and big throngs filled the streets, lined the sidewalks, took places in grandstands up and down Pennsylvania avenue, familiary known throughout the District of Columbia as "thav-noo."

Speech Shows Purpose To Keep on With New Deal Aims

Fails to Mention World Peace Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—Lest "the symptoms of prosperity become the portents of disaster" President Roosevelt in his second inaugural address today called for continued action in behalf of "one third of a nation ill-housed, ill-clad, ill-nourished."

The lulling voices of comfort, of opportunism, and of timidity might bid his Administration "tarry a while," the Chief Executive said as he accepted his renewed authority, and present advances had been possible because "the times were on the side of progress."

But, "Have we found our happy valley?" the President asked, as a cold rain descended on the Capitol Plaza. And answered that, while the Republic could remedy bad conditions, it had not done so.

"Here is the challenge to our democracy," he said. "In this nation I see tens of millions of its citizens—a substantial part of its whole population—who at this moment are denied the greater part of what the very lowest standards of today call the necessities of life."

Plight of Many

Then, in blunt paragraphs, he depicted the plight of "one third of a nation."

"It is not in despair that I paint you that picture," said the President. "I paint it for you in hope—because the nation, seeing and understanding the injustice in it, proposes to paint it out."

The historic Roosevelt second inaugural was therefore keyed to no note of exultation. There was little specific congratulation for the road already covered. One sentence, eight words: "Our progress out of the depression is obvious," made up the President's only reference to material achievement.

But his claims for moral achievement were large. "We have always known that heedless self-interest was bad morals," he said, "we know now that it is bad economics. Out of the collapse of a prosperity whose builders boasted their practicality has come the conviction that in the long run economic morality pays.

Then the President made his greatest claim, saying:

"For these reasons I am justified in believing that the greatest change we have witnessed has been the change in the moral climate of America." Hence, he added, "we have set our feet upon the road of enduring progress."

The Money Changers

In his opening paragraph, the President referred to one of the most famous phrases of his first inaugural address, perhaps that phrase considered most militant and aggressive in its call for reform. He had referred to the "money-changers in the temple," and today said: "We of the republic pledged ourselves to drive from the temple of our ancient faith those who had profaned it."

But the phrase this year did not seem to ring out with the same militancy. And all that has happened in the years between, the President described as "writing a new chapter in our book of self-government." "Our tasks in the last four years," he said in another quotable phrase, "did not force democracy to take a holiday."

Again quotably, he said: "We refused to leave the problems of our common welfare to be solved by the winds of chance and the hurricanes of disaster."

Despite the objectives of social progress hewed out by this inaugural address, the President's declarations were almost as important by what he did not say.

There were virtually no references to foreign affairs.

Further, it had been speculated that the President might tackle the problem of constitutional amendment and the Supreme Court. Instead, in a brief reference, he took the same stand he did in his annual message to Congress: That the Constitution is broad enough to permit government to achieve all its legitimate objectives.

The second inaugural seems likely to take its place in history as a broad and general declaration of purpose to press ahead with progressive reform. Militant and aggressive only in its attack on conditions afflicting the under-privileged, the address seems likely in general only to add to the tendencies toward national union which have been epitomized in the catchphrase, "era of good-feeling."

By the absence of any references to labor and its present conflict in strikes, the address took no side and retained its arbitral impartiality if the Federal Government is called upon to help decide the issue between employers and employees. It was, therefore, taken as the declaration of an executive of the whole nation.

Text of the President's inaugural address, and the President and the Supreme Court: Page 6.

Idaho Senator For Extinction Of Auto Radios

BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 20 (AP)—A bill to outlaw automobile radios in Idaho was introduced in the legislature yesterday by a big, outspoken ex-Bostonian who once aspired to William E. Borah's United States Senate seat.

The measure, drawn up by Senator Ralph E. Whitten, veteran Republican Idaho lawmaker and electrical engineer, would make it a misdemeanor to install or operate a radio in any motor vehicle with one exception—police cars.

Senator Whitten says it's his own idea. He knows of no similar law elsewhere.

"Excepting those receiving sets used in police vehicles, these instruments constitute a public nuisance and are a menace to life and property," he declared.

"I have heard radios blaring so loudly that signals from trains or other highway traffic could not be heard, and they have been found to be important factors in many crossing crashes.

"And to give the police exclusive rights to them will provide the peace officers a better-than-even break against the scientific criminals of our day."

Under the bill, any peace officer would be empowered to seize a radio coming within the prohibition. The officer would be required to deliver it to the Probate Court. The judge would be authorized to order the sheriff to destroy it.

Senator Whitten came to Idaho from Boston, Mass., a quarter century ago to engage in placer gold mining. He was an announced candidate for Senator Borah's place in the Senate in 1936, but retired when Senator Borah announced he would seek re-election for a sixth term.

Wireless Idea Anticipated in '54

Radio Comment

Just at the time when the charter is being renewed for the British Broadcasting Corporation, with its 8,000,000 subscribers, there looms out of nineteenth century history the lonely figure of a Dundee weaver who is now acknowledged to have been the first to see the practical possibilities of wireless.

He not only saw its future, but he actually had it in operation across the River Tay, a distance of about two miles, as early as 1854. The weaver, James Bowman Lindsay, later became a professor, and although his research work contributed greatly to the inventions which have proved a boon to the modern world, he was so far ahead of his time that his name almost slipped into oblivion.

Across Bay

Professor Lindsay used water as a conductor, not the atmosphere. He began his experiments in a horse trough. As he progressed and was able to extend his range, he transferred his tests to Carolina Port, a district on the outskirts of Dundee, and on the ponds there succeeded in making a "leap" of 120 feet. Then he took out a patent.

Encouraged by his early success, he still further widened the scope of his investigations. He moved his apparatus to the River Tay; and at a point where the stream widens in its course toward the sea, he was able to communicate from one shore to the other.

Without Wires

Wireless became a serviceable possibility. That the development of this discovery turned in another direction and the atmosphere was ultimately preferred because the resistance was less, is a fact of which later generations are aware. Yet Professor Lindsay had demonstrated the practicability of communication without wires, and the first great obstacle to the success of this inestimable service was overcome.

Professor Lindsay was born at Carmyllie, in Scotland. There he was bred a weaver. But the finger of time, not always swift in obliterating landmarks in slumbering villages of the countryside, has left few traces of the days when his father carried on agricultural pursuits there. Lindsay's training at the loom stood him in good stead when he set forth, with the help of his parents, to obtain an education, for he was able to meet part of his expenses by working during the holidays.

Experiments

His chief study was mathematics, but he carried on, without interruption, his experiments in electricity.

In his formative years, he observed the deep interest which a limited circle was taking in this new discovery. It was natural therefore that his thoughts should turn to this particular field of research. Quietly and unobtrusively he acquired sufficient knowledge to enable him to pursue investigations along the lines of Sir Humphrey Davy's researches.

In 1834, he fashioned a crude electrical contrivance with which he illuminated his own house. The light was poor compared with that which electricity, in its multifarious forms, provides today. Yet it was the forerunner of one of the greatest advances of the age, a fact which apparently escaped the people of his time.

Before his wireless experiments came to fruition, Professor Lindsay suggested, in 1845, an extension of the electric telegraph to the United States. Not only did he work out in elaborate detail the cost of laying the cable and the expense involved in material and labor, but he put forward a plan by which the expenditure could be considerably reduced.

This project included the provision of stations at a distance of about 20 miles apart, these stations to serve as links in a wireless chain across the ocean. How the stations were to be anchored is a point on which the records are silent.

A look back to a year when he was in the heyday of activity will perhaps reveal better than anything else his own aspirations and the temper of the period in which he lived. Take the following advertisement, which appeared in the Dundee Advertiser on April 11, 1834:

Predicted

"James Bowman Lindsay resumes classes for cultivating the intellectual and historical portions of knowledge and instruction on April 14, 1834, in South Tay street, Dundee. In a few weeks' hence a course of lectures will be formed on frictional, galvanic and voltaic electricity, magnetism and electromagnetism.

"The battery, already powerful, is undergoing daily augmentation. The light obtained from it is intense, bright, and the number of lights may be increased without limit. A large number of wheels may be turned and small weights raised over pulleys. Houses and towns will in a short time be lighted by electricity instead of gas, and heated by it instead of coal; and machinery will be worked by it instead of steam; and at a trifling expense."

The accuracy of the prophecy needs no emphasis. But the interest in the advertisement lies in the negligible stir which its contents caused. Two years later a public lecture at which Professor Lindsay exhibited his new light likewise drew small notice. From available records it would appear that the public was more impressed with the opening of the Utica-Schenectady railroad in the United States, a line of steel 70 miles in length, than it was with this important electrical development.

W. W. C.

230-MILE SHORT-CUT to FLORIDA AND THE SOUTH

Drive to Baltimore over excellent roads—and on to one of the modern Old Bay Line Steamers. No bother—no draining of gas. Rest and relax while you and your car travel to Norfolk, eliminating fatigue of a 230-mile drive.

JUST OVERNIGHT

Leave BALTIMORE 6:30 P. M., arrive NORFOLK 6:30 A. M. Enjoy a superb dinner—music, dancing, games, refreshing sleep. Drive away from the dock next morning without delay.

Autos any make $4 | One-Way Fare $4 | Round Trip 30 Days $5

Special fare Fri and Sats., $3.50. Outside stateroom $1.75, others to $4.50. Staterooms SAME PRICE for one or more persons.

RESERVATIONS SHOULD BE MADE IN ADVANCE

Write for illustrated booklet, "Save 230-Miles" with road map and complete information. R. L. JONES, G. P. A. Old Bay Line, Pier 10, Light St., Baltimore, Md.

OLD BAY LINE

KEEP PETS healthy, handsome and happy

Dr. Ross' DOG AND CAT FOOD

New York Milk Farmers Subscribe for 'Co-op'

GANSEVOORT, N. Y., Jan. 20 (AP) Two hundred farmers from Saratoga and Washington counties rallied Jan. 17 behind a plan to construct a new co-operative milk receiving station. They subscribed nearly $3500 for the project.

Fred L. Gifford, a member of the building committee, said about $15,000 will be required. He added that the attitude of the farmers indicated the fund will be oversubscribed in 30 days.

Record-Holder

Wide World

J. Howard Hughes

In the Cockpit of His "Winged Bullet" After His Transcontinental Record-Breaking Flight

Films in Australia 'Censored' by Board Of Roman Catholics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Taking as its model the American League of Decency, the Roman Catholic Church in Australia has decided to establish a special film reviewing committee to classify all films and pronounce upon them. This action has received the endorsement of the hierarchy at a special conference in Adelaide.

First intimation of the projected work of the committee was given by Archbishop Duhig of Brisbane, when he passed through here after the conference. The central reviewing body, whose headquarters will be in Sydney, will comprise laymen as well as representatives of the clergy.

Because it will be impossible to review every film that enters the country, the committee will be guided by the classification of the American League of Decency.

To make the work of the committee thoroughly effective, it is proposed to extract a promise from all Roman Catholic people, through the parish churches and schools, not to attend films which the committee condemns.

Hughes Elated Over Another Record to List

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP)—America's amazing air-minded millionaire, the 32-year-old Howard Hughes, devoted himself today to sleeping.

The calm, wiry six-footer traveled faster and farther than any other human being in history when his "Winged Bullet" spanned the continent yesterday at a speed of 332 miles an hour.

In his little plane, designed by his own engineer, Richard Palmer, and built in his own factory at Burbank, Calif., he flew 2490 miles in seven hours, 28 minutes, 25 seconds, to break every existing airplane distance speed record in the world.

The only man who ever has flown faster than Mr. Hughes is the Italian, Francesco Agello, who traveled 440.6 miles an hour for less than two miles in a seaplane Oct. 23, 1934. That record was set with an engine designed for about one hour's service.

Mr. Palmer met Mr. Hughes at Newark airport. The two men shook their heads at each other.

"I knew she was fast," Mr. Hughes told his chief engineer, "but I didn't know she was that fast."

"I didn't either," Mr. Palmer confessed.

Albert I. Lodwick of the Curtiss-Wright Corporation, a close friend of Mr. Hughes, was the first to talk to the flier after his landing.

"Say, Howard!" Mr. Lodwick shouted to the pilot, "do you know how fast you traveled?"

"You figure it out, Al," he answered, "you're better at arithmetic than I am."

Aviation experts praised the sportsman's performance. Said one: "I had been thinking these hot jobs were too much for any amateur to handle, but Hughes has proved he can fly with the best of them—and maybe better."

Mr. Hughes is the outright owner of petroleum and manufacturing interests and estates in Texas, California and elsewhere. He formerly was a motion picture producer.

He established the international speed record of 352 miles an hour in six dashes over an official course at Santa Ana, Calif., on Sept. 13, 1935, each dash beating the time of the French speedster, Raymond Delmotte.

Mr. Hughes' silvery "winged bullet," built under his own supervision, is a singleseater monoplane 27 feet long and 25 feet between wing tips. It is equipped with a constant speed controllable pitch propeller, retractable landing gear and several advanced safety devices which led its owner to call it the "fastest practical airplane" in the world.

The producer-flier also holds the speed record of 4 hours, 21 minutes from Miami to New York, set on April 21, 1936, and the Chicago to Los Angeles record of 8 hours, 10 minutes, made on May 14, 1936.

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Bruening Thinks Post-War Chaos Taught Lessons

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 20—Democracy today faces the alternative of fading out of the world picture or making an end everywhere of the economic, legal and psychological conditions of the post-war period, according to Dr. Heinrich Bruening, one-time German Chancellor, who has just brought to a close a series of lectures he delivered at Princeton University under the Vanuxem Foundation.

The post-war chaos forced European nations to search for some "guiding hand" to lead them to rehabilitation, Dr. Bruening said, adding that when this "hand" appeared, the peoples concerned "gave up the democratic ideals for a strong corporate state," believing it would show the way to quick economic recovery.

As soon as this form of government had gained a foothold in 1931, he continued, the results of the study of mass psychology and new propaganda methods "gave a new emotional trend to world politics." The question then was whether or not democracy was doomed by such new emotional trends, he declared.

The "Build-up" Ballyhoo

Dr. Bruening held that "this suedo-religious political way of thinking" was made possible by the use of new inventions for widespread dissemination of propaganda, like the loudspeaker, which makes it possible for a speaker to address large crowds.

"It is common experience in mass psychology," he said, "that one's sense of power is increased by being a member of a great throng."

This and similar appeals to mass psychology, such as military symbolism, made possible, through the use of the radio, "appeals to patriotic sentiments and to the innate romanticism of such crowds," he held, adding that "everything that had existed before had to be criticized to the utmost." Such appeals would not have been possible in normal times, he said. They were successful now because people had "ceased to think critically" and had "subjugated intellect to emotion."

Dr. Bruening viewed the future hopefully, however.

Expects No Lasting Effects

"All the methods of studied propaganda and of stirring up emotional feeling will have an effect only for a period," he declared. "It may last for some years, but it is not very likely that in countries which are prospering, which have legal and economic stability and a great tradition in democracy, that these new methods will have a lasting and decisive effect.

"In the same way as a normal individual will not stand for too long a time a life based on sentiments and strong emotions and will be longing for a more settled and balanced life, so, I suppose, it will be with nations, too, as soon as they have reason for hope, that by national and international conditions they are given a chance for such a life.

"But let us not be in any doubt that if such a chance is not coming soon, there might be another effect. Either people are coming into a statement of over-excitement which must lead to an explosion or into a state of despair followed by lasting resignation where the ideal of democratic freedom is slowly extinguishing."

New Jersey Senate To Probe Election

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 20—Investigation by New Jersey's Republican-controlled Senate of fraud charges surrounding the election of William C. Hunt as State Senator from Cape May County is expected to begin on Jan. 26 following a secret Senate meeting Jan. 18.

The Senate, sitting as a committee of the whole, was informed that the Democratic objectors to Mr. Hunt's election would complete their case before Circuit Judge Wilfred H. Jayne in Cape May Thursday noon. The Republican defenders indicated they might require another six weeks.

At the conclusion of the Senate's closed meeting, Senator Charles E. Loizeaux, majority leader, announced the investigation would be conducted at open hearings. He said he wished to initiate the inquiry promptly and was willing to begin next Tuesday to sit continuously with week-end interruptions until it was concluded. He indicated belief the Senate's investigation could be completed in three weeks.

The Senate adjourned for the week without taking definite action on its proceedure in the investigation.

Pickets Close Factory Despite Gas Attack

DETROIT, Jan. 20 (AP)—A continuous picket line, estimated by police at 2000 men, encircled the entrance of the Briggs Manufacturing plant at a dog trot this morning, withstood a tear gas attack by police, and managed to close the plant. Automobile bodies for Ford and Chrysler are produced there, and officials of the United Automobile Workers of America charged that workers had been discharged for union activities. As soon as the management conceded that the plant could not open, the picket line was reduced to approximately 100 men.

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Two-Story Home on Wheels Pictured for Future Trailer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—With the automobile considered only as a "mechanical substitute for the horse and buggy," one designer at the annual meeting of the Society of Automotive Engineers saw the automobile trailer blending into a "true mobile house."

Corwin Willson, automotive and architectural designer of Flint, declared the automobile of the future will be roomy enough to provide comfortable living quarters for passengers on cross-country tours.

Mobile Houses

The trailer maker of the future will be engaged in making the "mobile house," movable structures with deluxe living accomodations which will be used primarily for living and only secondarily for moving about.

Mr. Willson regards the automobile as a type of shelter, the type most popular with the masses in this country. But the automobile, he added, still is little more than that mechanical substitute for the horse and buggy that it started out to be. Although its cruising range has been extended tenfold, the design of the car has not been changed to keep pace with this change in range.

Added Cruising Range

The added cruising range, he believes, which enables Americans to nomadically wander thousands of miles with their new leisure time, have made it necessary that cars be designed so they can be lived in for extended periods.

"Eventually the motor car engineers will design a car on the order of an autoHOMobile," he said. "This housecar is a little wider and higher than today's stock automobile, but it is no longer than the low-priced cars. One unit, less than 15 feet long, seats, transports, feeds and can sleep eight persons and provides a large amount of storage space."

Cost of "Do-dads"

He believed that if the motor makers would put the money spent on "luxury, do-dads and gadgets into the extra cubic feet and rearrangement of space which can relieve the passengers of their acute angled position," the problem of mass shelter would be well on the way to solution.

"The motorcar is facing its own natural evolution into a myriad of forms," he added.

The evolution of the trailer also will be in the direction of the mobile house, possibly of two stories, such as he is working on in his laboratories. He has constructed a model of it and the plans show that the mobile house will be complete in every detail from an electric washing machine to four double beds. It has five rooms, not counting the bath and porch, yet it is within the size limit allowed on the highways.

Such a trailer could be used by families who want a place to live and who move only occasionally. The family that goes in for extensive touring could use the automobile models with no towing of a trailer behind a distinct car.

"We must face the fact," Mr. Willson added, "that the average annual income is approximately $1200. To date those who cannot afford a decent home have to live in the slums. No one has shown any great interest in the matter of turning out better housing for the masses. The ability to make good mobile houses available to the man of average income is at hand. We must use this ability and open up the field of mass shelter."

Oklahoma Plans Fines For Students Who Flunk

NORMAN, Okla., Jan. 20 (AP)—A flunking fine for failing students at the University of Oklahoma was described by President W. B. Bizzell as an experiment to lift student grades—not to enrich the school treasury. The $3 fine for each semester-hour failed goes into effect this second semester to students who enroll Jan. 29 and 30. The estimated total was placed by Registrar George Wadsack at more than $12,000.

"There is no interest in the money at all" so far as the university is concerned, Dr. Bizzell explained. "The hope is that it will stimulate students to pass their courses. It is not permanent, but I think we will have to consider how it works over two or three semesters since the first semester it is in effect is not a fair test."

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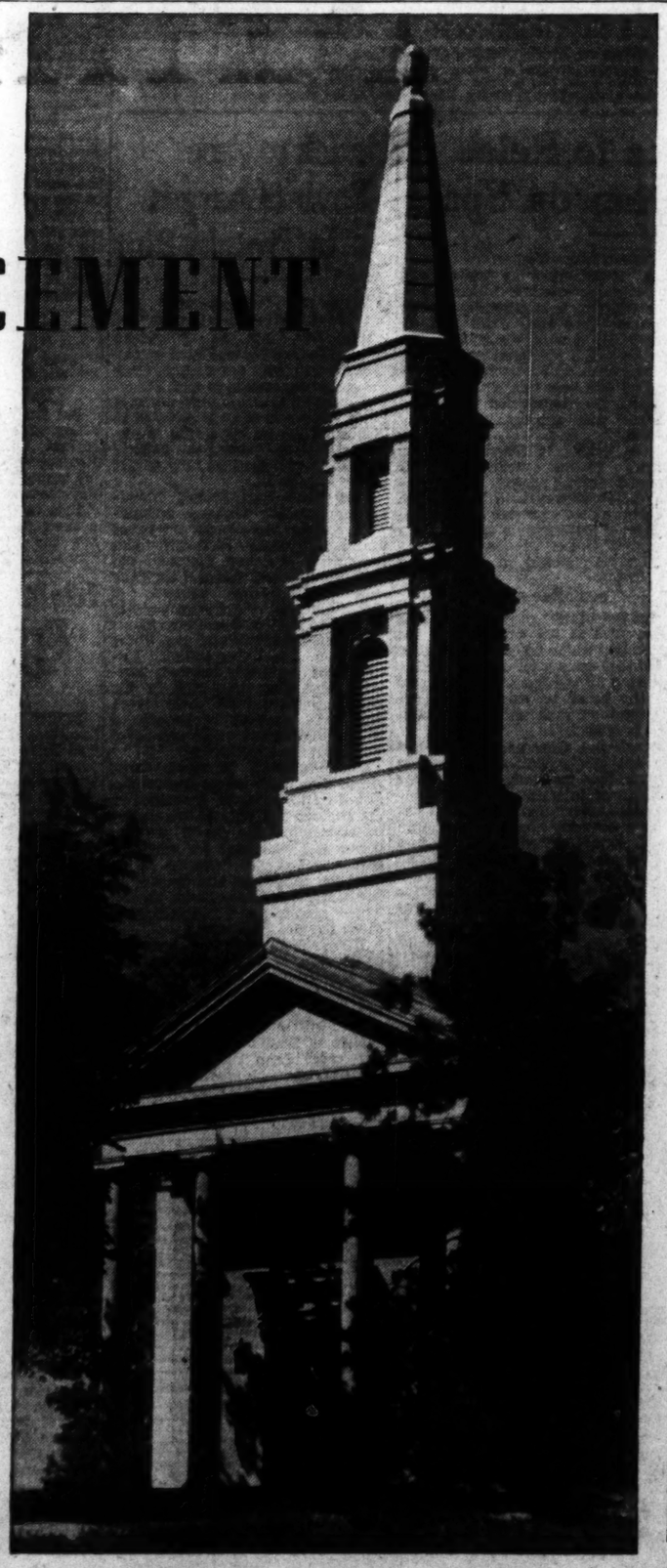

The Principia Alumni Association announces a nation wide activity directed toward the dedication of the Chapel on the new Principia College Campus at Elsah, Illinois, in June, 1937. Those who would like to be informed of the plans now under way for the realization of this objective are invited to communicate with Principia Alumni Headquarters, 5457 Page Boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri.

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Douglas Social Credit Looms As New Program for Alberta; Leftists Seen Gaining Prestige

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta. — A special planning committee appointed by Premier William Aberhart to prepare a financial plan which, it is reported, would be based upon the Douglas Social Credit ideals, has now completed its work and has submitted an 11-point program for the consideration of the Alberta Government. This special committee was composed of three members of the cabinet—Lucien Maynard, Minister Without Portfolio; Dr. W. W. Cross, Minister of Health, and W. A. Fallow, Minister of Public Works. R. E. Ansley, member for Leduc, was also on the committee. John Hargrave of London, England, of the Social Credit party of Great Britain attended the sessions of the committee as technical adviser in the drawing up of his new Social Credit setup.

Worked in Secret

This committee was appointed by the Premier. Cabinet ministers not taking part on it professed to know nothing of its operations.

A summary of the 11 points of this proposed Social Credit plan, which, if adopted by the Alberta Government, will make widespread changes in the economic life of the province are as follows:

1. The issue of Alberta debt-free money which would be negotiable within the province.

2. Establishment of a central credit house in Edmonton with branches throughout the province, to function in some respects like an ordinary chartered bank.

Price Discounting

3. A retail price-discount system. Retailers would deduct the discount from their prices and be reimbursed by the Government for that amount, the Government paying in Alberta money.

4. Operation of a Government Propaganda Bureau.

5. Extension of legislation for adjusting public and private debts.

6. Reduction of taxation by the issue of interest-free money to take its place.

7. A provincial wholesale set-up to be formed to handle the import and export trade of Alberta. In brief, this bureau would buy wheat, for instance, from Alberta farmers, paying Alberta money for it. The wheat then would be sold outside the province for Canadian currency which could be used in future trading.

Interest-Free Loans

8. Interest-free loans for inside the province, either in Alberta money or the surplus of Canadian currency piling up in the provincial Treasury.

9. Monthly dividends of $5 to every citizen of Alberta who has registered. Dividends would be paid in Alberta money only.

10. Alberta money would be made acceptable by law, forcing men and women to accept it for debts on penalty of the debts being liquidated to the amount offered

11. Preservation of the natural resources of Alberta by setting aside an area which could be developed only through a Social Credit financial system and not by outside capital.

Headed for Legislature

Should these recommendations met with the approval of the Premier and his Cabinet, they will be submitted to a forthcoming caucus of the Social Credit members and will then be brought before the next session of the Alberta Legislature for approval or rejection.

Following the submission of these 11 points to Premier Aberhart and the publishing in the press of these recommendations in a condensed form, Mr. Aberhart stated that in the publication of these recommendations there was danger that it might give rise to 'erroneous opinions because of "the brevity of expression and association of terms."

Prior to the announcement of the existence of this planning committee, Social Credit delegates from eight provincial ridings held a conference in Edmonton. At this conference the introduction of "drastic" legislation at the next sesison of the provincial house was forecast by several Social Credit members of the Legislature.

Aberhart Dodges

Premier Aberhart in a radio broadcast from Calgary commented on statements of the back-benchers of his Government that drastic and radical legislation would be passed at the next session and said that he had no intention of sponsoring any such radical measures which would "knock finance off its pedestal" as stated in the district conference. He said further that the only drastic legislation he might be tempted to consider would be to deal with those debtors who were well able to meet their obligations and were causing distress by hiding behind the skirts of the unfortunate in taking advantage of the terms of the debt cancellation law.

During the course of this radio broadcast from the Prophetic Bible Institute, the Premier intimated that he might request a six-month's extension to the 18 months time limit he had asked for the establishment of Social Credit in Alberta. He said that he had made no application for extension of time but that various hold-ups encountered by the Government should bring them at least a six-month's extension if necessary.

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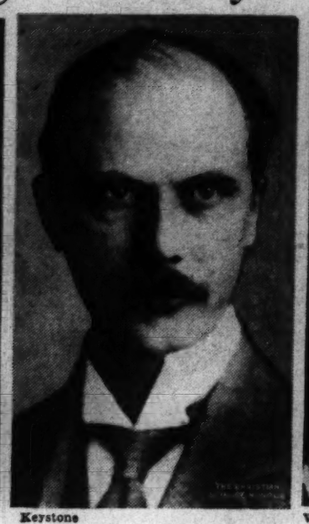

Keystone
Richard I. Sandler
Swedish Foreign Minister, for League

Wide World
Yvon Delbos
French Foreign Minister

League Seeks Franco-Turk Accord

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Jan. 20—Hopes for peaceful setlement of the Franco-Turkish dispute over the sanjak (district) of Alexandretta rose with negotiations here between the parties, prior to tomorrow's Council session.

Richard I. Sandler, Swedish Foreign Minister and League of Nations rapporteur on the dispute, met today with Dr. Tewfik Aras, Turkish Foreign Minister, and Yvan Delbos, French Foreign Minister.

Dr. Aras has been sent by President Kemal Ataturk to negotiate in his name.

Eagerly Awaited

Because of other weighty subjects due to come before the Council—notably the salvaging of League prestige in Danzig—Geneva eagerly awaits word that the Alexandretta dispute has been settled. The Council session meets two days later than planned, in order to give more time for reaching an accord.

At one stage in the dispute, which arose when Turkey demanded separation of the Alexandretta sanjak from the French mandate in Syria, reports were current that Turkey might leave the League unless she obtained satisfaction on this issue.

An element of Biblical interest arises from the inclusion in the Sanjak of Antioch, ancient scene of Paul's early missionary activities. There, we are told, the followers of Christ Jesus were first called "Christians," possibly as a term of opprobrium. But the term stuck, and later took on its honored meaning.

Turkey's Case

Recently while League investigators were in Antioch gathering data to guide the Council in its action on the dispute, one person was killed and eight wounded in riots between Turks and Arabs.

Turkey's claim is that the sanjak is predominantly Turkish, and that France has not lived up to terms of the Angora Agreement, made with Turkey in 1921. This agreement provided for a special administrative district, or sanjak, of Alexandretta. Turks were to be assured of cultural rights, including the official recognition of their own language.

Turkey's charge of mistreatment of the Turkish population in the Alexandretta sanjak included allegations that Turks had been compelled to vote contrary to their own opinions.

France Ending Mandate

A complicating factor in the situation is that France is in process of ending her mandate over Syria. Paris contends that the Alexandretta sanjak must remain an integral part of the mandate. If the mandate ends as provided for in the treaty between France and Syria, signed on Sept. 9 of last year, Turkey would then have to press her claims against the new Syrian state.

Aside from the Alexandretta question, Danzig offers most difficulties in the Council session. National Socialists there have won such a predominance that League control has become largely nominal, despite the recent agreement for appointment of a new League High Commissioner.

Spain also remains as a thorny subject for Council consideration. Geneva's policy has been to leave the Spanish dispute in the hands of the International Non - Intervention Committee at London.

Other subjects up are the redistribution of raw materials and disarmament.

Madrid, Babel of Languages

By a Woman Visitor in Madrid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—It was a strange time to make my first visit to Madrid. Unswept streets, chairs overturned in the park, shops closed or with windows broken and boarded up, one bends down and creeps surreptitiously under iron shutters half-down over the doors. Clocks have stopped.

The hideous and elaborate shell of the Post Office still stands, gutted inside. It is barricaded with mail-bags. I wondered sadly if they were stuffed with all the letters never sent or received.

A newspaper office is barricaded with unsold newspapers, the barricades decorated at intervals with small evergreen trees in pots such as one sees in front of Parisian restaurants. The half of every day is devoted to military training for the able-bodied, so food shops are open in the morning, when one sees interminable queues, and other shops in the afternoon.

Stores Bare of Supplies

Next to a total wreck, perhaps hopefully labeled with a French or some other foreign flag, is a chic shop of imported men's wear still functioning with its remaining stock, and patronized by officers.

Only most useless luxuries are left in the stores—elegant dinner services and such like.

To meet a different kind of demand, there have sprung up, I don't know how or from where, street vendors, some of them Chinese, selling the things the soldiers want, clasp-knives, shaving materials, gloves, woolen caps and cheap jewelry, earrings and imitation pearls. They are spread out on the pavement of the Gran Via and on the very verge of the enormous shell hole in the Puerta del Sol—which the creaking trams skirt gingerly round.

Search for Fuel

Everything is scarce and I saw women pulling up wooden palings and breaking off small boughs to carry home for fuel. In the middle of a boulevard I saw a woman feeding a goat on a strip of ornamental shrubbery. The life of the city is topsy-turvy and what were the grandest parts are invaded by beggars and refugees from devastated districts, many of whom are permanently encamped on the platforms of the metro. The soldiers give to them generously.

What are still the most expensive, and were the smartest and most exclusive cafés, with modern decorations, are unbearably crowded in the late afternoons with soldiers on leave dressed in everything from cossack hats and sheepskin coats to all sorts of ragged odds and ends. It is a perfect babel of languages. These are of the International Column, the heroes of the populace, who would give them everything free if they had anything to give.

The soldiers are like schoolboys. Plates piled with buns are put before them which disappear in the twinkling of an eye. They bewail the lack of chocolate and jam. Only certain cafés even have any food at all. The German soldiers are older-looking than the others and inspire great confidence.

Members of the International Column tell me, "We all look so tough we frighten each other!"

On the walls of once elegant cafés are posters. They are startling and have artistic merit. There is Madrid as a crimson tower, serrated and bristling with cannon, which a great green serpent with swastika markings is trying to devour.

The censor's office in the telephone building is very dimly lit and among the desks are cots for the employees to sleep on.

Eat in Basements

The foreign journalists go through the kitchen to a basement dining-room in the Gran Via Hotel and eat at a long table, or retire to the neutral atmosphere of their respective embassies.

I ate in a kitchen for the employees of a Spanish newspaper in a cellar. They are all noisy and jolly. They throw the bread at each other. We ate beans and again beans.

Loyalists Report Capture of 200 South of Madrid

MADRID, Jan. 20 (AP)—Five insurgent bombers, escorted by a squadron of pursuit planes, pounded the southern section of the capital today with loads of explosives that rattled the windows of the American Embassy. The detonations were heard in all parts of the city.

Defense authorities took the bombing calmly and did not call out the fire department as usually is done when fascists air raids are signaled.

South of the bombed area, the city's defenders entrenched in new positions near Cerro de los Angeles, from which they withdrew yesterday.

Reports from Gijon, on the northern front, said that Socialist militiamen repelled an attack near Oviedo after they learned fascists were planning to advance, and were able to prepare a counter-charge.

Demolish Hospital

Socialists shelled the half-built, partially demolished hospital in a vain effort to drive a besieged garrison of insurgents out of the University City district of northwest Madrid.

The War Ministry said a Government flanq attack south of the Madrid siege lines yesterday had struck at three points deep in fascist territory.

After driving a fascist column from the hill-top at Cerro de los Angeles, the Government forces retreated before a counter-charge.

The attack was said, however, to have accomplished its purpose: to demoralize insurgents in the sector and to seize war materials and prisoners. Besides 200 captives, reports said, a cannon, 12 machine guns, 300 rifles, two mortars and quantities of ammunition were taken.

Malaga Holds

The air ministry reported a Government air squadron bombed the insurgent-held town of Marbella, gateway to Malaga, Mediterranean seaport toward which a fascist army under Gen. Gonzalo Quiepo de Llano is pushing.

Advices from Malaga, still held by Government troops, said fascist air raiders dropped several bombs there but with slight damage. The population of the coastal city was said to have rallied behind the socialist defense with offerings of clothing and money.

A communiqué from Bilbao, on the Bay of Biscay in northern Spain, said Government artillery destroyed part of a fascist foundry at Vergara.

Lisbon Refuses London Plan To Control Spanish Frontier

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 20—The Lisbon Government's note opposing international control either of the Portuguese-Spanish frontier or by naval patrol 10 miles off the coast, reached the British Government today. But official circles here do not think this need hold up the agreement for banning "volunteers," if Germany and Italy come into the proposed arrangement, as it is still hoped may occur.

This is because Portugal, while naturally averse to anything which might seem to throw doubt upon its good faith or ability to look after its own frontiers and ports, is fully operating as far as possible with alive also to the desirability of co-Britain and France.

The proposals to which Portugal's answer applies are understood to have been alternative plans. One would have stationed international agents along the Spanish land frontiers and at ports to prevent the passage into Spain of either war materials or volunteers. The other would have provided international naval patrols at sea which would have allowed the entry into Spanish waters only of such ships as had obtained passes for such a purpose at some specially appointed neutral port.

Austria Cuts Prices Of Milk and Sugar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—The Austrian Government some time ago announced price-reducing as one of its aims, and has had some success in bringing it to realization.

On Jan. 1 the price of sugar was reduced by about 5 per cent. Milk also has become about 5 per cent cheaper. A short time ago the Government reduced the price of bread by 3 per cent and also made brown coal a little cheaper.

The prices of certain other articles have gone up, so that the general price index has not sunk, but still this action of the Government is helpful. But the fall in milk and sugar prices will mean a yearly saving of about $4,000,000.

Charing Cross Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

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1558 PITKIN AVE.... Bet. Herzl and Douglass Sts.
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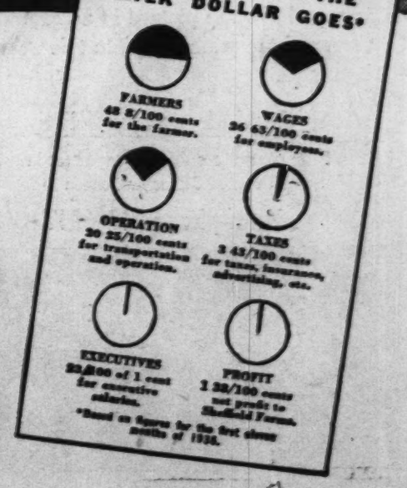
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Glass Strike Settlement Seen As Strengthening Auto Union

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—Settlement of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. strike immediately changed the automobile strike situation. Negotiations looking toward the settlement of which have centered here during the past two days.

Primarily this change enormously strengthens the strategic position of the Committee for Industrial Organization and of John L. Lewis, its chairman and guiding spirit. Incidentally, it presumably explains why a nine-hour conference yesterday between government mediator, Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan and Mr. Lewis failed to produce any results here yesterday.

Toledo Action Awaited

Whether the strike in the Toledo plant of Libby-Owens-Ford, the other large flat glass manufacturing company, follows that of Pittsburgh Plate Glass or not, the settlement in that plant virtually assures the ability of General Motors competitors a sufficient supply of glass to continue operating at capacity.

This is what Mr. Lewis has been striving most energetically to bring about during the past two weeks in order to isolate General Motors and make it possible for the C. I. O. forces to deal with that single automobile manufacturer alone. The Pittsburgh strike was originally called without his knowledge despite the fact that the union which called the strike is a member of the C. I. O. group.

Lewis' Stand Strengthened

The threat this implied of tying up the entire automobile industry was a serious blow to the Lewis position. First of all, he is not yet powerful enough to tackle the entire automobile industry at one time. Second, the Government, no matter what the political obligations of the Roosevelt Administration to the C. I. O., could scarcely permit an industry which has been leading in the march of recovery to be closed down by a general automobile strike.

Isolating General Motors by permitting its competitors to keep operating rectifies this original breakdown in C. I. O. strategy. Mr. Lewis no longer need fear serious pressure from the Government. And he can afford to be much less conciliatory toward General Motors than he would otherwise have been forced to be.

As a result the expectation here today is that the automobile strike will now settle down into a protrected duel between General Motors and the C. I. O., with efforts at mediation from outside receiving little encouragement from the participants.

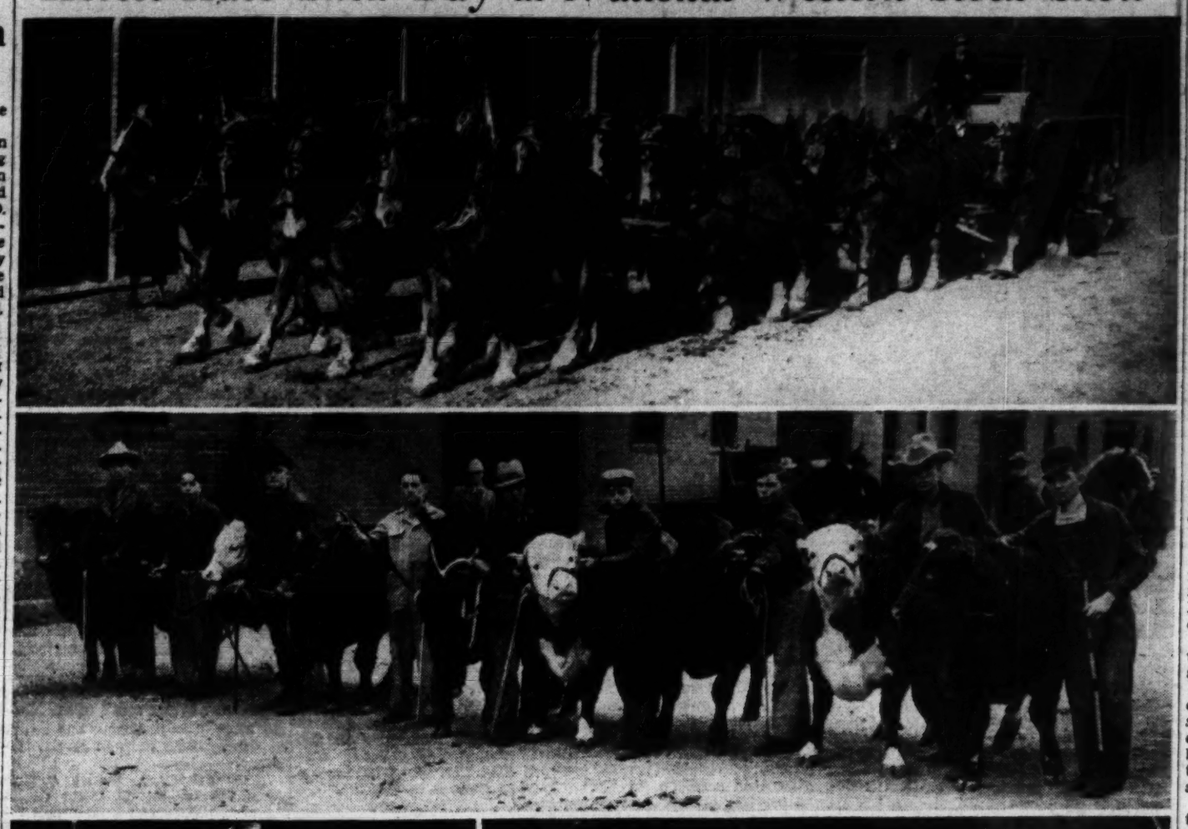
Meanwhile protracted mediation efforts by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins appear to have made no appreciable breach in the barrier which continues to separate the C. I. O.-led striking automobile workers and General Motors. When the long conference broke up at 8 o'clock last night Miss Perkins announced that every phase of the subject had been explored and that "various efforts at a settlement have been made." But the glum, non-communicative faces of Mr. Lewis and James Dewey, federal co-ordinator assigned to this case, were mute witness to the fact that no substantial progress toward a settlement had been reached in a strike which is viewed here as a critical test in the career of the C. I. O. and its leader, Mr. Lewis.

General Motors' Officials Confer on Auto Strike

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP)—William S. Knudsen, executive vice-president of General Motors Corporation, arrived here today from Detroit reputedly to confer with Alfred P. Sloan Jr., General Motors president.

"We are going to confer among curselves," was Mr. Knudsen's lone remark concerning the strike situation.

Horses Have Their Day at National Western Stock Show



Some of the Exhibits at the Big Gathering at Denver, Colo.
Upper—E. G. Stinson of Orange, Calif., With His 16-Horse Hitch of Belgian Draft Horses; 385 Feet of Reins Used; All Horses Perfectly Matched
Center—4-H Club Members With Their Cattle Exhibits
Lower—Thoroughbred Five-Gaited Saddle Horse Winner at Left and One of the Huge Percheron Draft Horses at Right

Strike Truce Hopes Revived; Leaders Head for Capital

(Continued from Page 1)

ment for General Motors, they will no doubt ask for a sole vote there on labor agreements reached with other groups.

Breach Not So Wide

So that while the two sides seem farther apart today than ever, they may be actually closer than appears at first glance. Their baffling source of division is being recognized as negotiable. No satisfactory formula, however, is yet in view.

How far General Motors might go toward a settlement of the Bendix type, in so far as the company's attitude may possibly be forecast from its labor policy, seems something like this:

What unions consisting of General Motors employees do is their own affair. The company takes hands off in conformity with the law requiring that the company cannot say to men how they shall organize.

Freedom for Workers

Those employees, however, who do not belong to a union must have freedom of choice in determining how they want to deal with the company.

The company would keep all unions informed as to the terms of agreements with other unions.

The representatives of any group of men sufficiently strong to call a strike automatically has the power of veto on other groups. They can't be ignored. Hence it is not possible to settle with one group when there are dissident groups in the picture.

The veto power must be extended to other groups.

Accord Still Possible

To the extent that these apparently obvious deductions are justified, they disclose that the company and the union may be coming within hailing distance of each other on their principal problem.

The union's position on the veto is that it, alone of all labor organizations should have the veto, because its power and influence entitle it to primacy. Merely to share a veto would place it on the same rank as every other labor group, and subject it to their vetoes.

Thus, it is noted, a small union with little actual power might object to and veto settlements achieved by the major union of the industry.

Up to date the Auto Workers' Union has not modified its demand for sole bargaining power, nor have its officials debated in their meetings the Bendix proposition.

Effects on Union

Any final reduction of the original demands will probably bring dissension in some quarters of the union, which is a new union, with a membership not yet used to the trading that goes with collective bargaining.

But as some of the leaders point out, collective bargaining is just that—bargaining. You don't always get all you ask. You bargain, and get what you can.

So as it appears that General Motors will probably be able to resist the union demand for representation of all employees, adjustment to this eventuality is taking place. Doubtless at the finish there will be die-hards. John L. Lewis, leader of the C. I. O., is also to be considered. He has been the most militant in calling for sole bargaining power, reviving this demand after it had been waived for the moment pending negotiations, by the union's officials here.

Company's Strength

What has given General Motors power to stand out against the Lewis requirement has been the large number of its employees who have demonstrated that they do not want to be represented by the Auto Workers' Union, the evidence that the strikers are a minority of the company's workers, and the objections of numerous American Federation of Labor chieftains to the Lewis plan.

The Bendix settlement was won by members of the International Union, United Automobile Workers of America, after a seven-day sit-down strike. This was the first great stay-in strike in the country, and its success initiated the wave of sit-down strikes culminating in the concentration of C. I. O. energy on General Motors and the shift of its big campaign from steel to the automobile industry.

The plant of Bendix Products Corporation, located at South Bend, Ind., makes various automobile and other equipment.

The clause relating to recognition of the union, which may ultimately be presented to General Motors, is as follows:

"The company is recognizing local union No. 9 (the Bendix local of the United Automobile Workers) as the bargaining agent for its membership and other employees who shall choose to avail themselves of its services, on all matters pertaining to their working conditions. The company shall negotiate with the committee of local union No. 9 on request on all matters with respect to rate of pay, wages, hours of employment or other conditions of employment; and shall not finally agree with any other group with respect to such matters without also having reached an agreement on the same matters with the representatives of local union No. 9. The company shall continue to recognize individual rights."

The contract, signed for the company and the union on Nov. 25 of last year, provides for a joint tribunal for settling any future questions, a procedure also asked of General Motors in the union demands. It had several other features.

Police School Held In North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The North Carolina Institute of Government's police school, conducted at Chapel Hill, provided lessons in the use of modern research in the detection of crime for the police officers in attendance. Outstanding criminal cases involved in their solution, their final outcome, and various other phases.

The courses lasted 10 days, and every officer was taught how to take fingerprints. The teacher was E. P. Coffey, described as the "man behind the scenes in the G-men's manhunts."

Mr. Coffey explained the general scope of the federal crime laboratory and pointed out the numerous ways in which it assists local law enforcement officials. The use of photography in the solution of crime was explained.

Power Compromise Sought

(Continued from Page 1)

David Lilienthal, for driving private companies out of the TVA area entirely.

Wins Strong Support

The McNary plan has the formal backing of a second Republican, Senator Frederick Steiwer of Oregon. Equally strong for it are the two Democratic Senators from the State of Washington, Homer T. Bone and Lewis B. Schwellenbach. It was approved by President Roosevelt during the last session of Congress as a satisfactory provision for handling Bonneville power.

While the McNary plan has not been formally projected into the national field, the system contemplated therein for Bonneville would work out somewhat as follows as a general policy. The Federal Power Commission would obtain broad powers over rates, charges and power contracts. Actual detailed operation would remain in the hands of such local administrative agencies as the TVA. But the power commission's authority would be sufficient to prevent a local agency from competing against private companies to the detriment of the public interest.

In making its decisions the power commission would be charged to base them on the following considerations:

Cost of construction, maintenance and replacement of generation and transmission facilities.

Available markets.

The interest of the ultimate consumer.

The general public welfare.

Once Endorsed By Roosevelt

President Roosevelt endorsed the plan in the following terms in a letter written last May to Senator Royal S. Copeland (D) of New York, chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee:

"It is very desirable that the bill introduced by Senators Bone, McNary, Schwellenbach and Steiwer, authorizing completion and operation of the Bonneville project by the War Department and also authorizing the Federal Power Commission to fix rates at this and other federal projects, should, if possible, be passed at this session of Congress.

"Power from the Bonneville project will be available during the coming year and it is important that provisions be made at this time for fixing rates and making contracts so that prospective purchasers may plan accordingly.

"I am familiar with the provisions of this bill. It establishes a sound, constructive and workable program for the disposal of the power that is now or may hereafter be developed in connection with federal projects."

It is believed that the McNary plan will have considerable influence on the policy committee and be reflected in the final legislation proposed.

Wage-Hour Dispute Still Blocks Peace In Maritime Strike

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20 (AP)—A new conflict among negotiators last night made it certain the maritime strike would exceed in length the memorable 83-day West coast walkout of 1934.

With the current tieup already in its eighty-third day, both shipowners and longshoremen refused to budge from positions taken over the week end that left them far apart on the questions of wages and hours for dockmen.

The employers offered the longshoremen $1 an hour straight time and $1.50 for overtime on an 8-hour day basis, or 95 cents straight and $1.40 overtime on a 6-hour basis, which was approximately what they formerly received. The workers rejected it.

Seeks Change in Sea Act

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP)—Joseph Curran, leader of insurgent striking seamen here, said on his return from Washington he was hopeful enforcement of a provision of the Copeland Safety at Sea Act requiring the keeping of seamen's continuous discharge books would be suspended by President Roosevelt. Mr. Curran's faction has strenuously opposed the discharge book feature, claiming it would enable shipowners to discriminate against men.

National Stock Show at Denver Greatest Ever

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 20—For 30 years the National Western Stock Show here has reflected the current trends and enthusiasm in the livestock industry, but the thirty-first show which opened Jan. 16 has reached a new high.

More than $5,000,000 worth of prize livestock was on hand when the gates opened, this representing about 8000 animals or nearly 35 per cent more than last year. In addition, about 30,000 head of livestock were in the pens ready for commercial sales.

The tone of the show was one of optimism. Farmers, ranchers and even the 4-H Club boys and girls, the future blood of the livestock raising business, were in high spirits because of the returned prosperity to their occupations.

In the words of Courtland R. Jones, general manager of the show, the affair couldn't be any bigger. As it is now, Mr. Jones said, all of the buildings are filled past capacity and two huge circus tents are being used for the overflow.

Improved conditions in the western farm and ranchlands during the past year, officials say, have stimulated the increased number of entries and enthusiasm.

Besides the ranchers and 4-H Club members who came to exhibit their stock, large-hatted cowboys skilled in the art of riding bucking bronchos and steer "bulldogging" and skilled riders of blue-blooded horses will vie for more than $500,000 in prizes.

One of the interesting features of the stock show is the renewed interest shown in heavy horses. Never before in the history of the show had so many entries for draft horses been received. Over a hundred Percherons and Belgians were on exhibition.

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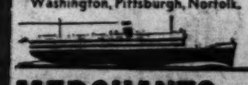
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American Peace Called Job for Press

Journalists in Session at Valparaiso Discuss Standards

Guides of Opinion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VALPARAISO, Chile—Surrounded by government authorities and international diplomats, José Maria Raposo, president of the Circulo de la Prensa, inaugurated in the Real Theater here the first Hispano-American Press Congress, with appeal for an official understanding of the working journalist's mission in public life.

He emphasized that it was a professional gathering, differentiating between the newspaper worker and the writer of ease, and that it was determined to further the cause of journalism by revising standards and insisting on progress.

Guiding

He welcomed the delegates to a port in the midst of its fourth centenary celebrations, where the oldest Spanish-language newspaper in South America originated and where the first cry of independence had been raised.

Señor Raposo made the word "independence" the keynote of his address, quoting President Roosevelt and Lord Burnham in his contention that this was the foundation of all conference hopes. "For a press to be independent," he declared, "the journalist himself must first be free."

He told the journalists they must work for the day when they would interpret the wishes of democracy and would be the guides and teachers of governments and peoples.

Adventuring

Adhering to the same theme in a special salutation to the congress, Agustin Edwards, Chilean newspaper proprietor, recommended journalists always to be conscious of their own dignity. There was no other profession, he declared, that provoked deeper repercussions in the intellectual and material direction of humanity; and as the contempraneous historians of events witnessed, they must conduct themselves according to a rigid set of ethics. The "fourth estate" had been misrepresented as the mere reflection of human comedy, with journalists as intellectual sharpshooters hunting for adventures in special ambushes prepared by certain papers. It was time to combat this erroneous conception. The true journalist must recognize his personal responsibility, and the public must acknowledge the importance and nobility of his mission.

José M. Raposo
President, First Hispano-American Press Congress

Señor Edwards said journalistic ethics demanded that the writer beware of his intellectual and social surroundings, always maintaining an "impersonal and elevated level" among his fellow beings. Nothing more harmed the journalist and his profession than to descend to intemperate language. He commended to them the maxim that "deep waters run quiet."

Observance of truth he laid down as the cornerstone of their ethical code, applying to the rewrite man and the caption composer as much as to the reporter. As the founder of Chile's journalistic college, Señor Edwards insisted on a good, general education for all newspaper men and women—as important, he said, to the journalist as to the lawyer, doctor and diplomat.

Humor and Criticism

Humor was not excluded, but it should be of a high and helpful level, he said. His personal ideal was that of Punch, which had dealt effectively with internal and external public policy for a period of more than 90 years, without incurring libel action against its editors. The incorruptibility of the journalist was also essential but, first among first things, was charity. "Be charitable in all that you write; above all in criticism," he exhorted.

Leo S. Rowe, director of the Pan American Union, addressed one of the plenary sessions of the congress, reminding the assembled newspaper workers that the recent Pan-American Peace Conference in Buenos Aires had expressly recognized the important role of the press in achieving its peace program. The co-operation of the press was vital. Only the newspapers could inculcate in the masses the necessity for greater harmony and brotherhood among the American nations. "To you, gentlemen of the American press," he said, "falls the grave responsibility of instructing public opinion."

Return of the Day

Carlos Diaz Vera (Valparaiso) especially addressed newspaper representatives of the United States on the need for tightening the ties of culture between the American nations. He asked for a truer understanding between the journalists of Latin America and the United States, and referred to the proposal for an annual Pan-American Press day. (The congress afterwards resolved that Jan. 8 should be American Press Day, with newspapers publishing special editions.)

American Peace Task

Roberto Garcia Peña (Bogota), at the closing session, reminded his colleagues that, with the lessons of Buenos Aires fresh in their memory, it was essential for all of them to be missionaries of peace. The greatest and immediate journalistic ideal was to make America the outstanding continent of peace, without forgetting the cry of a great Argentine statesman of "America for Humanity."

Joaquin Lepeley, El Mercurio editor, recently returned from a visit to Europe, spoke on the same theme at the closing banquet. This continent, he said, might become both the bulwark and the refuge of civilization. As journalists, they should prepare the American peoples for the great task that was rapidly being thrust upon them.

Expression of Truth in Considerate Terms Called Duty

Celebration Fixed

WWAE Is Giving Wide Service In Great Lakes Area

With Monitor Newscasters

HAMMOND, Ind.—On March 1, 1935, WWAE joined the growing group of stations comprising the Great Lakes' region chain of the Affiliated Broadcasting Company. Since then it has closely associated itself with the interests of the region that spreads out like a giant fan from Chicago. Formerly owned by Samuel Insull, the chain is now in other hands, and is a strong factor in serving local needs. From it WWAE receives from six to twelve daily programs.

With a former range of 100 miles (recently the Federal Radio Commission considerably increased its strength) WWAE can cover the heavily populated area that lies along the western and southern shores of Lake Michigan. Since June, 1935, Stan Corley has been radiocasting "The Monitor Views the News," which is heard every weekday morning at 8:15, preceded by the theme of "The National Emblem March." The station estimates that it has a potential listening audience of 3,000,000 persons.

An interesting note is furnished to the station by its call letters, WWAE. Like so many other stations, WWAE attaches special meaning to its letters, and chose them to represent their commercial policy which is "Worth While Advertising Exclusively."

The station is owned by Dr. G. F. Courrier of Elgin, Illinois. With him are Roland Pamler as chief engineer, Harold Fall as program manager and Stan Corley and Jack Holbrook as announcers.

This is article No. 28 in the series. The next appears on Friday, Jan. 22.

Municipal Association To Study Security Law

CHICAGO, Jan. 20 (AP)—Andrew W. Joyner, president of the American Municipal Association, announced Jan. 17 he had appointed a special committee to study the problem of 2,400,000 state and local government employees who are exempt from provisions of the social security program.

"There are constitutional questions as to whether such groups can be included, and whether the Federal Government can enforce a levy of payments from either state or local governments for the purpose of social security benefits," Mr. Joyner said. He said the committee would study enactment of optional laws by which each state separately might provide for publ[illegible] within its borders.

Arkansas Joins Other States To Help Industrialize South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — Joining with Mississippi, Alabama and other southern states in a movement toward industrialization, Arkansas will seek to balance industry with agriculture under plans now being formulated at the direction of Gov. Carl E. Bailey.

An Industrial Development Commission, headed by Nathaniel Dyke Jr., has been appointed by Governor Bailey to study the industrial possibilities of the State and make recommendations for bringing in new industries from eastern states. Considerable research work has already been carried on by this commission.

Pointing out the vast stores of mineral resources in the State, Governor Bailey declares that much stress will be placed on mineral development. Petroleum, gas, quicksilver, bauxite and bentonite rank the highest in the State in regard to market price and quantity.

Petroleum the Giant

"The petroleum industry," according to a report of the Arkansas Planning Board, "is the giant of all of the Arkansas mineral industries. It has paid more to the State in taxes, has brought more people into the State, and has caused the expenditure of more money within its borders than has any other single mineral industry."

During the 10-year period from 1922 to 1931, mineral industries paid to state, county and city governments approximately $19,000,000 or an average of about $1,900,000 per year. This sum, it is pointed out, is equivalent to about 10 per cent of the total state income.

Ordinary industries will not be encouraged to enter the State, Governor Bailey asserts. He states that only those industries which are outstanding and which will fit logically and permanently into the pattern of Arkansas's development during the past 100 years of statehood will be sought.

Farmers to Benefit

"Agriculture," he continues, "will benefit because new industries will provide new markets, increase consumption and, we have reason to believe, better prices than would prevail under present conditions when so much of our surplus farm products must be shipped elsewhere for marketing.

"Labor will be a major beneficiary because new industries will create many more jobs. Perhaps there was a time when working conditions in some factories and living conditions of the employees were such as to make an industrial program undesirable, but that can no longer be said, for President Roosevelt's Administration has done many things, and has many more steps in view, to improve conditions under which labor works and lives."

Industrialization, which is to extend over a period of several years, will seek, as one of its major objectives, to relieve the farm tenancy pressure which has been prevalent in the Eastern Delta section of the State in recent years. Following the decline of farm prices in 1929, plantation owners were forced to economize.

To do this modern machinery was introduced to take the place of scores of tenant families who were immediately thrown out of work. This condition has resulted in a heated controversy in the sharecropper belt.

Regular farm tenants, except for the "rush" periods during the spring planting and the fall picking season, are without work and could be employed in factories. By establishment of factories in the principal towns and cities throughout the state, employment troubles would cease, Governor Bailey believes.

The work undertaken by the commission to encourage industries to locate in Arkansas will be expected to have far-reaching results. It will not be temporary, the Chief Executive points out, but will extend indefinitely. It is hoped that the work can be carried on until industry is well balanced with agriculture.

Ban on Communism Sought in Arkansas

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 20 (AP)—Representative S. Herman Horton introduced in the Arkansas House yesterday a measure prohibiting the teaching of "Communism or any other foreign doctrine of government for the purpose of overthrowing the Government of the United States or the State of Arkansas by violence."

The young lawmaker said his bill was not aimed at any particular institution, but "if adverse conditions exist at Commonwealth College, the bill, if enacted, will remedy them."

A committee from the 1935 Legislature investigated Commonwealth, a co-operative labor institution located near Mena, Ark. The committee urged the college be watched to determine if it was advocating the overthrow of the Government.

The Rev. L. D. Summers, Baptist pastor at Mena, recently urged from his pulpit that Commonwealth be closed, charging "Communism, atheism and socialism" were taught there.

Poorhouse Abandoned; Needy Get Pensions

FAIRMONT, Minn., Jan. 20 (AP)—The Martin County Board permanently closed the poorhouse Jan. 18. With all needy persons over 65 getting pensions, the board concluded it didn't pay to operate the 116-acre farm and large brick home. The supervisors decided to place persons under 65 on relief and rent the land.

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Rain and Stiffness of Military Parade Robs Inauguration of Glamour

Mrs. Roosevelt Defies Rain With Three Inaugural Gowns

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—Putting a three-year-old fur coat over a new blue dress, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt refused to let a cold rain interfere with carefully-laid plans for the social side of her husband's second inaugural today.

She had promised newspaper women as well as the New York store which designed them that she would wear three new inaugural gowns in shades of red and blue to various functions and wear them she did with little concern for the consequences.

After receiving between 600 and 700 luncheon guests and seeing that they were partaking of the cold meats, salad, sandwiches and ice cream arranged on long tables in the East Room and State Dining Room, the President's wife slipped off to dictate her daily newspaper column before time to go to the parade reviewing stand with her husband.

Jam at White House Luncheon

Just as The Hermitage reviewing stand in front of the White House recalled the days of Andrew Jackson, so did the horde of guests invited to the inaugural tea following the parade. Approximately 3000 invitations were issued—to governors, members of the electoral college, political workers, members of President Roosevelt's Cabinet and students from the private school in New York city where Mrs. Roosevelt formerly taught a class in government.

To save her husband as much as possible, Mrs. Roosevelt shook hands with all guests both at noontime and in the afternoon. Tonight she will represent the family at the official inaugural concert in Constitution Hall, wearing a new light blue crepe satin evening gown.

Official inaugural festivities at the White House began last night when 60 men and women workers from Democratic headquarters were entertained at dinner and by singers from the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company, of London.

Mother Sees Second Inaugural

For the first time in many years a President's mother was present to watch her son enter upon a second term of the highest office the nation can offer any man. Mrs. James Roosevelt, matriarch of the Roosevelt family, headed the large group of relatives here for the occasion. Also included were three of the President's sons, two daughters-in-law, six grandchildren (four of whom were old enough to attend the ceremonies); the President's aunt, Mrs. Price Collier; his uncle, Frederic A. Delano, and his cousin, Miss Laura Delano.

In the midst of inauguration plans yesterday, the entire Roosevelt clan paused at the twilight hour to witness the christening of six-months old Elliott Jr., the President's youngest grandson, who makes his home in Fort Worth, Texas. The ceremony took place in the Monroe Sitting Room on the second floor of the mansion with the Rev. H. S. Wilkinson, rector of St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church of this city, officiating.

Hostess

Harris & Ewing

Mrs. Roosevelt
President's Wife in One of Her Three Inaugural Gowns

Alcohol-Steam Newest Wrinkle In Home Heating

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Jan. 20 (AP)—Invention of an alcohol-steam radiator to heat houses and water and for use as an air conditioner was announced yesterday at the engineering laboratory of the General Electric Company.

The device works best on pure, grain alcohol. This is placed in a container which takes the place of the valve of an ordinary radiator. The container holds from one to two pints of alcohol.

Steam is piped to the alcohol, the same as it would be piped to the old-fashioned valve. But the steam never gets into the radiator. It merely heats the alcohol.

Boiling easily, alcohol vapor takes up the entire heat of steam and flows through the radiator as if it were real steam. As this vapor cools it condenses and runs as liquid, not back into the container, but into a small reservoir beneath the radiator.

A thermostat controls this reservoir, so the alcohol can turn into vapor and go back to the bottle for reheating when needed.

Advantages announced for the alcohol-steam system are complete elimination of radiator valves, no turning on or off of steam, no fluctuations in heat due to steam shut off, and radiator temperatures ranging from hottest steam down to those of hot water.

At all those temperatures alcohol can turn into vapor. It takes up readily the heat from the steam, being known by engineers as a "heat transfer" substance.

With the alcohol container to accomplish the "transfer," 250-pound steam can be piped with safety, direct to radiators. The alcohol heats equally well with any kind of steam.

Farley Invites 'Wanderers' Back

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP)—Democratic Chairman James A. Farley invited "wandering" Democrats to return to the fold last night. He promised that those who opposed President Roosevelt's re-election would not be punished. Mr. Farley addressed a dinner of the National Electoral College Committee.

The President's majority at the polls was "too tremendous," he said, "to justify any bitterness on our part toward those who sought to turn us back to black reaction.

"Their punishment," he added, "is their own humiliation. . . . We have no enemies to punish. . . . And no man or element of good will and honest intent need fear the next Administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt. There is room in the old homestead of Americanism for any of the wanderers of the night who wish to come back home."

Mr. Farley hailed Mr. Roosevelt as the "most gallant crusader of Jeffersonian democracy that this land has ever known," and credited him with rescuing American institutions from "the brink of ruin."

Democrats Query Donkey Ancestry

VICKSBURG, Miss., Jan. 20 (AP)—Somebody rapped on the door of the family closet of Queenie, the Democratic Party's new official mascot, and set the gossips' tongues to wagging.

"Queenie ain't no donkey, she's a pony mule," said her negro attendant. "Her mother was a Shetland pony and her father a donkey."

With doubt thus raised over Queenie's ancestors the question arose whether she could properly be the Democratic symbol and not be all-donkey.

The stir developed while Queenie, all decked out as befits an official party mascot, was in Washington for the inaugural ceremonies. She was formally accepted by Postmaster General Farley.

Queenie broke into the news when the Lieutenant Governor of Mississippi lost her in an election bet to the Lieutenant Governor of South Carolina.

"What's all the hurrah about, anyway," asked one of her admirers here, "Queenie's a better Democrat than any braying donkey in the world."

Taxes Twice Those of 1890

Taxes in 1890 took 7.2 per cent of the national income; in 1930, they took 14.4.

President's Inaugural Speech

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP)—The following is the text of President Roosevelt's inaugural address:

My fellow countrymen:

When four years ago we met to inaugurate a President, the Republic, single-minded in anxiety, stood in spirit here. We dedicated ourselves to the fulfillment of a vision—to speed the time when there would be for all the people that security and peace essential to the pursuit of happiness. We, of the Republic, pledged ourselves to drive from the temple of our ancient faith those who had profaned it; to end by action, tireless and unafraid, the stagnation and despair of that day.

We did those first things first.

Did Not Stop There

Our covenant with ourselves did not stop there. Instinctively we recognize a deeper need—the need to find through government the instrument of our united purpose to solve for the individual the ever-rising problems of a complex civilization. Repeated attempts at their solution without the aid of government had left us baffled and bewilderd

For, without that aid, we had been unable to create those moral controls over the services of science which are necessary to make science a useful servant instead of a ruthless master of mankind. To do this we knew that we must find practical controls over blind economic forces and blindly selfish men.

We of the Republic sensed the truth that democratic government has innate capacity to protect its people against disasters once considered inevitable—to solve problems once considered unsolvable.

Would Not Admit Defeat

We would not admit that we could not find a way to master economic epidemics just as, after centuries of fatalistic suffering we had found a way to master epidemics of disease. We refused to leave the problems of our common welfare to be solved by the winds of chance and the hurricanes of disaster.

In this we Americans were discovering no wholly new truth; we were writing a new chapter in our book of self-government.

This year marks the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Constitutional Convention which made us a nation. At that convention our forefathers found the way out of the chaos which followed the Revolutionary war; they created a strong government, with powers of united action sufficient then and now to solve problems utterly beyond individual or local solution. A century and a half ago they established the Federal Government in order to promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to the American people.

Invoke Same Powers

Today we invoke those same powers of government to achieve the same objectives.

Four years of new experience have not belied our historic instinct. They hold out the clear hope that government within communities, government within the separate states, and government of the United States can do the things the times require, without yielding its democracy. Our tasks in the last four years did not force democracy to take a holiday.

Nearly all of us recognize that as intricacies of human relationships increase, so power to govern them also must increase—power to stop evil; power to do good. The essential democracy of our nation and the safety of our people depend not upon the absence of power but upon lodging it with those whom the people can change or continue at stated intervals through an honest and free system of elections. The Constitution of 1787 did not make our democracy impotent.

Subordination of Power

In fact, in these last four years, we have made the exercise of all power more democratic; for we have begun to bring private autocratic powers into their proper subordination to the public's government. The legend that they were invincible—above and beyond the processes of a democracy—has been shattered. They have been challenged and beaten.

Our progress out of the depression is obvious.

But that it not all that you and I mean by the new order of things. Our pledge was not merely to do a patch-work job with second hand materials. By using the new materials of social justice we have undertaken to erect on the old foundations a more enduring structure for the better use of future generations.

In that purpose we have been helped by achievements of mind and spirit. Old truths have been relearned; untruths have been unlearned. We have always known that heedless self-interest was bad morals; we know now that it is bad economics.

New Instrument of Power

Out of the collapse of a prosperity whose builders boasted their practicality has come the beginning to wipe out the line that divides the practical from the ideal; and in so doing we are fashioning an instrument of unimagined power for the establishment of a morally better world.

This new understanding undermines the old admiration of worldly success as such. We are beginning to abandon our tolerance of the abuse of power by those who betray for profit the elementary decencies of life.

In this process, evil things formerly accepted will not be so easily condoned. Hard-headedness will not so easily excuse hard-heartedness. We are moving toward an era of good feeling. But we realize that there can be no era of good feeling save among men of good will.

A Great Moral Change

For these reasons I am justified in believing that the greatest change we have witnessed has been the change in the moral climate of America.

Among men of good will, science and democracy together offer an ever-richer life and ever-larger satisfaction to the individual. With this change in our moral climate and our rediscovered ability to improve our economic order, we have set our feet upon the road of enduring progress.

Shall we pause now and turn our back upon the road that lies ahead? Shall we call this the promised land? Or shall we continue on our way? For "each age is a dream that is dying, or one that is coming to birth."

Many voices are heard as we face a great decision. Comfort says "Tarry a while." Opportunism says "This is a good spot." Timidity asks "How difficult is the road ahead?"

Difficult to Hold Progress

True, we have come far from the days of stagnation and despair. Vitality has been preserved. Courage and confidence have been restored. Mental and moral horizons have been extended.

But our present gains were won under the pressure of more than ordinary circumstance. Advance became imperative under the goad of fear and suffering. The times were on the side of progress.

To hold to progress today, however, is more difficult. Dulled conscience, irresponsibility and ruthless self-interest already reappear. Such symptoms of prosperity may become portents of disaster! Prosperity already tests the persistence of our progressive purpose.

Let us ask again: Have we reached the goal of our vision of that fourth day of March, 1933? Have we found our happy valley?

Sees a Mixed Picture

I see a great nation, upon a great continent, blessed with a great wealth of natural resources. Its 130 million people are at peace among themselves; they are making their country a good neighbor among the nations. I see a United States which can demonstrate that, under democratic methods of government, national wealth can be translated into a spreading volume of human comforts hitherto unknown—and the lowest standard of living can be raised far above the level of mere subsistence.

But here is the challenge to our democracy: In this nation I see tens of millions of its citizens—a substantial part of its whole population—who at this very moment are denied the greater part of what the very lowest standards of today call the necessities of life.

I see millions of families trying to live on incomes so meager that the pall of family disaster hangs over them day by day.

I see millions whose daily lives in city and on farm continue under conditions labeled indecent by a so-called polite society half a century ago.

Millions Denied Education

I see millions denied education, recreation and the opportunity to better their lot and the lot of their children.

I see millions lacking the means to buy the products of farm and factory and by their poverty denying work and productiveness to many other millions.

I see one third of a nation ill-housed, ill-clad, ill-nourished.

It is not in despair that I paint you that picture. I paint it for you in hope—because the nation, seeing and understanding the injustice in it, proposes to paint it out. We are determined to make every American citizen the subject of his countrys interest and concern; and we will never regard any faithful law-abiding group within our borders as superfluous.

The test of our progress is not whether our borders as superfluous. The test of our progress is not whether we add more to the abundance of those who have much; it is whether we provide enough for those who have too little.

We Will Carry On

If I know aught of the spirit and purpose of our nation, we will not listen to comfort, opportunism and timidity. We will carry on.

Overwhelmingly, we of the Repubic are men and women of good will—men and women who have more than warm hearts of dedication—men and women who have cool heads and willing hands of practical purpose as well. They will insist that every agency of popular government use effective instruments to carry out their will.

Government is competent when all who compose it work as trustees for the whole people. It can make constant progress when it keeps abreast of all the facts. It can obtain justified support and legitimate criticism when the people receive true information of all that government does.

Must Be One People

If I know aught of the will of our people, they will demand that these conditions of effective government shall be created and maintained. They will demand a nation uncorrupted by cancers of injustice and, therefore, strong among the nations in its example of the will to peace.

Today we reconsecrate our country to long cherished ideals in a suddenly changed civilization. In every land there are always at work forces that drive men apart and forces that draw men together. In our personal ambitions we are individualists. But in our seeking for economic and political progress as a nation, we all go up—or else we all go down—as one people.

To Be People's Guide

To maintain a democracy of effort requires a vast amount of patience in dealing with differing methods, a vast amount of humility. But out of the confusion of many voices rises an understanding of dominant public need. Then political leadership can voice common ideals, and aid in their realization.

In taking again the oath of office as President of the United States, I assume the solemn obligation of leading the American people forward along the road over which they have chosen to advance.

While this duty rests upon me I shall do my utmost to speak their purpose and to do their will, seeking Divine guidance to help us each and every one to give light to them that sit in darkness and to guide our feet into the way of peace.

In Charge

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Admiral Cary T. Grayson
Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements for the Inauguration

Oaths of President And Vice-President Are Not the Same

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP)—The law and custom prescribed different oaths today for President Roosevelt and Vice-President Garner.

The Constitution requires the President to say:

"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

The Vice-President responds to this civil oath customarily administered to all senators:

"Do you solemnly swear that you will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic, that you will bear true faith and allegiance to the same, that you take this obligation freely without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that you will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which you are about to enter, so help you God?"

Contractor Gets Jail And Fine on WPA Charges

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP)—A contractor was sentenced to three months in jail and fined $900 in federal court after he pleaded guilty to paying employees on a WPA project less than specified in his contract. The defendant, M. C. Seelig, president of the Mesch Construction and Equipment Company, was charged in a nine-count indictment with filing false claims for labor costs. The company was fined $4950 also.

Defense counsel argued that the Works Progress Administration "compelled" contractors to submit very low bids and that they had to underpay to "keep out of the poorhouse." Federal Judge Francis G. Caffey replied that "a contract is a contract."

Dutch Village Plans Inaugural Radiocast

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 20 (AP)—The village of Oudvossemeer, supposedly the home of President Roosevelt's ancestors, prepared today to broadcast a special short wave radio program in honor of his second inaugural.

The 19-minute program was scheduled to start at 9 p. m. (4 p. m., E. S. T.). United States Minister Grenville T. Emmet co-operated in the plans.

Roosevelt Appears Content To Let Constitution Rule

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—The references in President Roosevelt's inaugural address to the Supreme Court—or, it may be said, the lack of references—leaves his position the same as it was expressed in his annual message to Congress.

The Constitution, according to his stand, is broad enough to permit the Government to achieve all of its legitimate objectives. This stand may have major importance.

Once more, the Chief Executive refuses to give any aid or comfort to movements to curb the authority of the Supreme Court or to alter the fundamental law of the land except in the sense of specific amendments for which there are many precedents.

The founding fathers, President Roosevelt said, "created a strong government with powers of united action sufficient then and now to solve problems utterly beyond individual or local solution."

The important words, of course, are: "Powers . . . sufficient then and now. . . ." This statement again commits the President against any basic tampering with the tripartite structure of American government.

But he emphasized, in the immediately following sentence, that the Federal Government was established "in order to promote the general welfare. . . ." This stress on the general welfare clause of the Constitution, is an indication that the President believes—with the present minority members of the Supreme Court—that new activities of the Federal Government should be permitted under that clause.

Reference to Court

In further references, the President declared that "democracy . . . and safety . . . depend not upon the absence of power but upon lodging it with those whom the people can change or continue at stated intervals through an honest and gree system of elections. The Constitution of 1787 did not make our democracy impotent."

This is clearly an oblique reference to successive decisions of the Supreme Court majority which on the one hand debarred the Federal Government from activities regulating industry and labor conditions, while on the other hand it debarred the state governments from the same field. This left the "no-man's-land" of authority in which apparently no government could operate, and is what President Roosevelt meant when he declared the Constitution "did not make our democracy impotent."

Defeat of Autocratic Powers

Though the President indicated that he had no intention of altering the Constitution to curb the Supreme Court, there were no reservations in his desire to strike down autocratic private power.

"We have begun to bring private autocratic powers," he said, "into their proper subordination to the public's government. The legend that they were invincible—above and beyond the processes of a democracy—has been shattered. They have been challenged and beaten."

These words "challenged and beaten" are reminscent of the President's final campaign address in Madison Square Garden, when he said that "the forces of selfishness and of lust for power met their match. I should like to have it said of my second administration that in it these forces met their master."

At that time, they provoked a sharp outcry from Republicans.

Eleven Presidents Inaugurated Twice

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP)—Franklin D. Roosevelt is the eleventh President to be inaugurated twice.

The others were Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Lincoln, Grant, Cleveland, McKinley and Wilson.

Theodore Roosevelt and Calvin Coolidge were returned to office by election, but participated in the previous inaugurations as Vice-Presidents under McKinley and Harding.

Ocean Race Feb. 9

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Highlight of the midwinter spar-and-sail season, the annual Miami-Nassau ocean race, scheduled for Feb. 9, is the magnet for tillermen from scores of northern yacht clubs.

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President and Nation Prepare for Another Four Years' Administration of New Deal

Thousands Stand Dripping To See Inaugural Parade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—A strictly military and official parade marched through a cold, drenching downpour today down historic Pennsylvania avenue and passed the elaborate reviewing stands in front of the White House to honor the second inauguration of Franklin Delano Roosevelt as President of the United States.

Sodden, but determined crowds lined the route of march almost solidly despite the weather, but open stands proved a poor investment for the contractors. The expensive covered stands erected especially for the occasion in the vicinity of the Treasury and in the Court of Honor in front of the White House seemed, however, filled as the parade commenced.

Delegations from every state in the Union joined the local citizenry in the cold rain, but there is no such concentration here today as in recent previous inaugurals. The sheer numbers of citizen groups who wished to participate forced a rigid rule banning all but official contingents from the parade. And many, because they couldn't parade, stayed away.

Instead, Washington saw long ordered ranks of the regular services—Army, Navy and Marine Corps—tramp grimly by in an atmosphere more suggestive of their military function than the glamour of the parade ground.

Politics and political interest were represented only by the President's cabinet and the Governors of 36 states accompanied by small staffs who proceeded the parade proper.

But the New Deal was on parade as part of the regular services of the Government. Four companies of the CCC and a battalion of the National Youth Administration—essence of the New Deal's methods to rehabilitate the depression-ridden youth of the nation—marched for the first time in a presidential inaugural.

An incident convinced newspaper men that there is still a place for eye-witness reporting—

Just as correspondents in the National Press Building watched President Roosevelt pass up the Avenue on his way to the Capitol and observed that he had made a concession to the weather by having an automobile roof over his head, a radio announcer was paying tribute to his courageous decision to brave the elements with the top down.

♪ ♪ ♪

As it turned out the radio announcer was only anticipating what was to come for on the way back the President and his wife rode with the top down.

♪ ♪ ♪

With department stores closed, rain coats were at a premium. For spectators they were almost a necessity since umbrellas obstructed vision. Those who had rubber coats testified that they did little good because the rain was the kind that ran right off onto one's feet. Blankets worn Indian fashion were the happy solution arrived at by many.

♪ ♪ ♪

Mrs. Roosevelt acted as marshal for her large family on the Capitol stand, aiding them all in finding their seats. She spent half an hour yesterday studying a paper plan of the seating arrangements, so she would be able to fulfill this role of hostess.

♪ ♪ ♪

For 29 minutes the United States was without a President. The law of the land provides that the term of President shall expire at noon on Jan. 20. It was not until 12:29 that Mr. Roosevelt said, "I do" to the oath administered to him by Chief Justice Hughes.

♪ ♪ ♪

Cellophane, a product unknown to the President's Dutch forefathers, was used to make a special protective covering for the old Dutch family bible on which the Executive rested his hand as he took the oath of office.

It was opened as it was four years ago, to the passage in I Corinthians which says, "Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal."

♪ ♪ ♪

Just as the Roosevelts were leaving the Capitol, they heard the voice of their daughter, Anna Boettiger, filling the air. She was broadcasting her greetings from Seattle, Wash., where her husband recently became editor of a newspaper.

♪ ♪ ♪

Determined that he should have no more protection from the weather than thousands of common people, the President gave orders at the last minute that the glass "windshield" on his reviewing stand at the White House curb be removed. However, he did have the comfort of having his stand heated.

No attempt was made to salvage the large white artificial magnolias, the pink rambler roses and the porch boxes which were to have aided in making the stand like Andrew Jackson's pillared home near Nashville, Tenn.

♪ ♪ ♪

An innovation in the inaugural parade was the regiment of cadets from the new United States Coast Guard Academy at New London, Conn. Never before have they paraded before the President as a unit. Although strictly speaking not a military service—the coast guard being under the Treasury—the cadets marched in the same division with the West Pointers and the Annapolis midshipmen. Their uniforms are almost identical to those of the midshipmen and they are looked upon as a potential subsidiary of the Navy in war time, although their primary function is to patrol the coasts against smuggling.

To anyone who had witnessed former inaugural parades the absence of the large contingents of political clubs was the most striking difference. In 1933 the Tammany Hall boys from New York were one of the most noticeable features of the entire parade. Attired in long-tail cutaway coats and high silk hats, adorned with spats and flowers in the lapels, and swagger sticks, they made a most striking impression—particularly since Alfred E. Smith marched at their head.

This year there was none at all of that sort of thing. The private boys' and girls' clubs, the civilian bands, even the American Legion were ruled out. Only the National Youth Administration contingent and the governors and their staffs wore civilian attire. Otherwise it was a strictly uniformed parade.

The modernized American Army which has been virtually created since the Roosevelt Administration took office was well represented. Not only were there the traditional infantry and cavalry, but there are also implements of modern warfare—anti-aircraft batteries, strange looking mechanical ears to detect the approach of aircraft, range-finders, searchlights, armored tanks. The Navy can't bring its warships up Pennsylvania Avenue even though there was an inch of water flowing down from Capitol Hill with the marching columns, but in their jaunty step was a hint of the renewed morale of that serice which has sprung from the Roosevelt policy of rebuilding and expanding the Navy.

Reviewing Stand Hits an Artistic Note

© Harris & Ewing; Waddy B. Wood, Architect

Copy of Andrew Jackson's Home, "The Hermitage"
An Architect's Drawing of the Court of Honor at the White House for the Second Roosevelt Inauguration

President Stresses Charity

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 20

Franklin D. Roosevelt selected today, as he did four years ago, a Biblical tribute to charity upon which to place his hand during the administration of the presidential oath.

He chose Chapter 13 in Paul's First Epistle to the Corinthians. Of the Chapter's 13 verses, these are best known:

Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal. And though I have the gift of prophecy, and understand all mysteries, and all knowledge; and though I have all faith so that I could remove mountains, and have not charity, I am nothing.

When I was a child, I spake as a child, I understood as a child, I thought as a child: but when I became a man, I put away childish things.

For now we see through a glass, darkly; but then face to face: now I know in part; but then shall I know even as also I am known.

And now abideth faith, hope, charity, these three; but the greatest of these is charity.

Roosevelt 31st Or 32d President; Depends on Count

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP)—Historical footnotes on the inauguration:

Today's is the thirty-seventh.

Franklin D. Roosevelt is either the thirty-first or thirty-second president, depending on whether Cleveland's separated terms are counted once or twice.

Only 27 men went through the elaborate ceremonies like this one today. The other four were Vice-Presidents who stepped up suddenly to fill unexpired terms.

Mr. Roosevelt is the eleventh President to be elected to two terms and the thirteenth to serve more than one term. Theodore Roosevelt and Calvin Coolidge served parts of one term and then one full term each.

No President ever served more than two terms—a long-standing custom bars it, but there's no law against it.

Today's inauguration is the first ever held in January under the Lame Duck Amendment to the Constitution.

Lack of transportation facilities slowed up Congress so much that George Washington's first inauguration was delayed from March 4 until April 30. John Quincy Adams' inauguration was delayed several days by an election contest.

New York witnessed the first inauguration, Philadelphia the second and third, and Washington the rest.

Airport Proposal Gets Justification

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20—Mayor S. Davis Wilson's insistence that the practically undeveloped Philadelphia Municipal Airport is suitable for regular use, seemed partially justified on Jan. 17 when his 18-year-old son Aldan set out to help him prove his point by landing there under bad weather conditions.

The Mayor was there to meet him when he made a good three-point landing on the soggy turf ten minutes after taking off from the private Boulevard Airport on the Roosevelt Boulevard northeast of the city.

Embracing his son, Mr. Wilson exclaimed: "This is a vindication for me. Philadelphia has a real airport. This landing, especially in view of weather conditions, proves it."

There are various private airports in successful operation on the outskirts of Philadelphia, and airliners make their stops at the Central Airport, across the Delaware in Camden, N. J., but this field to the south of the city is the only one which is owned by Philadelphia itself.

State's First Printing Press In Action at Adelaide Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—South Australia's first printing press was put into action once more when it was included as a working exhibit in the Centennial Historical display organized by the Public Library authorities. On this press the proclamation of the colony was printed by Robert Thomas, the Government Printer, about Jan. 11, 1837. Copies of the proclamation were issued at the exhibition and were eagerly sought as mementos of centenary year. Every new Governor reads this proclamation under the Old Gum Tree at Glenelg on Dec. 28, the anniversary of the foundation of the State.

It is an old Stanhope press, and except that it is made of iron, closely resembles the type of press used in England centuries ago. For many years it was the property of the Register as it was part of the printing press used in the publication of the first copies of that journal.

Major Measures Relate to Social Reform Program

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—A broad program of social reforms dominated the calendar of Congress, today, under the President's inaugural promise to "use new materials of social justice to erect on the old foundations a more enduring structure." The major bills before Congress are summarized as follows:

1. **Supreme Court.** What action will Congress take on wages and hours and other labor legislation, pending the court's reaction to the Roosevelt plea for more liberal constitutional interpretations?
2. **Farm Aid.** Crop insurance and tenancy relief are chief issues in this field.
3. **Government Reorganization.** The President's recommendations to Congress would virtually reconstitute the entire executive branch of the Government along lines of civil service and business efficiency.
4. **Neutrality.** A new law is required at once to replace and extend the old, possibly giving the President greater discretionary power.
5. **Relief**—To be held to a minimum and progressively demobilized.
6. **Housing.** Senator Wagner's bill for decentralized housing with federal subsidies will be backed by the Administration.
7. **Trade.** Extension of the reciprocal tariff policy.
8. **Power.** Uniform policy, to govern generation and transmission at federal projects, and their relation to private enterprise.
9. **Anti-boom legislation.** Further powers of financial, monetary and domestic credit regulation will be asked for the Executive.

Schoolboys Write Complete History Of Parish Church

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng. — After three years' patient research the children in the village school at Claverley, Shropshire, have just completed a 20,000-word history of their parish church.

The church has a long history. Part of it is Norman; other parts were built between the thirteenth and fifteenth centuries. When the church was being restored a little more than 30 years ago, a series of mural paintings was discovered on the wall inside the tower.

The senior boys of the school are following the example of their far-back ancestors who painted the walls of the church. Their mural paintings are being done on the walls of their own schoolrooms, 1500 square feet of which have already been covered by pictures done under the direction of their headmaster.

Why March 4 Was Changed To Jan. 20 for Inauguration

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—Why a Jan. 20 inauguration?

The prospect of inducting a President into office every four years with an open-air ceremony in mid-winter is perplexing those who do not understand the contribution the change will make toward a more democratic government in the United States.

By taking office today instead of March 4, President Roosevelt loses 43 days of his first term, but Congress felt the reform was worth the sacrifice.

March 4 has been inauguration day ever since the first Congress passed an act providing that "the first Wednesday in March next be the time for commencing proceedings under the Constitution." The first Wednesday happened to be March 4, hence the terms of President, Vice-President and members of Congress have always begun on that date.

Lame Ducks Waddle Out

This year Jan. 20 is observed as inauguration day for the first time. It was designated by the Twentieth Amendment to the Constitution, ratified in October, 1933, which likewise abolished the "lame duck" or short session of Congress, participated in by an old membership after a new one had been elected.

In shortening the period between the November election and the presidential inauguration, Congress recognized that it is no longer necessary to wait four months before allowing the people's will to be manifest. When the Constitution was adopted there were neither railroads nor telegraphic communications connecting the various states and communities. Today, the result of an election is known all over the nation a few hours after the polls and the capital city is within a few day's travel of the remotest section of the country.

Instead of waiting 13 months to take their seats, as they formerly did, Congressmen now begin to perform their duties two months after election. The two-week interval between Jan. 3, when the new Congress takes office, and Jan. 20, when the President is inaugurated, allows time for Congress to organize, count the electoral votes and make a choice if a majority has not been received by any candidate.

Some observers predict that this two-week period in which an outgoing President continues in office with a new Congress presided over by a Vice-President whose party has been defeated for re-election, may prove difficult. That situation did not develop this year, however, when the same President was held over.

Valuable Hog Feed

Tests at the Missouri College of Agriculture showed a bushel of ground wheat is approximately 20 per cent more valuable as a hog feed than a bushel of corn.

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Grey fox pouch-collar on a very princess coat Now $59.95
TO DEWEES FOR FINE COATS

New Italo-Reich Company to Run Ethiopian Mines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Jan. 20—Visions of Germany's receiving supplies of mineral ore from Ethiopia and of participation in the general exploitation of the Italian East Africa colony are presented to the German people in the prominent reproduction throughout this afternoon's press of the announcement from Rome of the foundation of a new Italo-German mining corporation.

This new corporation, with headquarters at Milan and an official capital of 50,000,000 lire, which can later be increased to 200,000,000, is granted the exclusive rights to exploit the mineral resources in certain areas of Ethiopia. It will operate in Wallega and in west and east Harar, in the hope of finding coal, iron, copper and lead.

The major part of the capital of this company will be in Italian hands but German finance and technical skill are also to participate and German industry is to be given priority rights, participating in 25 per cent of profits.

Prof. Leo von Zur Muehlen of the Technical High School of Berlin and a recognized geographical authority will carry out the preliminary investigations.

This new Italo-German economic corporation may also help to remove the trade debt which Germany has accumulated in Italy through the increase of imports from there during the past few months. For it has always been the Third Reich's policy to pay only in its own manufactures if possible and this country can well supply the machinery necessary for new Ethiopian projects.

French Plan to Sell Ethiopian Railway

PARIS, Jan. 20 (AP)—The French Government has decided to sell its interest in the Djibouti-Addis Ababa railroad, the Chamber of Deputies' Colonial Committee disclosed yesterday.

The decision was made, it was said, after the Italians, who now control Ethiopia, had threatened to build a competing line.

The governments of France and Italy now are negotiating on the price of the French interest, the committee members said.

Both the Rome and Paris administrations hold interests in the railroad, the only line connecting Addis Ababa with the sea. The road, which runs through French Somaliland, was constructed by the French.

27,000,000 Women In U.S. Can't Sew; Retail Men Sigh

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP)—More than 27,000,000 American women never have learned to sew, the National Retail Dry Goods Association was told today, and the members are bothered.

The merchants, who want to sell their piece goods in something like the quantities they did in Grandma's day, viewed with alarm the report that 92 per cent of America's homes have sewing machines, but only 15,000,000 out of 42,000,000 women know how to take their own stitches.

The remainder, the association's committee on home sewing promotion said, "do little or no sewing because they have never been taught, and are consequently unable to use fabrics, patterns and other home sewing supplies."

The report pointed forlornly to the maids and young matrons of the land, saying:

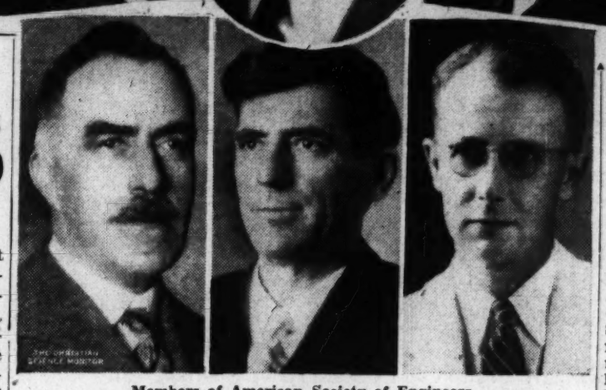
"The retail piece goods business would be much better today if the 16,200,000 women between the ages of 14 and 29 had been given adequate and proper sewing instruction."

The committee proposed revival of the Sewing Institute, Inc., formed in 1931 and suspended later for lack of funds, in order to get the feminine population back to the sewing machine. It was also suggested a $125,000 fund be raised to promote home dressmaking and the like.

The association elected six directors to replace an equal number retiring this year under the staggered election system and one director-at-large, George Gable of Altoona, Penna., to fill a vacancy.

Those elected directors were E. N. Allen, Hartford, Conn.; Ralph Goldsmith, Washington, D. C.; E. D. Simmons, Dallas, Texas; Walter Innes, Wichita, Kan.; A. B. Trott, Denver, Colo.; Frederick Rike, Dayton, Ohio.

Medalists and Prize Takers



Members of American Society of Engineers

Upper, Left to Right—A. V. Karpov, Arthur Newell Talbot, Louis C. Hill, Paul Baumann, Dr. Daniel W. Mead. Lower, Left to Right—Arthur W. Dean, Wilbur M. Wilson, Clinton Morse

Canada's Defense Boosts Estimates By $14,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Jan. 20—Government expenditures for 1937-1938, as prefigured by the main estimates presented in the House of Commons, would be close to last year's estimates if it were not for an increase of some $14,000,000 for national defense, which brings the allowance for military, naval and air forces up to over $33,700,000. Of this total the Royal Canadian Air Force will take $11,391,000, or nearly three times more than last year; the militia services $17,850,000, an increase of $5,831,000, and the naval services $4,486,000, an increase of nearly $2,000,000.

By the memorandum accompanying the estimates it is seen that Ian Mackenzie, Dominion Minister of National Defense, has largely centered his "military preparedness" on the air service.

Personnel Increased

The personnel of the R. C. A. F. is to be increased by 48 officers and 565 airmen to a strength of 195 officers and 1498 airmen, while an increase in the non-permanent air force is contemplated from 97 officers and 666 airmen to 118 officers and 946 airmen. Provision is made for the acquisition of 102 airplanes, divided as follows: fighter, 12; army co-operation, 3; flying boats, 7; bomber, 24; torpedo bombing, 11; coastal reconnaissance, 18; training, 27. This will bring the total up to 284, of which many however are obsolete.

An effort will be made to have the new aircraft built in Canada. Of great importance, says the memorandum, will be the construction of the services' buildings and works in Nova Scotia, at Ottawa, Trenton, Ont., Vancouver, Vancouver Island, Prince Rupert, with minor additions and repairs at other points. The number of flying hours provided for in the estimates is double that of the past year.

Additions to Navy

In the line of naval defense, the Royal Canadian Navy will be increased by 373 men to 1339 ranks and ratings; four modern minesweepers will be constructed; four destroyers will be continued in commission, and there will be better harbor defense equipment, "particularly against submarines," at Halifax and Esquimalt.

Militia personnel will be increased somewhat to include 465 officers and 3760 other ranks in the permanent force, and 46,340 all ranks in the non-permanent active militia—the latter to receive 10 to 14 days annual training according to the arm of the service. Cadet training will be maintained on much the same footing as before.

Provision is made in the building program for "necessary construction" of defenses as quickly as possible at several points on the Pacific Coast, and estimates provide for "the acquisition of additional coast defense batteries and sites for their location."

Despite these increases in defense measures and an increased estimated expenditure of $7,600,000 for "miscellaneous" the total estimates amount to but $410,465,000, or an increase of only $17,102,000 over last year. Heavy decreases are noted in public works, debt carrying charges, trade and commerce and agriculture.

Hint to Improve Barns

Dr. C. D. Grinnells of North Carolina Agricultural experiment station recommends a coating of whitewash for improving lighting and sanitary conditions of barns.

Anglo-Italian Treaty Hailed By Eden as Ending Old Friction

LONDON, Jan. 20 (AP)—Germany holds the key to her own fate and that of Europe, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons yesterday in a speech interpreted as an answer to a German prediction of a forthcoming showdown between fascism and communism in Europe.

"We cannot cure the world by pacts or treaties or by political creeds, no matter what they be," he said.

Speaking of Germany

"There's a great nation of 65,000,000 at the very center of our continent," he said of Germany, "which has exalted race and nationalism to a creed which is practiced with the same fervor as it is preached."

Whither, he asked, are these doctrines to lead Germany as well as all of Europe?

Mr. Eden further asked if Germany intended to use the "manifold gifts of her people to restore confidence to a world heartily sick of feuds and antagonisms," or are those gifts "to lead her to the sharpening of international antagonism and a policy of even greater economic isolation?"

Anglo-Italian Pact

Mr. Eden found another encouraging factor of the European situation in the Anglo-Italian Mediterranean declaration which he said ended a chapter of strained relations.

"There is no word, not a line, not a comma in the Anglo-Italian declaration which could give any foreign power the right to intervene in Spain."

British interests, he said, demand that the conflict should not spread beyond Spain itself, and that the political independence and territorial integrity of Spain should be observed.

The Speaker of the Commons intervened to quell Communist William Gallacher's interruptions of Mr. Eden's revelation that secret agents are recruiting young men in Britain to fight in Spain.

In one case that he cited a recruit was offered £40 sterling a week with expenses and a bonus of £500 (about $2425) for every enemy plane shot down, but the Foreign Secretary failed to disclose by which side the offer was made.

Gallacher's Challenge

"I want to challenge the Foreign Secretary," shouted Mr. Gallacher, "to say if any man has gone to support the Madrid Government for money, it is not in support of his principles."

Soon after the Commons opened Chancellor of the Exchequer Neville Chamberlain indicated that the Government does not intend to make any new move for the settlement of war debts owed the United States. In reply to a question by member Oswald Lewis, he said the Government's position was the same as outlined in the note to Washington sent Dec. 10.

Democracy's Gains Weighed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 20—The belief that democratic government, in the face of drum-beating dictatorships, is regaining lost ground and is strengthening its bulwark against war was one of the major topics of the program of the Syracuse Institute of International Relations here today.

That opinion, with reservations, was voiced by speakers at the opening meeting of the institute, sponsored by Rotary International and backed by 40 Syracuse clubs and organizations in Mizpah auditorium last night.

Danger Spots Cited

"There are danger spots all over Europe," Will R. Manier Jr., president of Rotary International, said at the opening session last night.

"There is fear and suspicion and distrust everywhere—not a very good prospect for international peace.

"I assume there is not a person who wants war. I have yet to find a person in Europe who wants war, yet I have met scarcely one person who does not feel that war is coming," he declared.

"We have magnified the heroes of war too much and we have not magnified the heroes of peace. If we can develop understanding we have the basis of good will and peace."

Cites Gains Made

Raymond L. Buell, president of the Foreign Policy Association and widely known author, said he did not believe war was imminent in Europe.

"If you will read between the lines shouting headlines, you will find Germany and Italy backing down in Spain," he continued. "Germany is not ready for war. They do not have enough war material.

"Again, the diplomatic situation has moved steadily against Germany. I detect in the world at the present time a recovery of strength on the part of democracies. . . . You are today seeing France emerging at the beginning of this year stronger than ever."

The Rev. Luther Wesley Smith of the First Baptist Church, general chairman, presided at the meeting.

Armenian and Italian members of the Syracuse Americanization League, dressed in native costumes, served as ushers.

Labor-Dispute Bill Urged in Wisconsin

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 20 (AP)—The Wisconsin Legislature received yesterday a state labor disputes bill, patterned after the Wagner Federal Act and endorsed by Gov. Philip F. La Follette. One of its sponsors said it authorized legal procedure which the Governor found lacking when asked to intervene in the prolonged J. I. Case Company dispute at Racine. A similar measure was defeated in the 1935 legislature.

Prepared by officials of the State Federation of Labor assisted by Lloyd K. Garrison, former chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, the proposed law would:

Empower the Governor to set up a three-member state labor board.

Guarantee employees the right to bargain collectively through majority elected representatives.

Leave to the courts final judgment on appeal of board decisions.

Permit employees full freedom of association, self-organization and selection of representatives.

Provide that employers should neither encourage nor discourage membership in a labor organization by discrimination in hiring employees.

Rail Labor Chiefs Fail To Agree on Pay Demands

CHICAGO, Jan. 20 (AP)—Unable to reach an accord, representatives of the "big five" railroad brotherhoods adjourned yesterday without having reconciled their differences on proposed wage increase demands for a 15 per cent wage boost for the 300,000 railroad men the five groups represent.

T. C. Cashen of Buffalo, N. Y., disclosed that the switchmen's unit he heads and the firemen and trainmen were holding out for a plan combining flat rate and percentage increases.

If effected, the 15 per cent increase would cost the railroad industry at least $80,000,000 annually at its 1936 rate of operations. The "big five" transportation groups represent about 30 per cent of the aggregate railroad pay roll.

Civil Engineers Award Honors At Annual Sessions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 20—Louis C. Hill, consulting engineer, of Los Angeles, was inducted into office today as president of the American Society of Civil Engineers in connection with the eighty-fourth annual meeting of the society at its headquarters here. Mr. Hill succeeds Daniel W. Mead, professor emeritus of hydraulic and sanitary engineering at the University of Wisconsin.

At the same time, the society announced that Arthur W. Dean, chief engineer of the Massachusetts State Planning Board, had been named a director of the national organization. Mr. Dean was president of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers. in 1933 and 1935.

Medals

The society presented its Norman Medal to Professor Mead, in recognition of publications with respect to water power development on the St. Lawrence River, and the John Fritz Medal to Prof. Arthur N. Talbot, for more than 50 years a member of the faculty of the University of Illinois.

Among other honors bestowed were the J. James R. Cross Medal to Wilbur M. Wilson, research professor in structural engineering, University of Illinois; the Thomas F. Rowland Prize to A. V. Karpov, designing engineer, Aluminum Company of America; the Jame Laurie Prize to Paul Baumann, junior assistant chief engineer, Los Angeles County Flood Control District, and the Collingwood Prize to Clinton Morse, junior engineer, the Panama Canal.

Memberships

Honorory memberships in the society were conferred upon Alex Dow, president of the Detroit Edison Company; G. H. Duggan, chairman of the board of the Dominion Bridge Company, Ltd., Montreal; Robert Hoffman, consulting civil engineer, Cleveland, Ohio; J. B. Lippinscott, consulting hydraulic engneer, Los Angeles, and J. A. L. Waddell, consultng cvl engneer, New York. Snce the socety was organized in 1852, it has conferred 93 honorary memberships, the announcement said.

Trooper's Abductor Sought in Michigan

MONROE, Mich., Jan. 20 (AP)—A posse of more than 200 officers from Indiana, Ohio and Michigan combed wooded areas for Alcide (Frenchy) Benoit, alias Joe La Rue, who was paroled from the Michigan State Reformatory at Ionia a year ago.

He had abducted Michigan State Policeman Richards F. Hammond, whose body was found handcuffed to a mail box on a lonely country road today, five hours after he had taken the former convict into custody.

Patrolman Hammond, a husky six-foot trooper, with a fellow officer, Sam Sineni, halted two men while blockading the highway at Monroe shortly before last midnight in search of two gunmen who abducted Fred Williams, a used car salesman in Detroit, and left him tied to a tree in Toledo.

The policeman took Benoit in the state police patrol car while Sineni entered a car operated by the second suspect, John Smith, alias Mike Delberto, formerly of Flint, and also a former convict.

En route to the state police barracks at Erie, Mich., Benoit suddenly overpowered Trooper Hammond and sped away with him in the motorcar. He eluded a 10-mile chase and is still at large.

State police identification bureau records show that Benoit was first arrested in Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 7, 1930, on a charge of transporting a stolen automobile across the state line. Because he was a juvenile, Benoit was committed to the Michigan Boys' Vocational School at Lansing for two years. In 1933 he was sentenced to the state reformatory at Ionia after conviction in Detroit of carrying concealed weapons and of receiving stolen property. Benoit was released on parole on Jan. 2, 1936.

Smith was sentenced at Flint, Mich., in 1932 to serve 2½ to 7½ years in the state reformatory. Both Benoit and Smith had resided in Detroit in recent months.

McClure Named President Of Forestry Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Announcement has been received here from Washington that James G. K. McClure Jr., of Asheville, N. C., has been elected president of the American Forestry Association. He succeeds Henry S. Graves, dean of the Yale Forest School and former chief of the United States Forest Service, who retired Dec. 31.

Mr. McClure is president of the Farmers' Federation, a western North Carolina agricultural organization, with headquarters at Asheville. He was formerly a member of the North Carolina State Board of Conservation and Development, with headquarters at Raleigh. He was born at Lake Forest, Ill., in 1884 and graduated from Yale.

Carnegie Student From Africa Weighs Negro Status in U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN—Abe Desmore, the first Cape colored man to be awarded a Carnegie grant to study in the United States, commented on the color question in America on his return here.

Mr. Desmore spent 18 months in America studying race relations, social conditions, and is now preparing reports for the Cape Education Department, the Carnegie Committee and the Institute for Race Relations. During his stay in the United States he took a master's degree at Columbia University.

"There is a great deal of activity among the people of America to foster better race relations between the white man and the Negro," Mr. Desmore said. "But I found that it was a co-operation that enlisted the support of the leaders of the whites and the leaders of the Negroes and left entirely untouched the whole problem for race relations which exists down below, among the masses of the people.

Submerge Prejudices

"I felt that Negro leadership was entirely out of touch with the working class Negro. If they are to have effective relationship there, it will have to come from below and there are already indications that the Negro worker and the poor white worker are beginning to realize their common interest and are willing to submerge their own private prejudices to co-operate with one another for their common good.

"As regards color prejudice, I should say that the people in the South are in a far worse position than the colored people in the Cape. Economically they are just submerged, and the white man has created such an atmosphere of intimidation that the Negro, whether he likes it or not, remains in a rut, and doesn't move on.

"Yet, strangely enough, it is in the South that one finds the best indications of Negro progress that can be found in the United States. There you have large Negro banks and insurance companies in a very prosperous state. Even at the depth of the depression these companies did not fail.

"In the South the Negroes are segregated from the whites in every respect—on railways, in the areas in which they live, and in the general social life of the community."

In the North things were quite different, Mr. Desmore continued. Here he found the Negroes enjoyed full equality with the whites, even to the extent of permitting white and Negro children to go to school together. It was only in the churches that there was segregation of the two races, but this segregation was a purely voluntary one.

"Yet in spite of all this intermingling, there is segregation all the same, although it is more subtle," Mr. Desmore said.

"It is segregation on a residential basis. One would expect to find minority groups living together, but instead you find large quarters, such as Harlem, where the Negroes congregate. The effect of this is that, although the schools are open to both Negro and white, you find the schools in the white quarters have only a small sprinkling of Negroes, and those in the Negro quarters have a small sprinkling of whites."

"Traveling" Teachers

While he was in the United States, Mr. Desmore not only took his degree at Columbia University, but also a diploma in supervision in elementary schools. He made an intensive study of the Jeanes system.

Under this system, he explained here, teachers were appointed to visit schools and improve schoolroom instruction, which was very useful because there were numbers of teachers even now who were not entirely qualified and efficient to do their work properly. These "traveling" teachers also worked up local interest in communities in their schools, by getting parents' and teachers' associations to take a more practical interest in their schools. The main work of the Jeanes teachers, however, lies in the direction of classroom instruction.

"A similar system may be introduced with advantage in the colored schools of the Cape," Mr. Desmore said, "and among the natives in the territories."

Mr. Desmore said that America had made tremendous strides in all departments of formal education. They had made it possible for the poorest citizen, Negro or white, to obtain education.

Lee's 130th Birthday Celebrated in South

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 20 (AP)—The South paid its annual tribute yesterday to the memory of Robert E. Lee—soldier, statesman and educator— on the 130th anniversary of his birth. Schools were closed in Virginia, where the son of "Light-horse Harry" Lee, Revolutionary War figure and Governor, was born on Jan. 19, 1807. In some state capitals official business was suspended.

Bank holidays and special school programs were ordered in Florida, Georgia, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee and the Carolinas.

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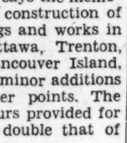
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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Occupation?—Designer of Automobile Bodies

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

A Coming Field for Women—IF

If They Know Their Mechanics and Are Otherwise A-1

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When the automobile strike is settled, and automobiles are being turned out again, Miss Helen Dryden will hardly notice the difference because she will have been working all the time. She is the only woman in the United States who is an automobile designer. Spring will be here before you know it, and spring and summer are busy times in the automobile designing business; for that is when the plans are made for next year's models.

It may seem a curious business for a woman. On the other hand you might say that, since women do a considerable percentage of riding in automobiles as well as driving them, it is reasonable that women should take part, more and more, in designing them. But that is not how Miss Dryden comes to be an industrial designer, working on automobiles for the Studebaker people.

The story of her accession to such a job is a story which illustrates how true it is that one thing leads to another.

She was born in Baltimore, and when she was about 10 her family moved to Philadelphia. No one in the family, or among the bystanders, ever imagined that she would become one of the top flight commercial artists of her time, because, as they saw her, all she seemed to want to do was play tennis and ride a horse.

She went to the usual schools, then decided to have a year at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. She liked it, well enough to take two summers at it, painting, out of doors—which still seems to have little to do with becoming a commercial artist. Her fellow students never took her seriously. Said she had no flair, and seemed a little dull besides.

From Paper Dolls to Cars

The first thing she knew, she was designing a set of paper dolls, putting them on sheets and offering them for sale.

They sold.

But you can't go very far — at least very fast, on sheets of paper dolls. So she went to a department store and asked for a job doing advertising; which she got. It was in the days when Anne Rittenhouse worked for the Philadelphia Press syndicate, and she took some stuff from Helen Dryden, too. Then Anne Rittenhouse changed over to the New York Times and Helen Dryden pattered after her, and got a job with her.

She'd been there about a year when she changed to Vogue. She did covers, and fashion drawings, and designed printed linens and wallpapers and made quite a name for herself; but she still said then, and she says now, that tennis is one of the few things she has ever done really well.

So far all her work had been, technically speaking, flat, and she wanted to work over into the three-dimensional field.

A firm out in Toledo which made automobile hardware — things to open windows with, handles to the doors, and so on—offered her a job. If she was looking for a running broad jump from what she had been doing, that was it. But she discovered right off that she liked it. And that, eventually, was to lead her to what she is doing now.

She is a small, intense person, who lives in a very agreeable apartment up high, among the chimney pots, above Fifth avenue. There are silver-framed squares of linen prints she has designed in the drawing room, which seems to be predominantly white and a strange violet-blue violet, and which looks out on a terrace on the brick walls of which she has painted great bouquets of blue and white flowers with masses of green leaves.

If One Has the Qualifications

It's not a usual field to find a woman in—the field of industrial design—that is, when it relates to automobiles. But there is a place in the field for women IF.

IF they have the particular qualifications. These are native good taste, executive ability, imagination, and mechanical ability. There is a difference between the kind of good taste that equips a woman to buy and wear the right clothes, and that equips her to design an automobile interior.

She must have executive ability because, whereas if she is doing illustration or illustrative design she does all the work herself, as an industrial designer she will have people working for her. She will do the essential designing, but when the preliminary drawings have been done, they will be taken over by others to work on, and if you haven't the talent for getting on with the others who work with you, it's no good. It's a great deal different from sitting down at a drawing board and just turning out pretty pictures.

She must have imagination. She can't say to the men on the engineering staff, "Oh I think it would be lovely to have just a lush automobile, all glistening and sleek!" Because before she's finished that or any other sentence pertaining to the job in hand some man, with the ring of authority in his voice, is going to say, "Very commendable of you, I'm sure. How much will it cost." And if she can't tell him, and the figures don't meet the appropriation for that car, they won't want her around underfoot, and will have no hesitancy in making that clear to her.

Must Know Her Mechanics

There are other fields—aviation, for instance—in which a woman has got to be twice as capable as the men to hold her own in a job, and it is so in industrial design. Automobile manufacturers won't hire any woman to think up cloisonne powder boxes to stick in niches beside the rear seat windows of sedans. They want a woman to understand how the instrument board can be made to look more trim, more finished, more distinguished, but only with due regard to what the instrument board means and does, in the composite of the car.

You can't pretty an instrument board all up and forget that the speedometer has to come in such and such a place, also the oil and gas lines, and the light wires. This is the nature of the beast and no amount of fol de rol is going to compensate for monkeying around with what's underneath the trimness and the finish and the grace.

It happens that Miss Dryden has mechanical ability. She isn't an engineer and she never intends to be, but she can read all the engineer's blueprints necessary to the work she does, and talk automotive engineering language. She has an insight into what it is about automobiles that women would like to have a little different—and men, too—on the occasions when they have to occupy the back seat instead of driving.

Has Marked Ability

And she simply hired out to adapt what she knows and what she can do, to people who thought her combination of artistic, creative and mechanical knowledge would supply an element they were looking for. She says what she possesses in the way of ability to read blueprints she certainly lacks in other ways. Can't read one note from another, has neither knowledge nor feeling for the rhythm of sounds and insists that she is altogether quite dull in many ways. But she does know what goes into composing mechanics, structure, hardware and fabrics into a good-looking car. She thinks women are living in a pretty hard period to get ahead in new fields, and that she has been fortunate.

"And the field I'm in is one that will be a growing one, for women, IF . . ."

JANET MABIE

Ithell Colquhoun at Work in Her London Studio Painting an Exotic Plant Decoration Upon a Screen

Ithell Colquhoun, Painter

Undaunted by Large Canvases, She Does Huge Cacti in Decorative Themes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

While visiting Ithell Colquhoun at her studio in London three summers ago, I found it most impressive to discover in her work the evidence of an enterprising and indefatigable artist. She seemed undaunted by the exceptionally large dimensions of her canvases, and by the exacting technical method of her style. She was unmistakably English in her palette, her design, and her imaginative approach. There was no Parisian clique, no phase of continental Modernism with which she could obviously be linked. Her pictures bore a literary imprint in allegory, or poetic association, which happens to be a British proclivity. Further native qualifications were noted in the meticulous rendering and in the etiolate tones. The pictures revealed a spirit aloof, detached from a commonplace world of everyday realism. What she painted seemed admirably suited to mural adaptation, for while the pictures to the curious spectator provided much to think about and enjoy, they were also reserved. Miss Colquhoun was apparently the type of artist who wished to promote tranquillity in the onlooker, induce quiet and harmony in the atmosphere.

Of late Miss Colqhoun has directed her talent to painting more purely decorative themes which are based upon close observation of nature. She has devoted herself to the study of tropical and subtropical vegetation. In this photograph she is seen painting directly upon a screen, which serves the twofold purpose of being useful and ornamental. The screen is in a sense a movable mural and requires considerations on the part of an artist similar to those of wall painting.

The decoration consists of species of cactus with their ample fleshy stems, globular, or flat, or tubular in shape, their pointed spines, and luxuriant blossoms. Miss Colquhoun portrays the plants fully; she indicates the nature of their growth from root to stem, to leaf and blossom. She depicts all the salient features. Apparently she experiences a kindred feeling with the Japanese flower painters of centuries ago who strove to characterize the blossom in its plenitude, in full spreading bloom, at its supreme moment, implying incidentally the source of cultivation: earth, rain and sunshine. The conscientious artist treating floral subject matter, has a great deal to say within the limits of the subject, and it makes no difference whether he is weaving a Tournai Verdure Tapestry, or carving a stone arabesque on a Roman façade, or painting a screen in London in 1936, he feels the same obligation to characterize his subject fully.

While this portrayer attends to a faithful representation of the chosen subject, she must also consider her obligations to decoration. The stalks and blossoms, the lines and colors, must be dispensed over the panel or screen in an agreeable arrangement, so that the ensemble will not seem crowded or sparse, toneless or showy. While the plants possess a natural pattern, the screen has its peculiar pattern, too. Both must be brought into relation, so that they are mutually enhancing. Only a skilled performer can maintain this delicate balance, fulfill all obligations gracefully and truthfully.

Among other subjects shown in her first exhibition in London were orchids, arums and amaryllis, spotted lilies, solanium, gloxinias, banana-flowers, datura, Madagascar Aroid, fungi. This screen was executed in oil with a wax medium on gilded silk.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Through the Editor's Window

'If Women Must Work' Has a Bag of Nuggets in It

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"How shall I go about it to find the sort of work to which I am best suited?" "And having discovered the field, what steps do I take to land a job?" "Furthermore, how do I build up a wholesome, joyous life of play, friends, home, and yet grow more happy and valued in my work?" These and other such questions are discussed in a useful little book entitled "If Women Must Work," by Loire Brophy, herself an experienced vocational counselor and placement worker, and published at $1.75 by D. Appleton-Century Company Inc., New York and London.

In running through the book, which is highly practical and which reads like a series of helpful, confidential chats, I marked a few places to share. You may not be a business woman; but there are nuggets in here for anybody.

Did you ever analyze your interests? What parts of the daily paper attract you most? Do you like clothes? People? Did you major in English? It may be illuminating (also fun), whether or not you are searching out a career, to study your present interests. The chapter, "You Choose Your Work," interprets these interests in the light of possible jobs—in case that is what you wish most. You might go on then to analyze your hobbies. What is back of your enjoyment of weaving—or scribbling?

* * *

A nugget I chose for you out of the chapter, "You Write a Letter," is the thought that in applying for a job you try to give your prospective employer not the idea that you need it, but a concept of your worth. "You are offering qualities which are worth the money you ask," Mrs. Brophy reminds you.

In the chapter, "You Get the Job," the writer contrasts the viewpoints of the girl who thinks only in terms of personalities, half-days off, the effect of her clothes on the others, and such smallnesses; and the girl who thinks: "How can I fit in here so that I may render the best service? How can I bring my education and my personality into line with these very exacting standards? How can I adjust myself to that rather glum-looking man who is being pointed out as my superior? . . ."

Being well dressed for the office is more, she says, a matter of thought than of money. As to the sort of clothes: "Take your cue from your job, and don't insist on giving the cue." And she tells us, "You must be yourself at all times, but you can modify, adapt, and tune yourself up or down. . . ."

* * *

If you feel that your job is an unimportant, subordinate one, there is a chapter especially for you. "It takes a lot of clever planning if your work in any subordinate capacity is to be more than a treadmill," is Mrs. Brophy's challenge. Consistent regularity of living, promptness, attention to details, go without saying; but being well-groomed and unhurried are important to one's attitude of mind. Then she advises, "Look up and over the heads of your mates and find out about the work of which you are merely a part. Is it interesting? Can you figuratively get a plane's eye view of what it is all about? Is there any romance in the work as a whole, even if not in your part of it? . . . Are there skilled movements and quick, alert reactions to be used? . . . Can't you find delight in doing it more swiftly and better than it has been done before?" Paul, she reminds us, says to study to be "a workman that needeth not to be ashamed."

Devotion to work (not intensity), enthusiasm about it, and a flexibility and eagerness that enables one to see and do the helpful thing over and beyond the mere demands of one's job (like answering an inquiry or being courteous to a visitor)—these points are brought out along with the worth of reading trade journals and mastering the whole field in which one's work lies. There are chapters, too, on such subjects as the woman executive, the mental development of the business girl, marriage-plus-job.

* * *

In the final chapter, "You Look Ahead," Mrs. Brophy makes pungent comments on "woman's work," and on a few of the current notions concerning it. "I doubt whether any field will remain closed to women eventually," she says in the midst of this discussion; "but I am very certain that for a long, long time the woman who attempts to conquer a man's field where women are not numerous will have to be better equipped than her male competitors." However, she points out amusingly that if one were to list the work that women originally did, one would find that two-thirds of the present work in the world was originally theirs. Hotel management, restaurant keeping, pickling of fish in Norway, preserving, advertising and dealing with foods are all among the modern equivalents of the work once done by women before the kitchen fire. It is rather a lark to make up such a list. Have you ever tried it?

* * *

"In primitive times woman was the first industrial worker. Men went out killing, either animals for food or other men for pride and vainglory, and woman did about all the other work there was at hand. She made the first clay pots in which both the culinary and the fine arts began to find expression. She planted the first wild seeds for that thing new to man, the ultimate and assured harvest . . . She did the first spinning and weaving.

"To say that modern woman is doing nothing but follow her precursor's old jobs out into the business and professional world is to draw a logical historical line between the essential, basic jobs of that early period and the jobs that women are now persistently seeking." And as a final nugget, which I especially like:

"Whatever fields are closed to women today will be open to them tomorrow. The success that men and women will have in the future will gradually become more and more a 'twosome' in which they will exchange parts without argument. A specialized business and professional world, in which a high wall separated jobs for men and women, was not a good world for either."

For the Men of the Family

By A. Stanford Bridgland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

How is King George VI likely to affect men's fashions? Will he launch new modes or be content to follow the current styles? He is noted for distinction and good taste in dress; but will never consciously start a fashion, although his example may be imitated.

It is a tradition that kings are more conservative in attire than princes. Therefore we may expect the Duke of Kent to indulge in sartorial adventures, while His Majesty remains watchful and discreet. He has never lagged behind the mode and believes in the sovereign virtue of being well-turned out.

After inspecting a suit of gaily striped pajamas, the King once remarked, "Men never buy this sort of thing for themselves. Wives buy them for their husbands." Which showed humor and probably experience, for it is a truth of general application.

* *

Textiles Exhibition

In my article for November, I stated that the Textiles Exhibition would be held at Earl's Court. Owing to unforeseen circumstances this has been found impossible, and it reverts to the White City as in 1936. A pre-view of cloths to be displayed indicates that the Coronation will influence 1937 styles. Yorkshire and Scottish ranges contain few strong patterns but a more daring use of color. Coronation blue is prominent and one range of worsted suitings has a pin stripe on a royal blue ground. The beautiful bluish-green Lovat mixture delights the eye, while the promise of bottle green is redeemed.

* *

Yorkshire Worsteds

Yorkshire worsteds include a cloth with softer finish than usual, giving a West of England effect—in grays, blues and blue-grays. The use of dark shades for sports jackets is clearly defined; trousers will be mostly silver-gray, in worsted-flannel and flannels, with other colors available.

* *

Scottish Offerings

Scottish firms send cheviots, saxonies, worsteds and saxony-worsteds, of fairly firm substance. Bright silk decorations light up good quality cheviots. District checks are favored for sports fabrics, with a prevalence of vertical knop effects, notably brown knops no fawn ground. High-class overcoatings are forthcoming in grays, browns and novel overchecks.

* *

Linings Less Conservative

Special interest is attached to a display of printed and colored-woven linings. Three of the newest styles take the form of a shadow-stripe sateen; a ground something like an Oxford shirting with superimposed stripes; and shadow stripes on a fine chevron ground. Another design shows a woven stripe using silver, black, and matt-white yarns. These and a tendency for brighter colors prove that linings are to be less conservative.

* *

Zero-Shrunk Cottons

Zero-shrunk cotton cloths for men's wear will be sent by Lancashire firms; notably materials for mess jackets, polo breeches and tropical suitings. These make possible a new standard of fit for washable clothes, and offer a fine chance for the craftsmanship of custom tailors.

* *

Fingertip Overcoats

Colonel the Hon. Freddie Cripps is noted for dashing and experimental garments. Sometimes he dons a striking tweed cape with a section attached simulating a jacket of same cloth. I saw him in the West End recently and took a quick mental snapshot. He wore one of the new overcoats of fingertip length, that is, reaching to end of fingers when arms are at side. It was made from rain-proof cloth, light in color and weight. Fronts buttoned through and fastened to neck with collar lying flat. With this sporting style of coat went a porkpie hat, and brown monk shoes fastened with strap. Suit was blue-gray with chalk stripes, and pullover replaced waistcoat.

* *

Pointers for the Portly

All fashions do not suit all figures. Here are a few hints for the portly man. Light-colored fabrics make one look bigger, and dark cloths apparently decrease size. Smooth materials rather than rough ones are recommended. Where possible horizontal lines should be avoided, such as flaps to pockets or check pattern. Dark cloths of a neat pattern, preferably stripes, are advisable. It is well not to carry too much cargo in the pockets. Trousers ought to be moderate in width and for preference plain at hem.

* *

Choosing an Overcoat

When choosing an overcoat it must be remembered that a loose-fitting, fairly long style creates an impression of slimness; while a tight one reveals much and conceals nothing. Pleats and belts add to the bulk of wearer; and this applies also to patch pockets, yokes, and other excrescences, whether on overgarments or sports jackets. A Raglan overcoat is a good choice, as it gives a less square appearance to shoulders.

This column on men's styles, direct from London, is published the third Wednesday of each month.

Smock-Frocks for Miss Eight-to-Ten

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"But, mother dear, don't you understand? All the girls at school are wearing separate skirts now."

"Yes, I know, dear, but I still feel that these straight dresses are prettier on you for a time yet. You'll wear skirts and blouses long enough—better enjoy these pretty little frocks while you can."

"All right, mother"—came a bit reluctantly from Miss Eight-to-Ten. "But"—as one last effort on her part—"you should see some of the cute smocks they wear to school. They're 'most like these dresses, only short, with skirts under them."

She had won! I—being "mother" in this particular case—saw immediately. Weren't some of these colored prints getting dreadfully short on her anyway, and a couple of them were badly faded. An idea! "Quick, the shears and the yellow dress—the one gathered onto the yoke—the one with the white piqué collar."

This dress already opened in front, so I cut it down the entire length of the front, cutting off the old placket binding and buttons. In my sewing box I found a discarded white piqué collar—a long straight one about an inch and a half wide. This I cut in two and bound half onto each side front, making a finish like the collar and cuffs already on the dress. I turned the hem up where it used to be, put big buttons and loops down the front, and there was the young lady's smock. A perky little tie, and who could guess the more or less devious route taken by that particular dress to become such an attractive smock?

Next from my sewing box came pieces of dark wool material, some navy, some brown, which were easily made into straight pleated skirts. So pleased was she (to say nothing of her mother!) that stock was taken of the rest of her dresses. Next to be "smocked" was a dull green print, badly faded, though still good material. It had good white collar and cuffs with hand fagoting. These I removed and then proceeded to split the dress down the front in the same manner as the first one, binding the fronts with plain light-colored material. A package of navy blue dye used on the dress, white collar and cuffs back on, big white buttons down the front and a white bow tie—well—you can picture it.

Another badly worn yoke was replaced with a contrasting material, using buttons of the same color down the front—and another dress jumped from disuse to use. One idea presented another until there were practically no outgrown dresses left and Miss Eight-to-Ten's happiness (as well the family exchequer) was well worth the effort.

That Indispensable Marshmallow

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I keep marshmallows on my pantry shelf all the time. They are always improving my cooking and aiding me in many ways.

I find that fresh marshmallows give a delightful flavor to baked custard. I make the custard in the usual way, stirring in six or eight marshmallows just before I put it in the oven. The heat of the oven melts them before the custard sets and the flavor mixes all through.

Another way to use them is to put them on top of the custard after it is set, just before it is removed from the oven. When the marshmallows have become a delicate brown, remove the pan from the oven. When individual custard cups are used, one marshmallow to the cup is sufficient.

To make bread pudding more interesting, scatter a few pieces of cut pineapple on top, after it is baked, cover with marshmallows, and return to the oven to brown the marshmallows. I serve it with the juice from the pineapple.

One time, the cream filling which I had made for a large, square layer cake was just right to stand up but too soft to bear the weight of the upper layer. So I put a marshmallow at each corner and one in the center, and the filling stood three quarters of an inch high with no oozing out and running down at the edges. Try this scheme with any soft cake filling. It is not at all objectionable to come across an occasional marshmallow when serving or eating the cake.

When I am making a whipped cream dessert for the family I take out a few spoonfuls of the cream and put it into little ramekins. To this I add a few spoonfuls of dissolved prepared gelatin and nuts, marshmallows, preserves or sponge cake crumbs . . . whatever I happen to have. The next morning the ramekins are ready to go into the children's lunch boxes. This is a delightful surprise for them, and it is easy to provide variety without making an entirely new dessert each time.

L. V. C.

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Canadiens And Red Wings Hold Division Leads

National Hockey League
American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	—Goals— For	Agst	Pts
Detroit	16	4	7	72	55	36
Rangers	12	5	8	64	48	29
Boston	12	3	10	63	62	27
Chicago	6	6	15	39	60	18
Canadian Division						
Canadiens	15	3	9	75	59	33
Montreal	10	6	11	58	63	26
Toronto	10	2	12	59	59	22
Americans	7	3	16	52	76	17

Results Jan. 19

Canadiens 1, Rangers 1 (Overtime).
Detroit 7, Chicago 2.
Toronto 6, Boston 2.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP) — The Montreal Canadiens and Detroit Red Wings were farther than ever out in front of their respective divisions in the National Hockey League today after a night that will go down as the season's dizziest.

On every front in three games played last night, a total of 37,000 fans saw something that will make Jan. 19 stand out for the rest of the campaign as the number one merry-go-round. Here's the result:

The Canadiens and New York Rangers deadlocked at one-all in the ninth overtime encounter played between the two in their last 10 starts over two seasons, and their fourth-straight extra-period battle of the current campaign.

The Boston Bruins were trounced 6 to 2 by the Toronto Maple Leafs, and then wound up the evening by starting a free-for-all on the ice, which was an unconvincing demonstration of such affairs.

The Red Wings trampled the hapless Chicago Black Hawks 7 to 2 in a scoring rampage, as five goals were banged home in the last four minutes.

It's getting so now that the customers are thinking of bringing lunch packages when the Canadiens and Rangers fight it out. However, the old men from Montreal and the "kid" outfit of New York usually come to some decision before their overtime period is over. In fact, last night's was the first tie between the two this season, and left the Canadiens out in front of the International Division by seven points.

The Bruins knew they were hopelessly beaten when they started the fun last night. Before a packed crowd of 15,000 Hooley Smith opened the listless gang warfare by tangling with Red Horner. Several others joined in, but the referees seemed the only really serious men on the ice as they sought to break it up. Smith, Horner, Ray Getliffe and Jimmy Fowler drew major penalties when order was restored.

The league's leading scorer, little Larry Aurie, was the big gun of the Detroit attack as the Wings downed the Black Hawks on Detroit ice for the first time this season. Chiefly through Aurie's stick work, the Wings led 3 to 1 as the game went into its last four minutes. Then the fun started as the Wings banged home four goals in less than that many minutes, and the Hawks added another before the final bell rang.

Short Shots

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP)—The All-American inefficiency of the Brooklyn Dodgers, threatened by Cleveland's famous blunder in the Feller case, has made a noble comeback in the case of one John Van der Meer. . . . He is the young man who was voted "the outstanding minor league player of 1936," and while this means little or nothing, men who know something about baseball think he's a great prospect. . . . Last year he struck out 295 as a member of the Durham club of the Piedmont League. . . . This year he will play for the Reds.

Van der Meer was in the Dodgers' training camp three years ago under strange circumstances . . . John Heydler, then president of the National League, wanted to make an educational baseball film . . . He needed what he vaguely described as "the typical American boy" to play the leading role and asked Dave Driscoll, then Brooklyn business manager, to find one . . . Driscoll found Van der Meer pitching in a Sunday school league in Midland Park, N. J. . . . Johnny was a nice upstanding kid; he looked good to Driscoll, so Dave took him to the Dodgers' training camp, where the picture was made . . . In the film, the youngster was getting his chance in the big leagues . . . It was a typical Alger story, but the Dodgers didn't believe in stories and failed to keep tab on the kid through the minors, so he got away from them.

College Basketball

Baker 34, William Jewell 30.
Beloit 31, Lawrence 18.
Bowling Green 50, Ohio Northern 49.
Bradley 45, Eureka 23.
California 52, Calif. Aggies 27.
Carnegie Tech 38, Duquesne 33.
College of Emporia 39, Haskell 21.
Concord 41, Glenville 37.
Conn. State 44, New Hampshire 26.
Cornell C 30, Coe 28.
Dakota Wes. 29, Southern N. 17.
Daniel Baker 53, St. Mary's 32.
Drake 31, Grinnell 18.
Duke 52, Catholic U. 31.
Emory and Henry 43, Newberry 21.
E. Tenn. T. 33, Appalachian S. C. 32.
Ferris 35, Grand Rapids J. C. 33.
Gettysburg 46, Lebanon Valley 35.
Gonzaga 56, Montana N. 16.
Greeley State 40, Colorado C. 24.
Grove City 43, Clarion T 16.
Hastings 40, Kearney 35.
Howard 36, Chattanooga 25.
Kalamazoo 43, Hillsdale 13.
Kansas 39, Kansas State 28.
Kent State 35, Hiram 24.
Kenyon 37, Capital 31.
Macalester 31, St. Mary's 30.
Marshall 33, Centre 19.
Michigan State 34, Syracuse 30.
Mississippi 43, Tulane 35.
M. I. T. 28, Tufts 27.
North Carolina 41, N. C. State 35.
Nebraska (B) 28, Peru 26.
Northern N 46, Jamestown (N.D.) 34.
Ohio 35, Dayton 27.
Ohio Wesleyan 38, Miami 37.
Oregon 40, Washington State 36.
Otterbein 40, Wittenberg 38.
Panzer 49, New College 12.
Paterson S N 36, Essex J C 23.
Penn State 28, West Virginia 21.
R. I. State 61, Boston 60.
River Falls T 27, Stout 17.
Southeastern s2, Shenandoah (Va.) 19.
Stetson 34, Florida 32.
St. Louis 31, Washington 29.
Tennessee 47, Sewanee 13.
Tennessee Wes. 37, Lincoln Memorial 23.
Toledo 39, Detroit 38.
Western Maryland 37, St. John's 36.
Western R. T. 31, Carthage 28.

College Squash Result

Yale 5, Wesleyan 0.

College Hockey Result

Boston 4, Brown 3.

Who Won in Britain During 1936?

Prepared for the Christian Science Monitor by R. Maillard Stead.

Archery

Men ..... H. J. Davey
Women ..... Miss Browell
Inter-County, men ..... North Lincolnshire Bowmen
Inter-County, women ..... Kent

Association Football
Season 1936-37

England-Hungary ..... England, 6-2
Irish Free State-Hungary ..... Hungary, 3-3
Scotland-Germany ..... Scotland, 2-0
Irish Free State-Germany ..... Irish Free State, 5-2
England-Wales ..... Wales, 2-1
England-Ireland ..... England, 3-1
Scotland-Ireland ..... Scotland, 3-1
Scotland-Wales ..... Wales, 2-1
Inter-League, series ..... English League
English League-Scottish League ..... English, 2-0
English League-Irish League ..... Irish, 3-2
Scottish League-Irish League ..... Scottish, 5-2
F. A. Cup-holder (Arsenal)-League Champion (Sunderland) ..... League Champion, 2-1

Season 1935-36

International series ..... Scotland, 4 points
England-Scotland ..... Drawn, 1-1
England-Ireland ..... England, 3-1
England-Wales ..... Wales, 2-1
Scotland-Ireland ..... Scotland, 2-1
Scotland-Wales ..... Drawn, 1-1
Ireland-Wales ..... Ireland, 3-2
Amateur international series ..... Scotland
England-Scotland ..... Scotland, 1-0
England-Ireland ..... England, 5-0
England-Wales ..... England, 7-3
Scotland-Ireland ..... Scotland, 5-3
Scotland-Wales ..... Drawn, 1-1
Inter-Army ..... French Army
British Army-Belgian Army ..... Belgian, 5-0
Inter-Services ..... Royal Air Force (on goal average)
Royal Navy-The Army ..... The Army, 2-0
Royal Navy-Royal Air Force ..... Royal Navy, 3-1
The Army-Royal Air Force ..... Royal Air Force, 3-1
English League, first division ..... Sunderland, 56 points
English League, second division ..... Manchester United, 56 points
English League, third division (north) ..... Chesterfield, 60 points
English League, Third Division (south) ..... Coventry City, 57 points
Scottish League, first division ..... Glasgow Celtic, 66 points
Scottish League, second division ..... Falkirk, 59 points
Irish League ..... Belfast Celtic, 43 points
Irish Free State League ..... Bohemians, 36 points
Welsh National League ..... Swansea Town, 52 points
Isthmian League (amateur) ..... Wimbledon, 40 points
Athenian League (amateur) ..... Romford, 38 points
Spartan League (amateur) ..... Waterlow's (Dunstable) 40 points
London League (amateur) ..... Leavesden, 35 points
Football Association Challenge Cup ..... The Arsenal, London
F. A. Amateur Cup ..... The Casuals
Scottish Cup ..... Glasgow Rangers
Irish Cup ..... Linfield
Irish Free State Cup ..... Shamrock Rovers
Welsh Cup ..... Crewe Alexandra
Amateur Football Association Cup ..... Harwich and Parkeston Club
Old Public Schoolboys (Dunn Cup) ..... Old Carthusians
Oxford-Cambridge ..... Drawn, 1-1
North-South, amateur ..... South, 4-3
Southern Counties, amateur ..... Sussex
Top goal-scorer, English League, first division ..... W. G. Richardson, West Bromwich Albion 39
Top goal-scorer, English League, second division ..... L. F. Dodds, Sheffield United 35
Top goal-scorer, English League, third division (north) ..... J. Walsh, Oldham Athletic, 33
Top goal-scorer, English League, third division (south) ..... Albert Dawes, Crystal Palace, 38
Most goals in one English League match ..... Joseph Payne, Luton, 10

Athletics

British Empire-U. S. A. ..... U. S. A., 11 events to 3
U. S. A.-South Africa-Canada-Australia-Scotland at Glasgow ..... U. S. A., 6 firsts; 5 seconds, 3 thirds
England-Holland-France-Scotland-Sweden, women ..... England, 6 firsts; 4 seconds, 3 thirds
Atalanta Club (Scotland)-South Africa ..... South Africa
Oxford-Cambridge ..... Cambridge, 8-3
Oxford-Cambridge, relays ..... Oxford 5-2
Oxford-Cambridge, freshmen ..... Cambridge, 6-5
Inter-County ..... Middlesex
Inter-Services ..... The Army
Inter-Club, men (Kinnaird Trophy) ..... Achilles Club
Inter-Club, women ..... London Olympiades
Inter-Club, relay (4x110 yards) ..... A. T. C. "De Snelvoeters," Holland
Inter-Club, relay, women, indoor (4x50 yards) ..... London Olympiades
Inter-Club, relay (4x440 yards) ..... Achilles Club
Inter-Club, relay (4x1 mile) ..... Achilles Club
Scottish inter-club, relay (4x440 yards) ..... Bellahouston Harriers
Universities' Athletic Union, men ..... Oxford Centipedes
Universities' Athletic Union, women ..... Birmingham
Scottish Universities ..... Edinburgh
Irish Universities ..... Dublin
Christie Shield (northern universities) ..... Manchester
Public schools ..... Schule, Schloss, Salem, Germany
Champion of year (Harvey Memorial Cup) ..... A. G. K. Brown
Woman Champion of Year (Lord Hawke Cup) ..... Miss Barbara Burke
Best British championship competitor (Jackson Cup) ..... W. E. Eaton
Decathlon ..... E. R. Walker
Marathon ..... D. McNab Robertson
Marathon, northern ..... H. Wood
Marathon, southern ..... A. J. Norris
Marathon, Welsh ..... D. E. Morgan
Road-running relay, inter-club, London-Brighton ..... Belgrave Harriers
Road running relay, inter-club, Manchester-Blackpool ..... Birchfield Harriers
Road running relay, inter-club, Edinburgh-Glasgow ..... Bellahouston Harriers
Road running relay, inter-club, Newport-Swansea ..... Roath A. C.
Professional handicap sprint (130 yds.), Powderhall ..... J. H. Mitchell
Professional Marathon (10 miles), Powderhall, handicap ..... J. Gear
Professional Marathon (10 miles), Powderhall, level ..... R. W. Andrews
Road-walking, 50 kilometers, team ..... Belgrave Harriers
Road-walking, 50 kilometers, individual ..... H. H. Whitlock
Road-walking, 20 miles, team ..... Surrey Walkin- Club
Road-walking, 20 miles, individual ..... H. A. Hake
Road-walking, inter-county, team ..... Middlesex
Road-walking, inter-county, individual ..... F. J. Redman, Middlesex
Road-walking, London-Brighton, team ..... Surrey Walking Club
Road-walking, London-Brighton, individual ..... H. H. Whitlock
Road-walking women (3 miles), team ..... Small Heath Harriers
Road-walking, women (3 miles), individual ..... Mrs. D. Harris
Tug-of-war, catchweights ..... Royal Ulster Constabulary
Tug-of-war, 1400-pound limit ..... Royal Army Service Corps, Feltham
Tug-of-war, Scottish, catchweights ..... Glasgow Police, G. Division
Tug-of-war, Scottish, 1400-pound limit ..... Glasgow Police, G. Division

Aviation

England-South Africa race ..... C. W. A. Scott and Giles Guthrie
King's Cup (race round Britain) ..... C. Gardner
Gliding, Wakefield Trophy (for longest flight of year) ..... P. A. Mills, 106 miles
Gliding, De Havilland Cup (highest single-seater flight), P. A. Mills, 5,000 ft.
Gliding, Marino Cup (best out and home flight) ..... P. A. Mills

Badminton

International series ..... England, 3 victories
England-Scotland ..... England, 9-0
England-Ireland ..... England, 8-1
England-Wales ..... England, 9-0
Scotland-Ireland ..... Ireland, 5-4
Scotland-Wales ..... Scotland, 7-2
Ireland-Wales ..... Ireland, 6-3
Inter-County ..... Middlesex
Oxford-Cambridge ..... Cambridge, 8-7
English singles, men ..... R. C. F. Nichols
English singles, women ..... Miss Thelma Kingsbury
English doubles, men ..... R. C. F. Nichols and L. Nichols
English doubles, women ..... Mrs. M. Henderson and Miss Thelma Kingsbury
English doubles, mixed ..... D. C. Hume and Mrs. H. S. Uber

Badminton *(Continued)*

English veterans, doubles, men (handicap) E. G. Costello and C. P. Harrington
Scottish singles, men ..... C. H. Whittaker
Scottish singles, women ..... Miss Thelma Kingsbury
Scottish doubles, men ..... T. H. Boyle and J. L. Rankin
Scottish doubles, women ..... Mrs. Henderson and Miss Thelma Kingsbury
Scottish doubles, mixed ..... I. C. Maconachie and Miss Thelma Kingsbury
Irish, singles, men ..... R. C. F. Nichols
Irish singles, women ..... Miss Thelma Kingsbury
Irish doubles, men ..... I. C. Maconachie and J. L. Rankin
Irish doubles, women ..... Mrs. H. S. Uber and Mrs. R. J. Horsley
Irish doubles, mixed ..... D. C. Hume and Mrs. H. S. Uber
Welsh singles, men ..... T. P. Dick
Welsh singles, women ..... Miss Greta Graham
Welsh doubles, men ..... K. L. Wilson and H. Morland
Welsh doubles, women ..... Miss Greta Graham and Miss D. Graham
Welsh doubles, mixed ..... R. M. White and Miss Kingsbury

Baseball

National Challenge Cup ..... White City
London Cup ..... White City
London Major League ..... White City
North of England League, first division ..... Rochdale Greys
North of England League, second division ..... Eccles Boro Lions

Billiards

England-Scotland, boys ..... England, 5-1
Oxford-Cambridge ..... Cambridge, 3-0
English, professional, men ..... Joseph Davis
English professional, women ..... Miss Joyce Gardner
English amateur, men ..... Joseph Thompson
English junior amateur, men ..... E. Young
English amateur, women ..... Miss G. G. Phillips
English boys ..... Donald Cruickshank
English sealed handicap, professional ..... Melbourne Inman
Scottish amateur ..... Neil Camney
Welsh amateur ..... J. Tregoning
Snooker's Pool, world's championship, ... Joseph Davis
Snooker's Pool, English, sealed handicap ..... Joseph Davis
Snooker's Pool, professional, women ..... Miss Ruth Harrison
Snooker's Pool, amateur, men ..... P. H. Matthews
Snooker's Pool, amateur, women ..... Miss Vera Seals

Bowls

International, men ..... Scotland, 3 victories
England-Scotland ..... Scotland, 96-94
England-Ireland ..... Ireland, 105-98
England-Wales ..... England, 104-92
Scotland-Ireland ..... Scotland, 94-93
Scotland-Wales ..... Scotland, 115-95
Ireland-Wales ..... Wales, 100-99
International, men, indoors (England-Scotland-Wales) ..... England, 3 victories
England-Scotland ..... England, 117-81
England-Wales ..... England, 133-81
Scotland-Wales ..... Scotland, 130-72
International, women ..... England, 2 victories
England-Scotland ..... England, 121-110
England-Wales ..... England, 142-87
Scotland-Wales ..... Scotland, 126-93
English singles, men ..... G. D. Goodson
English singles, women ..... Mrs. J. Parnell
English pairs, men ..... J. T. Fountain and W. Weeks
English pairs, women ..... Mrs. Hallett and Mrs. Merralls
English rink, men ..... Boscombe Cliff
English rink, women ..... Sussex
Scottish singles ..... Thomas Agnew
Scottish pairs ..... J. Campbell and A. J. Smith
Scottish rink ..... Fauldhouse
Welsh singles ..... E. Thomas
Welsh pairs ..... J. Miles and Leonard Hill
Welsh rink ..... Trelyn Park, Pengam
Welsh inter-club ..... Barry Athletic
English, inter-county, men ..... Gloucestershire
English, inter-county, women ..... Sussex
Welsh, inter-county ..... Glamorganshire
Lonsdale Trophy (London and Southern Counties) ..... J. G. Carruthers

Boxing (Amateur)

Great Britain-U. S. A. (Golden Gloves) ..... Great Britain, 7-4
Great Britain-Sweden ..... Great Britain
Ireland-Germany ..... Ireland, 7-1
Inter-Services ..... The Army
Imperial Services-Police ..... Tied, 6-6
Oxford-Cambridge ..... Cambridge, 4-3
Sir Harry Preston Trophy (Universities and Hospitals) ..... United Hospitals
Eton-Harrow ..... Eton, 6-5

Chess

Men ..... W. Winter
Women ..... Mrs. Holloway
Boys ..... L. G. O'Neil
Girls ..... Elaine Saunders
Masters Tournament, Nottingham ..... J. R. Capablanca and M. Botwinnick, tied, 10 points each
Margate Congress ..... Salo Flohr
Hastings Congress ..... R. Fing
Oxford-Cambridge ..... Cambridge, 6-1

Cricket

Test Series, England-India ..... England, 2 victories
First Test at Lord's, London ..... England, by 9 wickets
Second Test at Manchester ..... Drawn
Third Test at The Oval, London ..... England, by 9 wickets
Ireland-India ..... India, by 10 wickets
Inter-County, major ..... Derbyshire
Inter-County, minor ..... Hertfordshire
Inter-County, Scottish ..... Fifeshire
Inter-Services ..... Royal Navy
Royal Navy-The Army ..... Drawn
Royal Navy-Royal Air Force ..... Royal Navy, by innings and 30 runs
The Army-Royal Air Force ..... Drawn
Gentlemen-Players at Lord's ..... Drawn
Oxford-Cambridge ..... Cambridge, by 8 wickets
Eton-Harrow ..... Drawn
England-South of England, women ..... England, by 88 runs
Batting Averages, Tests, English ..... W. R. Hammond, 194.50
Batting Averages, Tests, Indian ..... G. Ramaswami, 56.66
Batting Averages, First-class ..... W. R. Hammond, Gloucestershire, 56.94
Batting Averages, Indians ..... V. M. Merchant, 81.32
Batting Averages, Minor Counties ..... W. Farrimond, Lancashire Second Eleven, 64.0
Bowling Averages, Tests, English ..... Hedley Verity, 15.20
Bowling Averages, Tests, Indian ..... Mahomed Nissar, 28.58
Bowling Averages, First-class ..... Harold Larwood, Nottinghamshire, 12.97
Bowling Averages, Indians ..... L. Amar Nath, 20.87
Bowling Averages, Minor Counties ..... V. A. Hodgkinson, Lincolnshire, 8.03
Most Wickets, Tests, English ..... Hedley Verity, 15
Most Wickets, Tests, Indian ..... Mahomed Nissar, 12
Most Wickets, First-class ..... Hedley Verity, Yorkshire, 216
Most Wickets, Indians ..... Mahomed Nissar, 66
Most Wickets, Minor Counties ..... E. Roberts, Hertfordshire, 97
Top-scorer, Tests, English ..... W. R. Hammond, 217
Top-scorer, Tests, Indian ..... V. M. Merchant, 114
Top-scorer, First-class ..... W. R. Hammond, Gloucestershire, 317
Top-scorer, Indians ..... C. Ramaswami, 155 not out
Top-scorer, Minor Counties ..... A. B. Poole, Bedfordshire, 234
Highest Aggregate, Tests, English ..... W. R. Hammond, 389
Highest Aggregate, Tests, Indian ..... V. M. Merchant, 282
Highest Aggregate, First-class ..... E. H. Hendren, Middlesex, 3654
Highest Aggregate, Minor Counties ..... W. Farrimond, Lancashire Second Eleven, 513
Most Centuries, Tests, English ..... W. R. Hammond, 2
Most Centuries, Tests, Indian ..... Mushtaq Ali and V. M. Merchant, 1 each
Most Centuries, First-class ..... E. H. Hendren, Middlesex, 9
Most Centuries, Indian ..... Mushtaq Ali, 4
Fastest century scorer, First-class ..... L. W. G. Ames, Kent
Canadians vs. all opposition (15 minor matches) ..... Canadians won 7, lost 1; drawn 6; abandoned 1

Croquet

Open (Coronation Cup) ..... Miss D. D. Steel
Open, doubles ..... G. F. H. Elvey and Mrs. G. F. H. Elvey
Association Plate ..... W. B. du Pré
Men ..... W. B. du Pré
Women ..... Miss D. D. Steel
Mixed doubles ..... W. B. du Pré and Miss D. D. Steel
President's Cup ..... Mrs B. C. Apps
Roehampton Challenge Cup ..... C. E. Pepper
Gilbey Cup ..... E. Longland
Reckitt Cup ..... S. Ingleby Oddie
Inter-county ..... Bedfordshire

Cross-Country Running

International, team ..... England
International, individual ..... W. E. Eaton, England
English, team ..... Birchfield Harriers
English, individual ..... J. H. Potts, Saltwell Harriers
English women, team ..... Small Heath Harriers
English women, individual ..... Miss Nellie Halstead, Radcliffe Harriers
Scottish, team ..... Springburn Harriers
Scottish, individual ..... J. C. Fleckhart, Shettleston Harriers
Scottish women, team ..... Clydesdale Harriers
Scottish women, individual ..... Miss Mildred Storrar, Dundee Hawkhill Harriers
Irish, team ..... East Antrim Harriers
Irish, individual ..... A. Workman, East Antrim Harriers
Irish Free State, team ..... O'Callaghan's Mills A. C.
Irish Free State, individual ..... J. J. Walsh, Corrigan A. C.
Welsh, team ..... Cwmbran Harriers
Welsh, individual ..... H. Gallivan, Cwmbran Harriers
Oxford-Cambridge, team ..... Cambridge, 24-31
Oxford-Cambridge, individual ..... E. C. Weir, Cambridge
Universities' Athletic Union, team ..... Cambridge
Universities' Athletic Union, individual ..... M. Hamilton, Sheffield
Inter-County, team ..... Staffordshire
Inter-County, individual ..... J. T. Holden, Staffordshire
Inter-Services, team ..... Royal Air Force
Inter-Services, individual ..... F. Hennessey, Royal Air Force
Public Schools, team ..... Tonbridge
Public Schools, individual ..... C. V. Alonso, Wandsworth
Northern Counties, team ..... Salford Harriers
Northern Counties, individual ..... J. H. Potts, Saltwell Harriers
Southern Counties, team ..... Surrey Athletic Club
Southern Counties, individual ..... S. C. Belton, Surrey A. C.
Midland Counties, team ..... Birchfield Harriers
Midland Counties, individual ..... J. T. Holden, Tipton Harriers
Eastern Counties, team ..... Lincoln Wellington A. C.
Eastern Counties, individual ..... E. W. Harrison, Lincoln Wellington A. C.

Cycling

International Six Days, professional (Wembley) ..... G. Killian and H. Vopel, Germany, 1939 miles
Best All-Round cyclist, amateur road racing ..... Charles Holland, Midland Cycling and Athletic Club
International sprint ..... Toni Merkens, Germany
International time trial ..... Toni Merkens, Germany
Sprint (1000 yards) ..... C. B. Helps
Tandem (1 mile) ..... J. E. Sibbitt and E. H. Chambers
Fifty miles (Tandem paced) ..... E. V. Mills
Twenty-five miles (unpaced) ..... J. Holland
Team Pursuit (2 miles) ..... Belle Vue C. C.
Grass Track, sprint (1 mile) ..... D. S. Horn
Grass Track, distance (5 miles) ..... T. D. Blick

Eton Wall Game

Collegers-Oppidans ..... Oppidans, 6 shies to 0

Fencing

England-Scotland, 3 weapons ..... England
Foils, England-Scotland ..... Scotland, 5 defeats to 11
Champion-at-Arms of the Services ..... C. S. M. L. Hankinson, The Army
Foils, men ..... C. R. Hammersley
Foils, men, junior ..... E. S. Boniface
Foils, women ..... Mrs. G. Adams
Foils, women (Hutton Trophy) ..... Miss Jenny Addams, Belgium
Foils, women (Desprez Cup) ..... Miss E. Carnegy-Arbuthnot
Foils, Inter-club, men ..... Grosvenor Fencing Club
Foils, Inter-club, women ..... Salle Bertrand
Foils, Inter-Services ..... E. A. Mount-Haes, Royal Navy
Foils, Oxford-Cambridge ..... Cambridge, 2 defeats to 7
Foils, Universities' Athletic Union ..... M. A. L. Cripps, Oxford
Foils, Public Schools ..... M. W. Waddington, Eton
Épée, England, Scotland ..... England, 7 defeats to 9
Épée, men ..... C. L. de Beaumont
Épée, men, junior ..... W. Teague
Épée, Inter-Services ..... E. A. Mount-Haes, Royal Navy
Épée, Oxford-Cambridge ..... Oxford, 6 points to 14
Épée, Universities' Athletic Union ..... F. C. S. Platon, Oxford
Épée, Public Schools ..... M. W. Waddington, Eton
Sabers, England-Scotland ..... England, 6 defeats to 10
Sabers, men ..... R. E. Brook
Sabers, Inter-Services ..... J. Bampfylde, The Army
Sabers, Oxford-Cambridge ..... Drawn, 2-2
Sabers, Public Schools ..... F. R. Crowder, Eton
Bayonet, Inter-Services, team ..... Royal Marines
Bayonet, Inter-Services, individual ..... J. Perry, Royal Marines

Field Hockey

England-Germany, men ..... Drawn, 2-2
International series, men ..... England, 3 victories
England-Scotland ..... England, 2-0
England-Ireland ..... England, 3-1
England-Wales ..... England, 4-1
Scotland-Ireland ..... Ireland, 2-1
Scotland-Wales ..... Wales, 8-1
Ireland-Wales ..... Ireland, 4-1
England-South Africa, women ..... England, 13-1
Scotland-South Africa, women ..... Scotland, 4-3
Ireland-South Africa, women ..... Ireland, 5-2
International series, women ..... England, 3 victories
England-Scotland, women ..... England, 7-0
England-Ireland, women ..... England, 2-1
England-Wales, women ..... England, 10-2
Scotland-Ireland, women ..... Ireland, 2-1
Scotland-Wales, women ..... Wales, 3-1
Ireland-Wales, women ..... Ireland, 3-0
Inter-Services ..... The Army
Royal Navy-The Army ..... The Army, 3-0
Royal Navy-Royal Air Force ..... Royal Navy, 3-2
The Army-Royal Air Force ..... Drawn, 0-0
Oxford-Cambridge, men ..... Drawn, 1-1
Oxford-Cambridge, women ..... Oxford, 3-2
Northern Counties, women ..... Lancashire
Southern Counties, women ..... Middlesex
Eastern Counties, women ..... Hertfordshire
Western Counties, women ..... Herefordshire
Midland Counties, women ..... Warwickshire

Fives

Eton code (Kinnaird Cup) ..... D. M. Backhouse and A. T. Barber
Eton code, Oxford-Cambridge ..... Cambridge, 3-1
Eton code, Public Schools ..... Harrow (A. P. Cox and D. J. Q. Henriques)
Rugby code, singles (Jesters Cup) ..... J. G. W. Davies
Rugby code, doubles (Cyriax Cup) ..... F. K. Truman and J. Battersby
Rugby code, Oxford-Cambridge ..... Cambridge, 330-229
Rugby code, Public Schools, singles ..... J. D. G. Craig, Eastbourne
Rugby code, Public Schools, doubles ..... J. H. L. Britain and P. S. Cowan, Oundle

Golf

Curtis Cup, women (Britain-U. S. A.) ..... Halved
Curtis Cup, singles ..... Halved, 1½ each
Curtis Cup, foursomes ..... Halved, 3 each
England-France, men ..... England, 6-3
International series, men ..... Scotland
England-Scotland ..... Scotland, 8-7
England-Ireland ..... England, 13-3
England-Wales ..... England, 13-3
Scotland-Ireland ..... Scotland, 8-7
Scotland-Wales ..... Scotland, 8½-3½
Ireland-Wales ..... Ireland, 11-4
International series, women ..... England
England-Scotland, women ..... England, 5-1
England-Ireland, women ..... England, 5-1
England-Wales ..... England, 6-1
Scotland-Ireland ..... Ireland, 6-3
Scotland-Wales ..... Scotland, 7-2
Ireland-Wales ..... Wales, 6-3
Professional, England-Ireland ..... England, 13-4
Professional, Scotland-Ireland ..... Ireland, 10-4
Boys, England-Scotland ..... Scotland, 8½-3½
British open ..... Alfred Padgham
British open, leading amateur ..... Robert Locke, South Africa
British open, amateur, men ..... Hector Thomson
British women's open ..... Miss Pamela Barton
English close amateur ..... Harry Bentley
English women's close ..... Miss Wanda Morgan
Scottish open ..... J. Adams
Scottish professional ..... J. Forrester
Scottish amateur ..... E. D. Hamilton
Scottish, women ..... Miss Doris Park

Golf *(Continued)*

Irish open ..... R. A. Whitcombe
Irish professional ..... J. McCartney
Irish open amateur ..... J. C. Brown
Irish close amateur ..... John Burke
Irish women ..... Miss Clarrie Tiernan
Welsh professional ..... F. Lloyd
Welsh amateur ..... R. M. de Lloyd
Welsh women ..... Mrs. Rimbon
English inter-county, men ..... Surrey
English inter-county, women ..... Surrey
Scottish inter-county, women ..... East Lothian
Inter-Services ..... The Army
Royal Navy-The Army ..... The Army, 10½-1½
Royal Navy-Royal Air Force ..... Royal Air Force, 6½-5½
The Army-Royal Air Force ..... The Army, 9½-2½
Oxford-Cambridge ..... Cambridge, 12-3
Old Public Schoolboys (Halford Hewitt Cup) ..... Old Carthusians
Ladies-Men, handicap (Stoke Poges) ..... Men, 11-4
Boys ..... James Bruen
Boys, Scottish ..... R. Stewart
Girls ..... Miss P. Edwards
Outstanding professional of year ..... A. H. Padgham
Professional assistants ..... D. J. Rees
Unofficial championship, professional match play ..... D. J. Rees
President's Putter, Rye ..... R. H. Wethered
St. George's Challenge Cup, Sandwich ..... D. H. R. Martin
Gleneagles Silver Tassie ..... James Ferrier, Australia
Calcutta Cup, St. Andrews, foursomes ..... J. Lawson and R. V. C. Ash
Balls of Stoke, foursomes ..... D. B. Anderson and H. H. Hodges
Sunningdale mixed foursomes ..... Miss Joyce Wethered and J. S. F. Morrison

Gymnastics

Men ..... A. J. Whitford
Women ..... Miss L. Ridgewell
Men's team ..... Bolton Lads Club
Women's team ..... Northampton Polytechnic, London

Horsemanship

King George V Cup, international jumping, individual ..... J. G. O'Dwyer, Irish Free State
Edward, Prince of Wales Cup, international jumping, team ..... France

Ice Hockey

U. S. A. Olympic team-British Olympic team, at Wembley ..... U. S. A., 4-3
U. S. A. Olympic team-England, Streatham ..... U. S. A., 9-2
U. S. A. Olympic team-England, Brighton ..... U. S. A., 7-6
U. S. A. Olympic team-Wembley All Stars, Wembley ..... All Stars, 4-0
U. S. A. Olympic team-Wembley Lions and Canadians, Wembley ..... Lions and Canadians, 10-5
U. S. A. Olympic team-Earl's Court Rangers and Kensington Corinthians, Earl's Court ..... Rangers and Corinthians, 3-1
U. S. A. Olympic team-Richmond Hawks, Richmond ..... Drawn, 5-5
U. S. A. Olympic team-Streatham, Streatham ..... Streatham, 8-4
England-France, women, Wembley ..... England, 1-0
England-France, women, Earl's Court ..... England, 1-0
Oxford-Cambridge ..... Cambridge, 2-0
National League ..... Wembley Lions
English League ..... Birmingham Maple Leaf

Lacrosse

International series, women ..... England
England-Scotland ..... England, 12-1
England-Ireland ..... England, 17-3
England-Wales ..... England, 21-1
Scotland-Ireland ..... Scotland, 7-4
Scotland-Wales ..... Wales, 9-7
Ireland-Wales ..... Wales, 12-6
Inter-Club (Iroquois Cup) ..... Mellor
Northern Flags ..... Mellor
Southern Flags ..... Surbiton
Western Flags ..... Fairfield
North-South ..... North, 19-8
Oxford-Cambridge, men ..... Oxford 6-5
Oxford-Cambridge, women ..... Oxford, 9-5

Lawn Tennis—Grass Courts

Davis Cup, Challenge Round (Great Britain-Australia) ..... Great Britain, 3-2
Davis Cup, Inter-zone (Australia-Germany) ..... Australia, 4-1
Davis Cup, second round tie, Ireland-Sweden ..... Ireland, 4-1
Davis Cup, third round tie, Ireland-Switzerland ..... Ireland, 3-2
Wightman Cup (Great Britain-U. S. A., women) ..... U. S. A., 4-3
Great Britain-U. S. A., men ..... U. S. A., 3-2
England-Scotland, mixed ..... England, 14-1
England-Ireland, mixed ..... England, 10-1
England-Wales, men ..... England, 7-1
England-Wales, women ..... England, 11-1
Oxford-Cambridge, men ..... Oxford, 11-6
Oxford-Cambridge, women ..... Oxford, 16-1
Amateurs-Professionals ..... Amateurs, 8-3
Ranking, men ..... F. J. Perry
Ranking, women ..... Miss D. E. Round
Wimbledon singles, men ..... F. J. Perry
Wimbledon singles, women ..... Miss H. H. Jacobs, U. S. A.
Wimbledon doubles, men ..... G. P. Hughes and C. R. D. Tuckey
Wimbledon doubles, women ..... Miss Katherine Stammers and Miss Freda James
Wimbledon doubles, mixed ..... F. J. Perry and Miss D. E. Round
All-England Plate, men (Wimbledon consolation singles) ..... D. N. Jones, U. S. A.
All-England Plate, women (Wimbledon consolation singles) ..... Miss F. S. Ford
Scottish singles, men ..... D. McPhail
Scottish singles, women ..... Miss Anita Lizana, Chile
Scottish doubles, men ..... I. G. Collins and D. McPhail
Scottish doubles, women ..... Miss Lizana and Mrs. W. Simmers
Scottish doubles, mixed ..... R. Murray and Miss Lizana
Irish singles, men ..... C. Lyttelton Rogers
Irish singles, women ..... Miss Anita Lizana, Chile
Irish doubles, men ..... G. Lyttelton Rogers and T. McVeigh
Irish doubles, women ..... Miss Dicken and Miss P. O'Connor
Irish doubles, mixed ..... C. Lyttelton Rogers and Miss Lizana
Welsh singles, men ..... A. C. Stedman, New Zealand, and C. E. Malfroy, New Zealand, divided owing to rain
Welsh singles, women ..... Miss Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, Poland
Welsh doubles, men ..... A. C. Stedman and C. E. Malfroy, New Zealand, divided with C. M. Jones and R. A. Shayes
Welsh doubles, mixed ..... J. C. Chamberlain and Miss Joan Ingram divided with C. E. Malfroy and Miss Susan Noel
Professional, singles ..... Daniel Maskell
Professional, doubles ..... Daniel Maskell and T. C. Jeffery

Lawn Tennis—Hard Courts

International team, professional (Bonnardel Cup) ..... U. S. A.
World's singles championship, professional ..... Hans Nusslein, Germany
London-Paris, covered ..... London, 13-8
Inter-county, men ..... Middlesex
Inter-county, women ..... Middlesex
British singles, men ..... F. J. Perry
British singles, women ..... Miss Katherine Stammers
British doubles, men ..... G. P. Hughes and C. R. D. Tuckey
British doubles, women ..... Miss Stammers and Miss Freda James
British doubles, mixed ..... J. Perry and Miss D. E. Round
Scottish singles, men ..... Mrs. E. Robertson
Scottish doubles, men ..... I. G. Collins and B. F. Scovell
Scottish doubles, women ..... Lady Rowallan and Mrs. N. B. Black
Scottish doubles, mixed ..... I. G. Collins and Lady Rowallan
English covered singles, men ..... Karl Schroeder, Sweden
English covered singles, women ..... C. E. Hare and F. H. D. Wilde
English covered doubles, men ..... Miss Mary Whitmarsh and Miss A. M. Yorke
English

Vaudeville Show Overshadows Toronto-Boston Hockey Game as Former Wins, 6-2

'How to Play Hockey' As Leafs Beat Bruins

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

All day today the Bruins are showing how this game of hockey should be played. They are illustrating the right and wrong way to pokecheck, hookcheck, bodycheck, pass the puck, shoot, score and skate. All this is being done before the movie camera preparing an educational picture on "How to Play Hockey."

Just who will show the Bruins how to perform all these stunts is the question. Certainly they displayed little knowledge of the game last night comparable to Toronto Maple Leafs, who proceeded to bury the locals under a score of 6 to 2. The Leafs practiced on the Garden ice from 12:45 to 1:45 today, and some 12,000 fans at the Garden last night could testify that Leafs should have made the educational picture and Bruins should have practiced.

All-in-all, it was a night of "hoopla and bally-hoo" as ably expressed by Harry Collier, Garden publicity man, who viewed the writer with scorn and alarm because of a conservative opinion that hockey did not need side shows. There were several acts on the bill, some planned and others impromptu.

Stewart in First Act

First, or opening act, was an impromptu affair put on by Bill Stewart, referee-in-chief, who had read in an afternoon paper that Conny Smythe had "put him in his place." Now there are no more honest or serious referees in the business than Stewart, and the moment he entered the press door and spotted Frank Selke, Toronto publicity man, he began berating Smythe before a large and appreciative audience. Smythe sought to incite Stewart and the latter responded.

Then came the second act when Conny Smythe entered the arena decked out in his so-called "dignity" attire. The plans had called for evening clothes, but Conny, whether intentional or otherwise, appeared in morning clothes. Weston W. Adams, youthful president of the Bruins, shamed the Toronto magnate by appearing in the third act in proper evening clothes.

Finally the game itself began, and practically ended within two minutes of the first period. Toronto scored and began protective measures. The Bruins immediately went into a series of attacks, but the Leafs were having one of those nights in which they could do no wrong and the Bruins could do nothing right.

Tactical Blunder

A penalty to Hooley Smith paved the way to crush the local hopes after 14 minutes. With a man short, the Bruins continued pressing and Art Ross probably pulled a tactical blunder in leaving the Hollett-Jerwa defense on the ice. The Leafs, with the Bruin nemesis, Gordon Drillon, the scorer, banged in two more goals.

In the final period the free-for-all broke loose, beginning with a wrestling match between Charlie Sands of the Bruins and Jimmy Fowler of the Leafs. In parting these two Red Horner and Hooley Smith tangled, then Ray Getliffe and Hal Broda mixed and other players milled around. All in all the whole thing amounted to nothing but wrestling and wound up with four five-minute penalties; Sands escaping a penalty somehow and Broda facing a report to President Calder by the referee. It was not even a good mix-up.

Drillon, 22 years old Monday, featured the last game here between the Bruins and Toronto and last night he again took the spotlight, driving three of the Toronto goals by Tiny Thompson. The Bruin goalie never should have had six goals scored against him. He really missed only one of the six and the Bruin defense and backcheckers were responsible for the others. No less than nine times the Leaf forwards broke clear to skate in on Thompson alone.

Leafs Looked Good

Leafs looked very good last night although their defense was porous. Conny Smythe said yesterday that King Clancy is ready to return to action if needed and that within a couple of weeks Buzz Boll and Charlie Conacher will be back. Bruins lost the services of Roy Goldsworthy for a game at least and Leafs lost Bill Kendall, who was injured in a crash with Clapper.

The other games last night saw Canadiens and Rangers tie in another of the frequent overtime games between the two. Detroit Red Wings riddled the Black Hawks, 7-2, making the second time in three games that Mike Karakas has had seven goals scored against him and him low goalieing.

Jacobus Says Golf Is Growing At Steady Pace

By George R. Jacobus

SARASOTA, Fla., Jan. 20 (AP)—Golf is growing at a steady, healthy pace. During 1936 the actual increase in play neared 25 per cent. Many who formerly felt they could not afford the game now are playing it regularly and finding it no more expensive than a ticket to a good football or baseball game, or many other forms of sport and entertainment.

The game not only is turning out more golfers, but better ones as well. There are more players shooting in the 80's today than ever before in the history of the game. There are several reasons for this rise in the quality of play. The competitive spirit is growing keener among the club members and many golfers are taking their games more seriously and taking more lessons.

More Take Instructions

Instead of picking up a set of clubs of any description that is either priced low or appeals to the eye and going out and swinging until practice makes it possible to connect with the ball and send it in some direction, more prospective players today select their clubs with care and start the game with professional instruction, with the result that they quickly attain the correct principles and are ultimately playing a good game of golf, from which they receive more enjoyment.

Reports from P. G. A. members all over the country indicate that lessons have increased tremendously during the past year. I have been unable to ascertain the exact amount of this increase, but we know it is great.

The new year will see an even greater increase in play as the result of this lesson increase because both present players and those who will start during the year will retain their interest in the better brand of golf they will play.

Scoring is Lower

Professional golf likewise is growing better each year. Scoring is lower, and this low scoring is distributed among a greater number of players. Last year saw two new champions crowned—the national open and national P. G. A. events going to two newcomers to the titles. Both events saw many upsets of those selected to finish on top. It is my prediction that those upsets will continue, as there are not only many new players in the field today capable of winning a major title, but many of the regulars who have been winning events for a number of years are still playing the kind of golf necessary to take the honors.

The Ryder Cup team goes to England in the summer, and it is our sincere hope that this year the team will upset what has become a tradition—for the home team to win the matches. Regardless of the men selected, we will have a strong team, as the players out in front in professional golf today are all capable of playing the kind of golf that will give any team the British might select a tough battle.

Maple Floor For Arena Cage Series

That the intra-city championship basketball game, scheduled for Saturday, Jan. 30, at the Boston Arena, between the Boston Y. M. H. A. and the West End House may be played under the best possible conditions, General Manager George V. Brown is having a specially constructed maple floor built for the court play. This new floor, together with special lighting for the game, should add greatly to the annual championship series that is always packed with plenty of thrills.

Both the Y. M. H. A. and the West End House teams are reputed to be the strongest amateur hoopsters in Boston. Realizing the aroused interest in basketball and feeling that the game is due for a boom, George Brown wants to do everything possible to make for ideal conditions of play.

With an effort being made to bring back basketball as a recognized sport of the Boston high schools, and with strong amateur and professional teams being organized, there is no reason, according to Mr. Brown, why the game should not be as strong in Boston and New England as it is in New York, where it is one of the major winter season sports.

With the Boston Arena available for play, with the new floor and special lighting, Brown's efforts to provide the best possible playing conditions may help materially in seeing the sport once more established here, as it once was.

The Jan. 30 game at the Arena is sure to attract a goodly gathering of fans. Both teams have their backers and the game should easily draw 4000 or more. The West End House is represented by a team of veterans, while the Y. M. H. A. expects to be stronger through the acquisition of several promising young players.

Arthur Hendrix Advances

ORLANDO, Fla., Jan. 20 (AP)—Arthur Hendrix of Lakeland, seeded No. 1, advanced to the quarterfinals of the Florida open tennis tournament by defeating Dick Harris of Winter Park, 6—3, 6—2, yesterday. Another first round result found K. Kirkham, New Britain, Conn., winning from Clarence Varner, Orlando, 6—0, 7—5.

Markle Moves Up In Scoring Race

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 20 (AP)—Jack Markle, Syracuse star, although in second place, had the inside track today on the International-American Hockey League's scoring honors.

Markle, with 30 points, trailed Art Jackson, a teammate, in the official statistics, but Jackson, having been graduated to the Toronto Maple Leafs, will be missing when next week's list appears.

The nearest threats to Markle are Eddie Convey, also of Syracuse, and Smith of Philadelphia, each having compiled 28 points.

The loop's "bad man" title was maintained by Jack Church of Syracuse, who boosted his penalty total during the past seven days to 28 trips to the "cooler," placing him far in the van. Records of the leading scorers:

	Gls.	Assts.	Pts.
Jackson, Syracuse	15	18	33
Markle, Syracuse	9	21	30
Convey, Syracuse	10	18	28
Smith, Philadelphia	15	13	28
Keating, Providence	9	18	27
Hextall, Philadelphia	16	10	26
Asmundson, New Haven	8	15	23
Doran, Syracuse	14	8	22
Mason, Philadelphia	14	6	20
Mann, Syracuse	9	12	21
Toupin, Springfield	6	15	21
Parsons, Syracuse	13	8	21
Ware, Philadelphia	5	15	20
Kuhn, Providence	11	9	20
Duguid, Providence	13	7	19
Bothell, Philadelphia	6	13	19
Saunders, Springfield	7	11	18

Coming to Garden Next Week

Sonja Henie

Leading Milers Of New England In Y. M. C. A. Meet

Five of the leading indoor milers of New England toe the mark for the special invitation mile run, which is to be one of the highlights of the Boston Y. M. C. A. open handicap meet being run at the Huntington avenue building, Saturday. Those who will face the starter's gun are Andrew "Hawk" Zamperelli, representing Northeastern University; Paul Kanally who will run attached; Thomas Russell of the Norfolk Young Men's Club; Ray Hunt, star of the Newton Y. M. C. A. track team, and S. J. Starr of Tufts College.

Kanally is the son of the track coach at Yale University and has been training under his father's schedule although he is not registered at the New Haven institution. Young Kanally is a former N. E. A. A. U. two-mile record holder and believes that he will be able to make a good showing in the "Y" mile.

"Hawk" Zamperelli needs no introduction to track followers around Boston where he is known best for his distance running. Whether he can come down to the mile and make good is a question to be settled by the race results. Tom Russell received his training while attending Manhattan College a couple of years ago and his experience is expected to put him well up in front when the final lap is reached.

Hunt and Starr are the dark horses of the featured mile. Hunt who has just become eligible to run for the Newton Y. M. C. A. has turned in some remarkable times in practice and Starr has been performing consistently with the Tufts team.

N. E. College Notes

Boston University's hockey team displayed the best brand of hockey it has shown all year by turning back last night one of the strongest Brown sextets in years, 4-3, at the Boston Arena. Capt. Gerry Desrosiers of the Terriers was the individual hero of the evening by sinking the winning goal with less than three minutes of the game left to play.

* * *

M. I. T.'s basketball team upset pre-game predictions last night when it edged a favored Tufts five at the Tech Hangar Gym, 28-27. Paul Schneider, lanky Engineer center, tossed in four baskets from the floor and garnered five points on foul shots to lead the scoring of the evening with a total of 13 points.

* * *

Rhode Island State's basketball team nosed out a fighting Boston University five, 61-60, before a capacity crowd at the Terriers' St. Botolph street gym last night. Although the Rams showed superior down-the-floor work, B. U.'s sharpshooters were able to keep in the game by dropping in long shots. Several times the Rhode Island team had substantial leads only to be cut down by the Terriers' accurate shooting. Solly Nechtem, B. U.'s scoring ace, was held to 11 points.

* * *

Word from Tom McCabe, director of athletics at Holy Cross, says that Joseph Kelley of Allston will captain the Crusader 1937 baseball team. Kelley plays the shortstop position. In his sophomore year he batted above the .400 mark and last year hit for .348.

* * *

The entry list for the tenth annual Northeastern interscholastic track meet, which will be held in the Boston Garden a week from Saturday, will close tomorrow with Prof. Edward S. Parsons at Northeastern. Medford High already has entered 18 men for the Husky meet, while at least 35 more schools are expected to be on hand to dispute Newton's supremacy.

* * *

Northeastern's basketball team plays Williams College at Williamstown tonight. Williams, by virtue of its more difficult schedule, is the favorite. The home club will be led by Capt. Eddie Stanley and Mike Latvis, who have scored 29 points apiece. The Huskies will depend upon the same lineup that beat the University of Maine last Saturday night. Eric Almstrom and Stan Rogers will be at forwards, with Andy Smith at center, and Jim Connolly and Henry Bialkowski at guards.

Olympics Play Les Canadiens At Henie Show

In an endeavor to build up a worthwhile supporting program for the personal appearance of the world's greatest figure skater, Sonja Henie, on Jan. 27 at Boston Garden, General Manager George V. Brown has decided to present Boston's own up-and-coming amateur hockey team, the Olympics, in a game well worth the price of admission. As opponents, Brown has secured Les Canadiens of Montreal of the senior hockey group of Canada.

Les Canadiens is the amateur farm team of the Canadiens of the National Hockey League, and number among its team members about the classiest performers in the Canadian amateur ranks. This same team has recently defeated the Atlantic City Sea Gulls, leaders of the Eastern Amateur Hockey League. A victory for the Olympics will be welcome by Ed Jeremiah's Boston boys.

The Canadiens met the Olympics in Boston a year ago in what was considered the best amateur hockey game hereabouts in years, and certainly one of the best hockey games on the Garden ice last season. The crack Canadian amateurs early ran up a 4 to 0 lead, but by dint of persistent effort the local stars gradually decreased the lead, tied it up on a penalty shot, and then in the last minute of play slapped home a winning score.

Outstanding among the Canadiens youngsters who have come up to the big show in recent years, is the much-discussed George Grown, now with the N. H. L. Canadiens, who showed his worth by scoring against the Americans in his first few minutes of professional play the other night.

Miss Henie will exhibit her inimitable grace and skill prior to the hockey game and between periods. In all, she will spend almost an hour on the ice, giving those many Boston ice-skating fans as well as those who have thrilled to her first magnificent movie acting, ample opportunity to see just what a charming little world's champion she really is.

Harvard in Millrose Games Feature Feb. 6

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP)—For the first time in the history of the event, Harvard has accepted an invitation to be represented in the Millrose games, Feb. 6, consenting to meet Yale and Princeton in a feature of the mile relay program.

Harvard also will be represented in the 60-yard high hurdles by its team captain, William Schmidt.

Pirates 'Farm' Two Players

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 20 (AP)—William Benswanger, president of the Pittsburgh Pirates baseball, club, announced yesterday he had sent William C. Schuster and Proctor Richmond, infield recruits, back to the minors for further seasoning. Schuster, a shortstop, was turned over to the Memphis club in the Southern Association and Richmond was placed with Wilkes-Barre in the New York - Pennsylvania league. Schuster played last season with Scranton in the N. Y.-Penna. league and Richmond with Hutchinson, Kan., of the Western Association.

Carl Hubbell Signs

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP)—The New York Giants yesterday filed away the 1937 contracts of Carl Owen Hubbell, the lean left-hander they bought from the Beaumont, Texas, club in 1928 for a reported sum of $40,000. Hubbell, whose steady twirling was largely responsible for the Giants' National League pennant victory and produced the league's best earned-run average, signed a one-year contract which called for around $22,000, representing an increase of $4000 over last year's stipend.

Penn State Five Wins 28-21; Yale Plays Princeton

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP)—Penn State's Nittany Lions, weak sisters of last season's Eastern Intercollegiate Conference basketball race, are on top of the current standings today and have indicated by their performance in their loop opener that they intend staying there.

Late in starting the Conference season because of several early non-circuit contests under their new court coaching regime, the Lions put on a convincing display of scoring punch last night to top West Virginia, 28-21, in the only loop game scheduled.

Because of Pittsburgh's defeat at the hands of Georgetown the night before, and Carnegie's earlier loss to Pitt, this left State as the only undefeated Conference combination.

If the Lions can stay there Saturday, when they journey to Pittsburgh to tangle with the Panthers, they're going to have a lot to say about this season's championship, which Carnegie is defending.

In Saturday's only other Conference encounter, Carnegie meets Temple in Philadelphia in another important clash. The Skibos, victors in two of three starts, must top the Owls of Temple to stay in the running. Temple, on the other hand, must beat Carnegie to retain any championship hopes, since the Owls already have been beaten once in two starts.

Carnegie, taking on a non-loop opponent, gained partial revenge for one of last fall's football beatings by trouncing Duquesne 38 to 33 last night.

The Eastern Intercollegiate League gets back into action tonight after a one-day layoff, with Yale entertaining the mediocre Princeton Tiger. The week's only other game finds Cornell at the Elis' camp Saturday.

Harvard Swimmers Meet Boston Y Team

Harvard's varsity swimming team will have its final pre-examination meet this evening in the Harvard pool of the indoor athletic building at 8 p. m. when it swims a full intercollegiate program of nine events against the Boston Y. M. C. A. team.

The outstanding race of the meet will be the 100-yard free style swim in which Charlie Hutter will attempt to swim to a new Harvard and pool record. The present Harvard record of 52 2-5s, is held by Hutter and is also the pool record which Hutter has shared with Charles D. Flachmann of the University of Illinois who negotiated the four lengths of the Harvard pool in that time in 1935 in the National Collegiate A. A. meet.

Hutter last Saturday evening, swimming against the Providence Boys' Club, made a new Harvard and pool record of 23s. in the 50-yard freestyle swim. Member of the American Olympic team last summer which competed in Germany, Hutter this year is swimming better than at any other time in his notable career and his time trials in the Harvard pool indicate that he will be very close to his 100-yard record tonight. In competition Hutter coasted through the 100-yard freestyle swim in 54s.

Harvard is expected to win handily from the Boston Y team but some good competition should be provided because the Boston team this year has won from the Brookline Swimming Club and from the Lynn Y. M. C. A. The events to be contested are the 400-yard relay, 200-yard breaststroke, 150-yard backstroke, 50, 440, 100, and 220-yard swims, the dive, and the 300-yard medley relay.

This will be the last meet for the Harvard varsity team until Feb. 5 when it will meet Dartmouth at Hanover. Harvard will not swim in its own pool again until Feb. 20 when a dual meet has been arranged for the Harvard varsity and freshman teams against Brown. The climax of the Harvard season will come Sat., March 13, when Yale is opposed at Cambridge. The same night the Harvard varsity basketball team will meet Yale in the Indoor building.

Olympics Game Canceled

The hockey game between the Boston Olympics and Joliette, a Montreal amateur club, scheduled for Saturday night at the Boston Garden has been canceled. The next game booked for the Olympics is scheduled a week from tonight at the Garden with the Les Canadiens, members of the senior hockey group of Canada.

Boston's Baseball Clubs In Heart of Training Belt

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

An examination of the spring training itineraries of all 16 major league baseball clubs recalls to Boston partisans that both the Bees and Red Sox will again conduct their conditioning routine in the heart of the training belt. Nine big-time outfits will turn to Florida's noted sunshine to get them ready for the 1937 National and American league campaigns.

It is believed that for the first time in the history of spring training, two clubs will do their early conditioning away from the United States. This procedure has been followed before, but probably never by two clubs the same year.

Seeking to benefit financially by way of exhibition games with native teams, the Giants have ended a one-year stay in Pensacola, Fla., and turned to Havana. After several seasons in Fort Myers, on the edge of Florida's Everglades, Connie Mack and his Philadelphia Athletics will invade Mexico City. Both should be interesting experiments.

All Near St. Pete

The biggest massing of clubs will be in the vicinity of St. Petersburg, where the Boston Nationals and New York Yankees have trained for many years, the Bees at Waterfront Park on Tampa Bay and the Yanks at Huggins Field.

Only 20 miles from St. Pete will be the Brooklyn Dodgers, at Clearwater. About the same distance in another direction is Tampa, headquarters of the Cincinnati Reds.

The Red Sox, in the increasingly-popular town of Sarasota, are approximately 40 miles south of the Yanks and Bees. The Washington Senators, at Orlando; the Detroit Tigers, at Lakeland, and the Phillies, at Winter Haven, are all within a short bus ride of Florida's west coast. The St. Louis Cardinals, at Bradenton last spring, have moved to the east coast at Daytona Beach.

Florida not only lost the Giants and Athletics through their invasion of foreign soil, but also the St. Louis Browns, who will condition in San Antonio, Texas. Hornsby's outfit shifted from West Palm Beach.

Indians at New Orleans

Cleveland's Indians seriously considered giving Sanford, Fla., a trial, but finally decided to remain at New Orleans for at least another year. Pittsburgh's Pirates vacated San Antonio after a year's trial, and return to San Bernardino, Calif. Chicago's two big league clubs, the White Sox and Cubs, remain partial to California, the Bruins at Catalina Island and the Sox at Pasadena.

It is interesting to note that six clubs have shifted their spring headquarters—the Giants, Pirates, Cardinals and Reds in the National League, and the Athletics and Browns in the American. The Reds started in Puerto Rico in 1936, and later moved to Tampa.

* * *

Five weeks from tomorrow the Bees will have their initial workout at Waterfront Park.

* * *

Pitcher Ted Olsen, formerly of Dartmouth College and Minneapolis of the American Association, dropped in at Fenway Park yesterday with his signed contract. The one-time collegian is fit and confident as the training season approaches.

* * *

Tom Daly, veteran coach of the Red Sox, also signed a 1937 document yesterday.

* * *

The first annual dinner of the Boston chapter, Baseball Writers' Association of America, will be held in the Swiss Room of the Copley-Plaza on Feb. 4, Chairman Joe Cashman announces. It is planned to show the official American League sound picture, "Heads Up Baseball," which, incidentally, has its initial local appearance at the Boston City Club on Jan. 22 at 8 o'clock under the sponsorship of the Boston Park Department and with the co-operation of the Red Sox.

Hub Events

Tonight

Yachts—Annual meeting of the Corinthian Yacht Club, Hotel Lenox, 8.

Tomorrow

Amateur Hockey—Commercial League Games at Boston Arena, 7.

Coming

Track — Twenty-first Annual Indoor Games at the Boston Y. M. C. A., Jan. 23.
Pro Hockey — Bruins vs. Americans, Garden, Jan. 24.
Sonja Henie—Boston Garden, Jan. 27.
Auto Races—Midget cars at Garden, Jan. 28.
Basketball—Boston Y. M. H. A. vs. West End House, Arena, Jan. 30.

Breaks Own Tank Mark

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 20 (AP)—Dick Hough, Princeton University swimmer, broke his own world long-course record for the 100-yard breaststroke last night in the Trenton Times A. A. meet when he negotiated the distance in 1m. 07.6s.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Wiffy Cox beat Bill Mehlhorn, 74 to 77, in playoff for first place in $3000 Sacramento open golf.

Three Years Ago

Frank Shields defeated George Lott, 6—2, 6—0, 9—7, for Canadian indoor tennis title.

Amateur Hockey Clubs At Hub Garden Sunday

Local amateur hockey clubs swing into action for the second time this coming Sunday afternoon at the Boston Garden when six amateur teams battle it out in the N. E. A. A. A. U. hockey league.

The tentative pairings of the clubs are as follows: Hyde Park Red Wings vs. Dedham; West Roxbury Whippets vs. Needham; The University City Club vs. the Amesbury Maples The University Club players are the defending champions having won the title last year after a thrilling and close race for the championship

All the clubs are packed from end to end with former collegiate and Boston Olympic stars. The Hyde Park Red Wings, one of the best organizations in the league, have numbered among them Godell, former Boston College captain, Nelson, formerly with the Boston Olympics, Frazer, who used to star for the Boston Olympics, the famed Atlantic Sea Gulls and the Hershey Bar team of Hershey, Penna.

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BOSTON

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FRI. EVG., JAN. 22, at 8:15
SAT. MAT., JAN. 23, at 2:30
SWITZERLAND
In Color and Motion
Prices: $1.10, 83c, 55c
SPECIAL EXTRA SHOW
SAT. EVG., JAN. 23, at 8:15
England, Wales, Scotland

Eastern Premiere!
Titled First Noh Dancer of Japan
Kenji Hinoki
ONE PERFORMANCE
Repertory Theatre
JAN. 26 AT 8:15
Seats at Box Office, $2.20, $1.65, $1.10 and 55 cents.

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The Home Forum

The Pavement Artist

WHERE the shops of the High Street come to an end, there is a church. A low wall is here, the pavement is wide, people are free of the shops and perhaps the sight of the church prompts the passer-by to charity; all these reasons, no doubt, play their part in making the corner a preserve of the pavement artists. They sit there in the warm days, like dogs in the sun, or stand there on the wet days, dripping. Their caps are before them; and their row of pictures, sometimes chalked in sweetmeat colors, are on the pavement or against the walls. Six days a week they are there, and every day a different man.

THE MEN WHO stand at the corner of the High Street have very different styles. One old man has a set of dogs, mounted on cardboard and propped up like Christmas cards. He sits on a sack and raises his head to no one. At night in the winter, he lights two or three candles and puts shields to them and the creatures are flood lit. Another, more conservative, does the traditional sunset and snow, the Royal Family—a great boon to the profession—and the traditional Victorian shipwreck. A worker in chalk, he is at the mercy of the weather which often turns his landscapes into a smear like some abandoned ice-cream. Then there is a thin and pale young man, with an ascetic face, his long coat collar safety-pinned round his neck, who turns up on Tuesdays with four little pictures about seven inches by three, done on pieces of board. They are landscapes. A green field, a pink sky, an iron railing is one; a green sky, a pink field and iron gate is another. He is the naif painter of this school, a Douanier Rousseau who has added a thing or two from the abstract painters and the surrealists. Certainly he is non-representational, a distinct modern. There is even a slight air of Montparnasse *blague* in the way he comes every week and sticks up the same three pictures, which you can scarcely see at the bottom of the high church wall. While some pavement artists write boastfully that it is all their own work and talk of their war wounds and their huge and hungry families, this man writes nothing, says nothing, and even seems to expect nothing. Rather he seems to say: "I know they're bad and that's why I show so few of them, but it gives me an excuse for standing at the corner."

BUT THE KING of them all is an ex-sailor. Among pavement artists he touches greatness. He has moments of genuine eccentricity, an unsociable, aggressive, clever, temperamental fellow, full of grievances and imagination—the real artist. I don't think I say this because it happens that he stands at the corner of my street, or because I have bought some of his works and am trying to make the market. He is a heavy man in the late fifties, a Dr. Johnson of the casual ward, with an ugly bear-head and tousled hair. His eyes are small and much too close together. He pulls his cap down and glowers, easing himself from one foot to the other on cold days; and, if you talk to him, you see his two little eyes glowing like red poker tips under the brim. On bad days he shoots out a long arm threateningly as people pass, saying: "Gi's a 'apenny." No pleading from him; rather intimidation.

HE PAINTS WATER colors mainly of the two-foot size and uses chalk only for his less serious or more topical attractions. He knows the public doesn't care for art unless it is tricked into doing so; so he sets out to trick them or to assist them by comments and comical sketches on the pavement. He reads his newspaper and gets what Lord Northcliffe used to call "a talking point." A bishop has denounced the cinema? At once my man inscribes in white chalk: "Close the Cinemas and open the Churches." Is there a heat wave? Then: "Boys, don't the girls love ices?" Is Mussolini bombing the Abyssinian villages? A picture of Haile Selassie appears, saying: "We don't want to be civilized, do you?" One day, I think he sank—as all artists do—to professional recrimination. There was a man higher up the road who used to get a lot of money by playing a gramophone and putting out his dog, decked up in a Union Jack, to collect the pennies in a cup. All the old ladies and children patted this dog, and said: "How clever." The gramophone man made a lot of money. My painter must have observed this—and I may say he is often given to religious exhortation—and this day he chalked in large letters on the pavement the intimidating words: "Worship God, not animals."

MY PAINTER IS of the naif, but full-blooded school. He goes at it like an Epstein. He is fearless before his subject. He likes great occasions. "David Livingstone attacked by the Lion" is one of them. I have it before me now, a furious assault of color. A lion leaps out of the bush while Livingstone, very stiff, pale and startled, in red shirt and blue trousers, like a tailor's dummy, meets the charge defenseless except for his own matchless honor. At his feet, ignoring the scene but making saturnine eyes at me, is a vast yellow cobra with an expression like Lupe Velez's. The merit of the thing is in its movement, boldness of line and force of color; and they recur in his innumerable bayonet charges by the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, his passionate scenes from films—he takes them from cinema posters—his battleships—he was a sailor man—his horses, his boxers, and his occasional pious works. There is no moment in history from which he would flinch and, when he is not in the shilling-a-night lodging house or Salvation Army shelter where he lives and which, by his accounts of them, seem to be the clubs and universities of the pavement artist, full of haggling, boasting and argument, he is up at some library, poring over the preposterous illustrations of some Victorian magazine to find melodramas worthy of his imagination. He is also anxious to get the uniforms right. He whines and he complains; but, once on his subject—or as he calls it, his "subjick"—he is a different man. He is the connoisseur of posters, and newspaper photographs. He will criticize his own work: "I done a better battleship 'n that"—is aware of development and new problems.

THERE THEY ARE, a handful out of hundreds. Do they make a living at it? "There's a man in Piccadilly reckons 'e makes seven bob a day," my fierce one said the other day. "Don't sound true. Don't sound feasible" (feasible is a favorite word). "Ju think? Seven bob. 'Ow can he say 'e makes seven bob?" But, whatever they make, they turn up regularly. You can tell the day of the week by them.

V. S. PRITCHETT

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSAIC IN A TWELFTH CENTURY LUNETTE: IN THE PALAZZO REALE, PALERMO, SICILY

Every Form Which Is Beautiful

THE pleasures of poetry are unconfined. They are of the spirit and the mind and the head, but not of these alone, for they are also the delights of texture, sight, and hearing. In our time such pleasures are rarely admitted as relating to poetry; and it is for this reason that much of the verse of our age fails to be poetry, and is introspection only.

In reality the pleasures of poetry are like the joys of nature; their texture smooths our cheeks, like that summer weather of which we read in Gilbert White's Journal, when "strawberries (scarlet) begin to turn, young red breasts appear, cucumbers come in heaps,"—and that "second Day of June" with "sun, brisk air," when the "melons swell apace." For in poetry we may be allowed every form which is beautiful: a swelling shape, rounded as the ripest fruit, or a taut shape. And within this splendid, fore-ordained, inherent, and understood form, there may be golden spangles, such as the strawberries possess, a rich and bracing air, an intangible splendour and glamour like that of the sun, the ripples of a swan-haunted lake, the waves of an unknown and undying sea or the soft and rosy feathers of the bullfinch.

Poetry may move in a thousand ways: it may float like the swan, it may march with the pomp of waves, it may sigh like a little air among the ruins, or flutter like the dark nightingale seeking its nest among the soft leaves. Or it may rush like a tornado, sweeping the multitudes of doom before it.

Coleridge in his *Literary Remains*, says that: "The sense of musical delight, with the power of reducing multitude into unity of effect, and modifying a series of thoughts by one predominant thought or feeling, may be cultivated and improved, but can never be learned."—From "The Pleasures of Poetry," by EDITH SITWELL. (New York: Norton.)

ONE of the handsomest of decorative devices used in the embellishment of buildings is the art of mosaic. It was favored in ancient Sumeria, in Greece and Rome, and in medieval churches. As wall decoration it antedates medieval painting, and there is no doubt that painters of later centuries in Europe emulated the designs and figures of mosaics.

A mosaic is an arrangement of small bits of colored glass, or clay, or stone, placed side by side, so that they produce a picture or a pattern. These small pieces are set in a ground material which hardens and holds them together. They are handsomest when seen in the proper light. The colors of the separate pieces blend, and the gold, often used as a background for the pattern, gleams majestically.

This example is taken from a grand scheme of mosaics, which were made in Palermo, Sicily, in the chamber of King Roger at the Royal Palace. The foundations of this Royal Palace are Arabic, the central tower Norman. When the Normans conquered the Island of Sicily in the eleventh century, they made Palermo the handsomest city in Europe. The Sicilian mosaics of handsome Oriental pattern are considered the very finest of the Byzantine School.

This lunette recalls Oriental embroideries, in its graceful scrolls and confronting peacocks. There is greater delicacy, far more subtlety than is common in mosaics; the small units of design have fused so well that they make no break in the design. Mosaic was admirably suited to flat, mural decoration, for all its motives and portrayals were conceived in terms of a flat, schematic arrangement. In later centuries, mosaicists attempted to imitate painting and naturalistic representation, and their art declined because of misapplication.

Mosaics are made today, and are well suited to the flat surfaces of modernistic architecture. It is interesting to observe that contemporary mosaicists go back to these medieval sources for inspiration and information.

D. A.

The Music-Box

HELGA'S father had sent her twenty-five francs with which to buy herself a present; so, naturally, Mademoiselle had taken her and the other little girls downtown.

Two by two they walked over the cobblestones, past the flower-market, where the road was covered with baskets of golden mimosa and the air was sweet with narcissus. Up the steep street the children climbed, till they came to the toyshop.

The gray-headed shopkeeper opened the door for them, and then ran to give the counter a few hasty flicks with a feather duster. He and Mademoiselle stood talking, while little heads in red bérets were bent over the showcases. There were costumed felt dolls, and little wooden châlets with real tiny shutters and balconies. Hoops and skipping-ropes hung from nails high up on the wall, and on a table were rubber buns that looked real. Louise-Madeleine poked one with her finger, and it squeaked. She jumped back, with her eyes wide open, and then started to laugh.

THE OLD SHOPKEEPER called the children to see the mechanical bear. He set it on the counter, and then, fumbling in the pocket of his long-tailed coat, he produced a key. When he had wound up the bear, the animal walked a few majestic steps, creaking loudly.

"Oh, c'est beau!" exclaimed little Yvonne admiringly. "Helga, surely you will buy the little bear?"

But Helga shook her yellow pigtails. She had found a little cherry-wood music-box that tinkled sweetly like elfin bells. Still they showed her little painted wooden men with tasseled caps, and carved bears and cows, and even a wooden milk-maid with two pails hanging from a yoke on her shoulders; but she remained loyal to the music-box. At last she bought it, and out the little girls marched, with Helga carrying her parcel carefully in her mittened fingers. Down the stone steps of a tiny side-street they pattered, till they came to a little bakeshop.

THEY ALL WENT inside and sat at small tables to eat fluffy yellow brioches and drink big mugs of hot chocolate. Helga tore a hole in the bottom of her parcel and wound up the music-box. Looking around cautiously, she set it on the table and it started to play a tune.

"Non!" whispered Mademoiselle, who did not think that the other people taking tea there would be pleased to find themselves at a concert. So the music was turned off, and Helga gave rueful glances at her package all the way home in the tram.

By the time they reached the school, the supper-gong was ringing. Stout Madame sat at the head of the table, with her pince-nez slanting over her gray eyes. Beside her was placed a moustached gentleman, her cousin from Berne, who appeared profoundly wise.

The little girls had to be extremely quiet, so that he could talk to Madame; and, as they chased squares of turnip with their soup-spoons, they listened to what he was saying. But his conversation was so peppered with Latin words that it was most bewildering. Helga wiggled in her chair and wished she could have brought her little music-box to play with.

AT LAST MADAME rose and took her distinguished cousin into the salon to sit on a spindly gold chair among the rubber-plants. Mademoiselle murmured: "Bon soir!" then fetched her sewing-basket to take to the classroom where the little girls were doing homework.

The electric light in there was friendly and yellow, thought Mademoiselle, as she took a needle from the fat pink pincushion one of the children had given her. She watched Helga writing a composition, her pen clutched in inky fingers. On the blackboard Yvonne had drawn a topheavy sailboat, with "Bonne Fête, Helga," printed crookedly under it. To be sure, Mademoiselle remembered, it was Helga's birthday and, pauvre petite, she had not had a single chance to play with her new toy.

Bedtime came soon, so Mademoiselle went from room to room to be sure that teeth were brushed and that the wash-cloths showed a satisfactory state of dampness. Then she returned to her sewing, still thinking of little Helga.

MADEMOISELLE HEARD THE buzzer ringing. Madame wanted to talk to her on the speaking-tube.

"Will you go around and see that all the children are in bed?" Madame asked.

Mademoiselle put away her spool of thread, and set out slowly down the hall.

"Bon soir," she called softly at each door.

"Bon soir, Mademoiselle," came back in sleepy voices.

As she reached Helga's room, Mademoiselle was sure she heard music. The door was ajar; so she peeked in. There fell a patch of moonlight across the floor, and in it were dancing three barefoot elfins clad in flannelette nighties. From out of the shadows came a tinkly tune; probably from Fairyland.

E. F. H.

After January Rain

AGAIN triumphant green is pushing through
The soft brown blanket of the waking earth,
Again the sturdy blades of grass proclaim
The verdant glory of the young year's birth.

GWEN CASTLE

Spirit, the Only Cause

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LATE in the nineteenth century when Mrs. Eddy gave to mankind her discovery of Christian Science, she faced a resisting world. Her declaration of the allness of God, Mind, and the unreality of matter was met with incredulity, ridicule, scorn. But the thought of the world has changed since that time. Today we hear assertions of modern physicists to the effect that matter is not what it is supposed to be, and that old-time theories as to its nature and power are decidedly questionable.

Some months ago the *New York Times* contained an interesting review of a treatise by Maeterlinck entitled, "The Supreme Law." Among other statements made by the reviewer was this: "Maeterlinck likes his old-fashioned universe because he likes the old-fashioned conception of matter. . . . We think differently about matter, time, and space today." Who can reasonably doubt that a marked influence on world thought, indicated by statements like the foregoing, can be associated, in part, at any rate, with the revelation and establishment of Christian Science?

Since matter in any guise is subject to decay and dissolution, it is evident that in its very nature matter is not true substance. The word "substance" comes from the Latin *substare*, meaning "to be under; . . . to stand firm." Anything which is capable of decay cannot be conceived of as standing firm, and the very evanescence of what is called matter proves the falsity of any claim to real substance which may be applied to it.

Christian Science does not stop with the declaration that what we call matter is without real entity. It does not wipe clean the slate of material thinking and leave mankind in hopeless uncertainty. On page 468 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy occurs a passage which is read as a part of every Sunday service in Christian Science churches. It is called "the scientific statement of being," and reads in part as follows: "There is no life, truth, intelligence, nor substance in matter. All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all."

Thus Christian Science shows that matter is a false claimant for place and power, since Mind, or God, is infinite. This Mind is not an abstraction, without activity or force; it is the one supreme intelligence, governing the real spiritual universe in perpetual harmony. Those awake to this revelation are joyfully finding release from the enslaving claims of materiality; they are discovering something of the true realm out of reach of discord and disaster. Many are beginning to understand the significance of the statement in the Scriptures, "All things were made by him; and without him was not any thing made that was made."

Any assertion of a truth carries little weight unless accompanied by proof. Practical demonstration is a necessity. Mrs. Eddy knew this full well, and before giving her discovery to the world made the broadest possible tests of her assertion that divine Mind is infinite—All. This proof included the healing, by metaphysical or spiritual means alone, of all manner of disease, many cases of which had been declared hopeless by physicians. Today her followers are carrying on this healing work, and the gospel of Christian Science is being proved true in the farthermost corners of the globe.

Nothing is real except that which God creates. Nothing is real which is not in harmony with His infinite plan. Follow out this thought to its only logical conclusion, and we reach the indisputable spiritual fact that discord of every type is an unreality. Sin, sorrow, lack, suffering, old age, loss, injustice, death, are all false claimants, and can be so proved. We begin to recognize something of that eternal life promised in the Scriptures, that unchanging life which is in accord with the will of God.

A wide field of action lies ahead for those who see that mankind must be redeemed from its chaotic, material thinking. God's law of progress demands that this redemptive work be done. Century-old beliefs in the intelligence and reality of matter are daily being uprooted, and God's law of harmony is becoming better understood. Truth is in the open, demanding admittance to human thought. If it seems to take time to revolutionize the world's thinking, that is no reason for discouragement. "Truth is used to waiting." Mrs. Eddy tells us (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 268). No attempt of materialism to hide the allness of God can succeed. Mortal theories, involving sin, disease, and death, have never touched divine Mind.

The evidences of spiritual awakening apparent on every side indicate that materiality is losing ground, and that some knowledge of spiritual existence is being gained. Even as Jesus, standing before the tomb, commanded Lazarus to "come forth," so is the Christ, Truth, today calling to mankind to come forth from the darkness of material thinking into the unmarred glory of ever-present divine Spirit. Christian Science is lighting the way to eternal Life.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Der Geist die einzige Ursache

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ALS Mrs. Eddy gegen Ende des 19. Jahrhunderts der Menschheit ihre Entdekkung der Christlichen Wissenschaft gab, stand sie einer widerstrebenden Welt gegenüber. Ihre Erklärung der Allheit Gottes, des Gemüts, und der Unwirklichkeit der Materie begegnete Ungläubigkeit, Spott und Hohn. Aber das Denken der Welt hat sich seitdem geändert. Heute behaupten moderne Naturwissenschafter, daß die Materie nicht das sei, wofür sie gehalten wird, und daß die alten Theorien über ihr Wesen und ihre Macht völlig zweifelhaft seien.

Vor einigen Monaten war in der *New York Times* eine interessante Rezension einer Abhandlung von Maeterlinck, betitelt „Das höchste Gesetz", zu lesen. Unter anderen Erklärungen des Rezensenten fiel folgende besonders auf: „Maeterlinck liebt sein altmodisches Weltall, weil er seine altmodische Vorstellung von der Materie liebt. . . . Wir denken heute anders über Materie, Zeit und Raum". Wer kann vernünftigerweise daran zweifeln, daß ein aus derartigen Erklärungen ersichtlicher beachtenswerter Einfluß auf das Denken der Welt wenigstens zum Teil auch mit der Offenbarung und Einführung der Christlichen Wissenschaft in Verbindung gebracht werden kann?

Da die Materie in jeder Verkleidung dem Verfall und der Auflösung unterworfen ist, ist es selbstverständlich, daß sie gerade ihrem Wesen nach nicht wahre Substanz ist. Das Wort „Substanz" kommt vom lateinischen *substare* und bedeutet „unter etwas sein; . . . feststehen". Etwas, was des Verfalls fähig ist, kann man sich nicht als feststehend denken, und schon die Vergänglichkeit der sogenannten Materie beweist die Unwahrheit jedes für sie erhobenen Anspruchs auf wirkliche Substanz.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft läßt es nicht bei der Erklärung bewenden, daß das, was wir Materie nennen, ohne wirkliche Wesenheit ist. Sie löscht auf der Tafel materiellen Denkens nicht alles aus, um die Menschheit in hoffnungsloser Ungewißheit zu lassen. Eine Stelle auf Seite 46 in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mary Baker Eddy wird in jedem Sonntagsgottesdienst in christlich-wissenschaftlichen Kirchen gelesen. Sie heißt „die wissenschaftliche Erklärung des Seins" und lautet zum Teil wie folgt: „Es ist kein Leben, keine Wahrheit, keine Intelligenz und keine Substanz in der Materie. Alles ist unendliches Gemüt und seine unendliche Offenbarwerdung, denn Gott ist Alles in allem".

So zeigt die Christliche Wissenschaft, daß die Materie zu Unrecht Anspruch auf Raum und Macht erhebt, da das Gemüt, Gott, unendlich ist. Dieses Gemüt ist nicht etwas Abstraktes ohne Tätigkeit oder Kraft; es ist die eine höchste Intelligenz, die das wirkliche geistige Weltall in ewiger Harmonie regiert. Diejenigen, die sich dieser Offenbarung bewußt sind, finden mit Freude Befreiung von den versklavenden Ansprüchen der Materialität. Sie entdecken etwas von dem wahren Reich, in das weder Zwietracht noch Unheil gelangen kann. Viele beginnen die Bedeutung der Erklärung in der Bibel zu verstehen: „Alle Dinge sind durch [ihn] gemacht, und ohne [ihn] ist nichts gemacht, was gemacht ist".

Jede Wahrheitsbehauptung hat keinen Wert, wenn sie nicht bewiesen wird. Praktischer Beweis ist notwendig. Mrs. Eddy wußte dies ganz genau, und ehe sie ihre Entdeckung der Welt gab, unterzog sie ihre Behauptung, daß das göttliche Gemüt unendlich—das All—ist, den denkbar umfassendsten Proben. Dieses Beweisen bestand im Heilen von Krankheit aller Art durch metaphysische oder geistige Mittel allein, und viele so geheilten Fälle waren von den Ärzten für hoffnungslos erklärt worden. Heute führen ihre Nachfolger dieses Heilungswerk fort, und das Evangelium der Christlichen Wissenschaft wird in den entferntesten Gegenden des Erdballs als wahr bewiesen.

Nur was Gott schafft, ist wirklich. Nur was mit Seinem unendlichen Plan übereinstimmt, ist wirklich. Führen wir diesen Gedanken zu dem einzig folgerichtigen Schluß, so gelangen wir zu der unbestreitbaren geistigen Tatsache, daß Disharmonie jeder Art eine Unwirklichkeit ist. Sünde, Leid, Mangel, Leiden, Greisenalter, Verlust, Ungerechtigkeit, Tod sind lauter falsche Ansprüche und können als solche bewiesen werden. Wir beginnen etwas von jenem in der Bibel verheißenen ewigen Leben zu erkennen, jenem unveränderlichen Leben, das mit dem Willen Gottes übereinstimmt.

Ein weites Betätigungsfeld liegt vor denen, die erkennen, daß die Menschheit von ihrem verworrenen, materiellen Denken erlöst werden muß. Gottes Fortschrittsgesetz fordert, daß dieses Erlösungswerk getan werde. Ein jahrhundertealter Glaube an die Intelligenz und die Wirklichkeit der Materie wird täglich ausgerottet, und Gottes Harmoniegesetz wird besser verstanden. Die Wahrheit ist geoffenbart und fordert Zutritt zum menschlichen Denken. Dauert es anscheinend lang, das Denken der Welt umzustürzen, so ist das kein Grund zur Entmutigung. „Die Wahrheit ist ans Warten gewöhnt", schreibt Mrs. Eddy (Miscellaneous Writings, S. 268). Kein Versuch des Materialismus, die Allheit Gottes zu verbergen, kann gelingen. Sterbliche Theorien, die auf dem Glauben an Sünde, Krankheit und Tod beruhen, haben das göttliche Gemüt nie berührt.

Die überall sichtbaren Beweise geistigen Erwachens lassen erkennen, daß die Materialität im Verschwinden begriffen ist, und daß das geistige Dasein begonnen hat, erkannt zu werden. Wie Jesus am Grabe des Lazarus diesem befahl „herauszukommen", so ruft heute der Christus, die Wahrheit, der Menschheit zu, aus der Finsternis materiellen Denkens heraus in die ungetrübte Herrlichkeit des allgegenwärtigen Geistes zu kommen. Die Christliche Wissenschaft erleuchtet den Weg zum ewigen Leben.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. St. A.).

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Vermont Finds State Finances A Major Issue

Millions Are Involved in Flood Control and New Building Program

Age Funds Needed

Higher Auto Registration Fee Proposed for Increased Revenue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 20—The State's financial condition and the trend toward increasing appropriations continue to give the Vermont legislature general concern as it entered its third week.

Issues which seem certain to be controversial and perplexing are the Connecticut Valley Flood Control projects, a $1,000,000 state institution building program, a $175,000 to $200,000 increase in appropriation for old-age assistance and a proposed change to an $18 flat automobile registration fee.

The report of a special commission authorized by the 1935 legislature to study state finances and taxation is expected to be placed in the assembly's hands this week and members are looking to this for guidance.

Gov. George D. Aiken in his inaugural message recommended increasing the head tax from $1.75 to $2.75 to meet increased old-age assistance demands. Increasing opposition to a head tax of such size has crystalized into a move to pledge revenue for the purpose from the State's sale of intoxicating liquor. Governor Aiken, however, has nipped the proposal in the bud by announcing opposition to "tagging" revenue for any department except as it has been customary to do so in the past, as in the case of fish and game and highways.

May Reduce Cases

These differences between the executive and legislative branches may conceivably result in no increase at all in revenue for old-age assistance. In fact, failure to provide additional revenue may make it necessary to reduce the more than 4000 cases now receiving assistance by several hundred and make no provision for approximately 1000 needy eligible now on the waiting list.

The major revenue problem facing the Legislature is the request of Timothy C. Dale, commissioner of public welfare, for approximately $1,000,000 for new construction at the state hospital at Waterbury and at other state institutions. The hospital now has more than 1200 patients housed in buildings constructed to care for 800. Vermont women's clubs and welfare organizations are united in demands for adequate facilities. It is unlikely the full amount asked can be or will be appropriated.

Under a resolution now with the House Committee on Public Institutions a special committee would be empowered to investigate the situation at the institutions and report back their recommendations. This is obviously a move to reach a basis for action between what needs to be done in new construction and what the State can afford to pay for. Bonding for the purpose will not even be considered.

Flood Control

Taking its cue from public sentiment, which is radically opposed to turning Vermont valleys into huge water storage reservoirs, the Legislature has little sympathy with federal projects for flood control in the Connecticut valley watershed.

Arguments against it are that benefits will largely accrue to Massachusetts and Connecticut, thousands of acres will be taken out of Vermont tax lists, scenic areas will be destroyed and the costs to Vermont will be taken out of all proportion to the benefits received. Governor Aiken in his inaugural address said that states to the south would benefit by better power and lower rates, with Vermont merely impounding the waters. He urged control of such power by the State, if the flood-control project was accepted in any form whatever.

Ralph E. Flanders of Springfield, chairman of the Vermont flood commission, recently denied a statement by Senator Lonergan of Connecticut, that the Vermont "commission had

(Continued on Page 15, Column 3)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and warmer tonight and Thursday, with rain possibly mixed with sleet or snow tonight; Thursday rain; lowest temperature tonight near 30 degrees; fresh to strong northeast to east winds, possibly with gales off the coast.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow changing to sleet or rain with slowly rising temperatures tonight; Thursday rain and warmer.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain probably with occasional sleet or snow with rising temperatures tonight; Thursday rain and warmer.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing northeast or east winds reaching gale force over the south portion tonight and probably over the north portion late tonight or Thursday morning, and overcast weather with rain over the south and rain or snow over the north portion tonight, with rain Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	32	32	Minneapolis	18	6
Bermuda	66	64	New Orleans	70	68
Chicago	30	30	New York	34	34
Denver	-8	28	Norfolk	48	44
Helena	-30	-24	Philadelphia	32	32
Jacksonville	70	70	St. Louis	38	32
Kansas City	36	30	San Francisco	54	54
Los Angeles	58	58	Washington	34	34
Miami	74	72			

A—8 a. m. E. S. T. Jan. 20
B—Minimum Jan. 19.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 8:16 p. m.; height 8.6 feet.
Thursday, 8:44 a. m.; height, 10 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:13 p. m.

Speaker

Sir Arthur Willert
Former Publicity Director of the British Foreign Office

Trade Treaties Called Bulwark Of World Peace

Reciprocal tariff treaties, outlined in the program of Secretary of State Cordell Hull, were praised as an important means to world peace by Robert Lincoln O'Brien yesterday afternoon at the Foreign Affairs School of Politics, the annual three-day school conducted by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, at Radcliffe College.

Introduced by Mrs. Edwin J. Cohn, Mr. O'Brien, former Boston newspaper editor and now chairman of the Federal Tariff Commission, declared that the Hull trade pacts were of vital importance to both national welfare and international friendliness and constituted one of the greatest moves made in recent years toward a better world order.

Non-Partisan Character

He called attention to the non-partisan character of the bargaining treaties and of the support and opposition they had incurred. He named prominent Republicans who favored them and outstanding Democrats who did not. The same condition existed in journalism, he added, Washington newspapers which were not enthusiastic about the Administration having supported the Hull pacts.

He cited former Gov. James M. Curley to illustrate the Democratic opposition in Massachusetts, and he defined as one of the anomalies of the world the high protectionist attitude taken by Congressman William P. Connery from Lynn. Anomaly it was, he contended, to find such a tariff protection tenacity on the part of one whose own district had prospered far better without tariff restrictions.

The Lynn and Brockton shoe manufacturers, he said, had been forced by a "relatively small and unimportant tariff" to withdraw from the extensive world markets they enjoyed under free trade. The imitation on the part of European manufacturers, blamed for so much difficulty, he added, had also included imitation of American high tariff policies.

Foreign Trade Problems

"Do we think," he asked, "that we can just keep on selling to the other fellow and never buy? People will tell you, as if disclosing the information that they had discovered a counterfeit dollar, that they purchased some post-cards and found they were made in Austria! But when they see in England or in Austria an automobile made in Detroit, they do not look upon that as an outrage. We have developed a state of mind like that, and anyone who objects to it is considered lacking in patriotism."

He pointed out that mass production, which he called the secret of American low prices and ability to compete with domestic goods in European countries, had reached its present status in this country through free trading between the states. Most of the changes in tariff laws made during the last six years, he continued, had been directed against importation of Japanese merchandise.

Japanese Competition

"It is fair to say," he went on, "the Japanese are very severe competitors in a rather inferior line of goods for the most part, but it would not be fair to dismiss them by discriminating tariff. Nothing arouses hostility against another nation more surely than the idea that it is taking bread out of your mouth. It is by no accident that that group of newspapers strongest in hostility to incoming Japanese goods—the Hearst papers—have had the most to say in favor of military protection."

He spoke of the inconsistency of the arguments for high tariff based on complaints of low standards of living in producer countries, which would be all the lower if their markets were closed.

Balanced Budget Seen

Expressing the hope and expectation of a balanced budget during the fiscal year beginning in July, Dr. John H. Williams, who is Nathaniel Ropes Professor of Political Economy at Harvard University, and a vice-president of the Federal Reserve Bank, discussed monetary stabilization. Outlining events in international finance since the announcement last September of the British, French and United States policies affecting gold, he pointed out that devaluation of the dollar was a complete surprise to everybody and contrary to all economic theory.

"On the whole I think it was a mistake," he said, "and that we should have a better world if we had not done it. Now we don't want a repetition of what followed England's going off the gold standard, a hoarding of gold such as was never

(Continued on Page 14, Column 1)

Move to Reopen Closed Bank Suit; 'Curley for Mayor' Sign Appears

Boston Today

Federal Bank Recommital Urged

Resurrecting the affairs of the Federal National Bank, closed since 1931, and charging that lawyers "made a game of the suit, gambling with depositors' money," a petition was filed in Federal Court today to recommit to the master his findings in the $3,200,000 suit of four subsidiary state banks against the defunct parent bank.

A hearing will be held before Judge Elisha H. Brewster on Monday.

The petition was filed by Marvin C. Taylor, counsel for Daniel C. Mulloney, president of the Federal National. It takes exception to Special Master Arthur Black's conclusion that the Federal National Bank is liable for the $3,148,700 sought by the State Banking Commissioner in behalf of the four Massachusetts trust companies.

A final decision in the suit should not be given, according to the petition, until various defenses not yet presented have been given in evidence.

The petition further states that the master was led to erroneous conclusions by the fact that the defense was "misconceived and inadequate."

Mr. Taylor declares in his petition that Mulloney, last May in Plymouth jail, where he was serving a sentence of a year and a day on a conviction of misapplication of $131,000 of the bank's funds, asked to be allowed to testify.

The petition recites: "Although the petitioner could testify to the facts with more authority and detail than any other person, and had in his possession many documents of vital importance not otherwise available, and was . . . the key to the problem, he was not called as a witness."

Master Black explained he had no authority to call witnesses, but sat as the court to hear the evidence and the defense.

Another allegation of the petition, in addition to charging that lawyers "made a game of the suit," was that had Mulloney been allowed to testify, the stockholders and depositors of the bank would have been saved $321,000, which was Mulloney's personal obligation.

The Federal National Bank closed Dec. 17, 1931. The master's report was filed Dec. 31, 1936.

The four state banks concerned are the Brockton Trust Company, the Inman Trust Company of Cambridge, the Bancroft Trust Company of Worcester, and the Lawrence Trust Company.

Suit was instituted by Arthur Guy, then bank commissioner, against Herbert Pearson, receiver of the closed bank.

Old Almanac Still 'the Goods'

Like ham and eggs, Amos 'n' Andy, horse and buggy—New England and the Old Farmer's Almanac have become boon associates through tradition and popular sentiment.

For 145 years, the old Farmer's Almanac has been telling New Englanders what to expect from the weatherman, how high the tides will rise and when to plant their shrubs and garden seeds. Little, Brown and Company says it has been "a lot of fun" putting out this tried and trusted friend of New Englanders, chiefly because none of its other publications has aroused quite the same mixture of affection and respect as the Almanac.

So—when the publisher recently launched into an Atlantic States edition of the Almanac, there was some doubt as to whether or not the publication would gain the same degree of affection elsewhere as it has in New England where its roots are imebdded in tradition that desires no changes in the form in which it has so long been welcomed at New England hearthstones.

Today, the publishers counted a stack of 70,000 almanacs to be delivered along the Atlantic coast, a surprising demand even to the publisher. The good showing is due to the modern system of advertising, which recently called for 210 special window displays running at the same time.

Who's Governor Of Massachusetts?

With Governor Hurley attending the inaugural in Washington, and Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly indisposed at his home, Massachusetts faced an unusual situation this forenoon in being short of any officer who could qualify as Acting Governor.

The difficulty arose over the constitutional requirement that certain officers below the rank of Governor and Lieutenant Governor must be sworn in at noon on the third Wednesday of January succeeding their election.

Secretary of State Cook, it was agreed, could administer the oath of office to Attorney General Dever, Auditor Thomas H. Buckley and Treasurer William E. Hurley, but could not "swear" himself.

Attorney General Dever then ruled that William Grundy, Deputy Secretary of State, could swear in Secretary Cook in his capacity of Commissioner to Qualify Public Officers. The ceremony took place in the Executive Council Chamber.

Committee Hears Free Tunnel Urged

The Joint Ways and Means Committee of the Legislature today heard the unique proposal to remove all fees from motorists for passing through the East Boston tunnel and to finance the tunnel henceforth from the state highway fund.

Author of the proposal was Representative Thomas E. Barry of Boston, who contended that the vehicular tunnel was, in effect, a public highway and should be financed as other highways are, namely, from the motor tax fund. Such financing would cost $1,250,000 a year, of which $500,000 is already taken annually from road funds to pay for the annual deficit of the tunnel.

The Lynn and Peabody city councils were placed on record as opposed to the bill.

Langone License Expired Last Year

Senator Joseph A. Langone Jr., was notified today by the clerk of the House of Representatives that his bill to increase salaries of State troopers will be heard Jan. 26. Another time this news might have afforded him some pleasure but today the word came upon the heels of a summons served by a trooper for Langone himself to appear in Worcester District Court tomorrow morning to answer to a charge of driving without a license.

Two weeks ago the Boston Senator was picked up on his way to Rutland State Hospital. He said he told the officer that he had a license, but did not have it with him. The officer referred him to Lieut. Henry L. Avery at Holden barracks. Lieutenant Avery is reported to have told the Senator he would "take care of the matter."

He did. He told the trooper to prosecute. That's what the Senator learned today, he said, in his version to reporters.

Registrar Goodwin's office says the Senator's driving license expired March 16, 1936, and had not been renewed.

Harvard to Issue Magazine Soon

Next week, Harvard will expand its educational field with the publication of a quarterly magazine by the graduate school of education, to carry articles written by leading American authorities on the "whole educational field."

In announcing the new publication today, Prof. Howard E. Wilson, editor of the journal, declared that the first issue would have as contributors, Prof. Harold Benjamin of the University of Minnesota, and Professors Arthur M. Schlesinger and Walter F. Dearborn of Harvard. The journal will be called the "Harvard Educational Review."

Boston Today

Curley Entered In Mayoralty Race

A giant "Curley for Mayor" sign riding down School street today on a 10-ton truck confirmed the statement attributed to the former Governor, now in Florida, to the effect he would be in the next mayoralty race.

The truck parked directly in front of Mayor Mansfield's window at the City Hall for a half-hour this morning, but Mayor Mansfield was not in town to witness it. The driver of the truck, Ambrose Woods, former superintendent of markets under Mayor Curley, informed newspapermen he was bound for 1435 Tremont street, Roxbury, to set up Mr. Curley's temporary campaign headquarters.

Mr. Woods declared that he had talked it all out with Governor Curley on Beacon Hill before he left for Florida and Mr. Curley had said, "Go to it Ambrose, you know what to do. You are in charge until I return."

Mr. Woods declared further, "Mr. Curley is out flat-footed in this fight. He got 170,000 votes in his unsuccessful campaign for the Senate in Boston. He needs only 100,000 votes to win the mayor's chair."

From Miami, where he planned to hop by airplane today for Havana, word came that the former Governor shared the optimistic opinions of Mr. Woods concerning his chances to regain the chair of Chief Executive in the City Hall. "I am the next Mayor of Boston," he said

(Continued on Page 14, Column 3)

Hearing on Land Damage Goes Over

The private hearing of the Governor's Council on contested land damage awards of $27,000 on the Newburyport turnpike at Newbury and $25,000 in Revere, was called off shortly before noon when councilors were notified that Acting Gov. Francis E. Kelly was indisposed.

Lieutenant Governor Kelly last week challenged the awards and demanded a hearing. Observers interpreted this to indicate steps toward ousting William F. Callahan, State Commissioner of Ppblic Works, as well as a battle with Councilor Daniel H. Coakley who believes the awards should stand.

Commissioner Callahan and Associate Commissioner Brig. Gen. Richard K. Hale, were on hand at 10:30 in readiness for the meeting.

Another matter which is shelved for the time being is council action on the removal of Frank L. Kane, former assistant secretary to former Governor Curley, whose resignation as an associate commissioner of public works was demanded by Governor Hurley immediately after he took office.

Boston Trade Jump Continues

Boston's retail trade establishments continued their 1936 upward surge in business right through December, it was learned today from the Massachusetts State Department of Labor and Industries. With 5000 concerns reporting, employment jumped 12 per cent in December over November's figure and was up 1 per cent over the same month of the previous year. That gave Boston business houses a 100 per cent rating for the year with every month in 1936 showing an increase in business and employment over the same months of 1935.

Big Cocoa Bean Shipments Arrive

More evidence of Boston's growing commerce!

Two shiploads of cocoa beans from Africa are being discharged today at South Boston, the New Texas has 36,384 bags and the Zarembo 30,917 bags, largest influx at one time in the port's history.

New Haven Piers 1 and 4 are literally groaning under weight of the cocoa and consignees are being asked to arrange for quick delivery to avoid any possible congestion.

Coakley-Hurley 'Break' Stirs Questions on Beacon Hill; Is It Real or Smoke Screen?

Campaign Relationship Between Governor and Councilor Debated—Coakley's Words on Son's Discharge Cited

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Has Gov. Charles F. Hurley definitely curbed the power of Daniel H. Coakley, member of the Executive Council, on Beacon Hill? Has Councilor Coakley ever been a close affiliate of the Governor? Is the present indicated Hurley-Coakley schism merely a camouflage to screen the real Coakley powers at the State House.

These questions are puzling Beacon Hill observers today. During the campaign the Governor's own words served as an indication he condoned previous actions of the Councilor, when he advised the voters to re-elect that "grand old war horse, Dan Coakley."

But now, whether the orders came directly from Goernor Hurley or not, Mr. Coakley's son, Timothy, has been ousted as an automobile repair agent in the public works department. This serves as a sign pointing toward an open break between the two officials, with Mr. Coakley suffering a loss of political power.

"Friendship" Questioned

Those who claim there never has been close Hurley-Coakley relationship ihsist the Governor was merely following his campaign practice of suporting the local Democratic candidates when he called for Mr. Coakley's re-election.

Yet those who believe the existence of Hurley-Coakley friendship contend the Governor should have abandoned his policy when he came to Mr. Coakley, if he wished to sever any possible Coakley connections and show to the public that Coakley tactics would not be part of his administration.

The Hurley call for Mr. Coakley's re-election gave the Republicans a perfect oportunity to crack down upon Mr. Hurley, an opportunity they failed to grasp. Had the G. O. P. board of strategy been geared to a higher speed and been willing to make last-minute changes in speeches to include an immediate attack upon the Hurley-Coakley situation, it has been contended the election result might have been different.

Coakley Statement

Those who believe the present situation indicates a real schism between the Governor and the Councilor point immediately to the Coakley statement against Mr. Hurley when his son's discharge was made public. The statement read:

"Hurley is doing exactly what Curley did two years ago. He has given to a man of mystery, John Lacey Delaney, the same job that Curley gave Frank L. Kane. Somebody has to swing the ax and De-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 7)

State Lotteries Proposal Hit By Several Speakers

Legalized state lotteries were attacked as dangerous to state morals and morale, damaging to the youth of the State, fostering dishonesty, and designed to increase present gambling evils at a hearing today before the joint Ways and Means Committee at the State House.

The attack was the first of the 1937 legislative season upon gambling and is expected to be followed by further outspoken opposition to dog racing later in the session when bills to abolish the so-called "sport" are heard.

Opposition to the lottery proposal came from Jacob Praeger of Boston, representing the Jacob Riis Youth Foundation; Stanley Vandersall, national officer of the Christian Endeavor movement; Mrs. Grace M. Putnam, secretary of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union; Charles S. Bodwell, representing the New England Watch and Ward Society, and Mrs. Raymond Calpin, representing the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Church Societies.

Cardinal O'Connell of the Roman Catholic Church, an outspoken opponent of lotteries, was not represented. However, his opposition two years ago resulted in a favoring legislature switching its vote to "no" in the last minute. It is expected the Cardinal will reiterate his opposition this year should a lottery bill near passage.

Mr. Praeger, whose organization is composed of 300 young boys, maintained a state lottery would result in young boys, working girls, and poor widows, wasting their pennies and welfare money on lottery tickets.

Mr. Vandersall charged the gambling craze has developed the evil of dishonesty in use of public and private funds.

"We have partly opened the doors toward gambling," he declared, "and that has multiplied by several thousand per cent the number of persons engulfed in that craze. Support of such legislation makes for unstable grounds of citizenship. We should have nothing to do with it. What assurance is there that the dishonesty which has come with the race tracks will not get into a state lottery. You can't dishonesty out of gambling enterprise."

The Christian Endeavor officer also said, "We ought to maintain the dignity and good name of our Commonwealth. All of our churches do not stand for what is represented by any of these bills. Let us keep our slate clean of lotteries which will result in damage to our citizens, particularly our youth."

Mr. Bodwell attacked the suggestion that the law against gambling cannot be enforced. "These opponents," he said, "would play on your sympathies by their talk of giving aid to the aged needy of the Commonwealth. If they are in need, they should get a check, but if that check is to come from any form of vice, I would be hanged if I would say that it is manna from heaven.

"You can't operate a lottery without increasing gambling. If those who favor these bill are against gambling, I can't see the consistency of saying that because they are against it we should take the ban off. I do agree that there is a gambling craze. That it is difficult to enforce the law, I agree, but I will not encourage it by saying it is all right if you give me a portion of it."

The proponents side is summed up in the argument of Fred G. Bushold, who was candidate for Governor last fall on the Coughlin-Union-Townsend ticket, that "gambling is not a crime. It is simply illegal. Legalize it and their is nothing to it."

He predicted an annual $5,000,000 revenue to the State through lotteries, while Representative John J. Whalen of Brookton boosted the revenue figure to $24,000,000 annually. Charles C. O'Donnell of Lynn, author of another lottery bill estimated the annual revenue to be $3,000,000.

Bay State Relief Cost U. S. Daily $341,400 in '36

Welfare and relief work in Massachusetts during 1936 cost the Federal Government an average $341,440 daily—or a total of $124,966,873—according to figures released today by Frank H. Foy, state director of the National Emergency Council.

Basing his statements on the President's report to Congress concerning expenditures under the ERA acts of 1935 and 1936, Mr. Foy announced that from April 8, 1935, to Dec. 31, last year, WPA expenditures totaled $188,614,253 in this State, with an additional $24,261,263 obligated but not yet spent.

These funds supplied employment, he said, for 122,963 residents of Massachusetts, of whom 100,722 were employed on WPA projects, 11,667 by the CCC and 10,524 by other federal agencies. Since Dec. 12, 1936 (the date on which these figures are based), a quota cut in the WPA and federal projects has gone into effect, reducing the total number of workers by some 12,000 persons.

According to Mr. Foy, the $188,614,253 was spent for the following general types of work:

Types of Work	Amount
Highways, roads and streets	$30,677,565
Public buildings	15,077,464
Housing projects	4,110,529
Public recreational facilities	11,606,553
Conservation work	13,925,831
Electric, water and sewage systems	10,158,397
Transportation facilities	7,430,787
Educational projects	19,141,005
Miscellaneous projects	24,228,733
Administrative expenses	6,801,882
Rural resettlement and direct relief	45,282,678

Classified in another way—by object of expenditure — the figure breaks down into the following groups, Mr. Foy said:

Personal services	$109,047,900
Supplies and materials	11,083,673
Rent	2,968,613
Construction, maintenance, and repair	7,780,223
Direct relief grants	53,022,285
Purchase of land	1,861,910
Loans	216,744
	$185,981,448

Smaller amounts expended in purchase of equipment and payment of employees' accident compensation balance the totals.

In the whole country and its territories, the cost of financing the WPA and federal agencies, Mr. Foy said, amounted to more than $1,672,000,000 for the period from April through December, 1935, and for the calendar year 1936 it totaled approximately $3,311,000,000.

Minnie Mouse, Noted Coloratura, Now Has a Rival

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 20 (AP)—A tiny mouse that is said to sing as sweetly as Minnie, the Chicago mouse that not long ago made a radio debut, is in custody of Thornton W. Burgess, nature writer and naturalist, in whose home it today faced press photographers after demonstrating its ability as a songster.

The mouse was caught by hand in a Chicopee home a few days ago and brought to Mr. Burgess after it had been heard singing in the small box in which it had been placed. Its voice is described as canary-like. It is quite tame.

Mr. Burgess not long ago was interested in a similar mouse in a home in Franklin county but though it sang it eluded capture.

Fall River Radio Asked

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP)—The Fall River Herald News Publishing Company asked the Communications Commisson yesterday for authority to construct a radio station to be operated at Fall River, Mass., on 1240 kilocycles, with one kilowatt power, unlimited time.

CIO to Speed Union Drive In Textile Plants

Organized Labor Claims Membership Gains in New England

Campaign Outlined

Passage of National Textile Act Set Among Aims

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 20—The marked effect that the widely publicized automobile strike in Detroit as well as the efforts to organize Pennsylvania steel workers into industrial unions are having on certain wide blocs of New England labor is beginning to stand out here.

It is noticeable here in the increased bustle around the home offices of the United Textile Workers of America where preparations are nearly complete for a major drive to enlist the region's cotton, woolen and rayon spinners into the type of union sponsored by John L. Lewis and his Committee on Industrial Organization.

The voluntary pay boosts of the last few months combined with a notable increase in employment had lessened the interest of many textile workers in unions. Then, within the past few weeks, the CIO in automobiles and steels has indicated to local workers that organization might stand them in as good stead in times of prosperity as in times of depression. The result has been that UTW rolls have taken an upward swing.

Leaders Map Drive

Yesterday at an all-day session at the headquarters of the UTW, here the final arrangements were made by the officers of the Federation of Woolen and Worsted Workers who at present are centering their attention on the 26,000 workers in Lawrence and vicinity. This meeting was attended by Henry Jennings, president of the federation, Anthony Valente, secretary, and Harold Daoust, vice-president, and presided over by Horace A. Riviere, vice-president of the UTW and a member of the CIO executive committee in New England.

In order to make the campaign of this department more effective the U. T. W. of A. vice-president assigned additional organizers to the woolen and worsted branch and transferred officials from strong to so-called weak textile centers.

These representatives notified Mr Riviere that since the CIO movement became known in Lawrence and other woolen and worsted centers in Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine, there has been a noticeable increase in membership. Union meetings which attracted less than a hundred are said to be so large in some centers that the locals have been forced to change their meeting places.

Special Meeting Called

With the cotton locals reported to be ready for their part in the campaign, a special meeting of the New England Silk and Rayon Council, comprised of locals affiliated with the Federation of Silk and Rayon Workers of New England, has been called for Sunday, Jan. 31, in Pawtucket, R. I.

Mr. Riviere said he would attend this meeting and assist in making arrangements for the opening of the campaign in the Blackstone valley, where the workers and the mills have set policies in the past that became beacons for other similar centers in the country.

At this conference, it was said, a study will be made also of wages, hours and machine load, with a view of establishing a price list similar to that announced for the fine goods branch of the cotton industry.

Mr. Riviere also made known he would call a special meeting of the Rhode Island Textile Council for next Sunday so the organization program might be ready for launching in February.

Meeting Delayed

The council meeting ordinarily would have been held last Sunday but was delayed in order that the "final instructions" might be received from Mr. Riviere, unable to be present because of the Cabot mill strike in Brunswick, Maine.

The leaders of the CIO in Rhode Island, who will direct their attention toward thousands of unorganized rubber workers, as well as garment and textile workers, look for speedy gains as the result of the appointment of Thomas F. McMahon as director of the state division of labor.

McMahon to Resign

Mr. McMahon, who will soon resign as president of the UTW, was a member of the national CIO council, headed by Mr. Lewis. Under Mr. McMahon's leadership, the UTW was one of the first international organizations to join forces with the United Mine Workers and was one of those expelled by the American Federation of Labor. Mr. McMahon recently announced he had resigned from the national CIO board because of his new state position.

In a letter to all locals of the UTW in this district, Mr. Riviere told the members not to lose sight of the drive for the enactment of the National Textile Act at the present session of Congress. He told the officers to make the move for the passage of the act simultaneously with that for new members. He further urged the textile workers not to confine their drive for the passage of the National Textile Act to the mill employees but to "seek the support of their relatives and friends."

It was also announced arrangements would be made immediately to have locals of the UTW make contributions to finance the campaign. The amount to be asked each local was said to have been left to the discretion of the respective units.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

SHUBERT—"Reflected Glory," comedy by George Kelly, starring Tallulah Bankhead. 8:30.

PLYMOUTH—"And Now Goodbye," comedy by Philip Howard, dramatized from James Hilton's novel. Starring Philip Merivale, assisted by Marguerite Churchill, Richie Ling, Hilda Plowright and others. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinee 2:30.

COLONIAL—"Pride and Prejudice," dramatization of Jane Austen's novel, presented by Max Gordon. Fourth of the Theater Guild and American Theater subscription plays. Featuring Muriel Kirkland, Molly Pearson and others. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinee 2:30.

COPLEY—"Help Yourself," a farce adapted from the Viennese by John C. Coman. Presented by the Federal Theater project. 8:30.

Movies

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—Co-starring Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur in "The Plainsman." Fenway: 12, 2:12, 4:25, 6:35, 8:45. Paramount: 10:20 a. m., 2:10, 5:00, 7:15. Also "Easy to Take," with John Howard and Marsha Hunt. Fenway: 2, 5:12, 8:20. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:52, 4:34, 7:50. Tomorrow: "God's Country and the Woman," with George Brent and Beverly Roberts. Also "Mind Your Own Business," featuring Charles Ruggles and Alice Brady.

METROPOLITAN — "One in a Million," starring Sonja Henie. 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:30, 10:10. Stage: Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians, assisted by Poley McClintock, Rosemary and Priscilla Lane and others. Tomorrow: "Maid of Salem," starring Claudette Colbert and Fred MacMurray. Stage: Musical variety revue featuring Herbert Mundin.

BOSTON — "The Luckiest Girl in the World," featuring Jane Wyatt and Louis Hayward. 10:40 a. m., 1:40, 4:40, 7:40, 10:30. Stage: Sally Rand, heading "Vogues and Vanities," revue, assisted by Benny Withers and Slim Summerville. 2:15, 5:05, 7:55. Tomorrow: Stuart Irwin and Betty Furness in "All American Chump." Also "Dr. Bull," with Will Rogers.

MEMORIAL—"Three Smart Girls," featuring Deanna Durbin. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 5:56, 7:57, 9:56.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"Pennies From Heaven," starring Bing Crosby. Orpheum: 10:35 a. m. Both theaters: 1:35, 4:30, 7:30, 10:25. Also "More Than a Secretary," co-starring Jean Arthur and George Brent. Orpheum: 9:20 a. m. Both theaters: 12:15, 3:10, 6:10, 9:00.

UPTOWN—"The Man I Marry," with Michael Whalen, Doris Nolan and "Skeets" Gallagher. 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. Also "Adventure in Manhattan," featuring Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea, Reginald Owen and others. 1:10, 4:10, 7, 10:10.

TREMONT—Loretta Young and Robert Taylor in "Private Number." 10:20 a. m., 1:37, 4:55, 7:00, 10:04. Also "The Lady Consents," with Ann Harding. 9:15, 11:57 a. m., 3:13, 5:21, 8:29.

UNIVERSITY — Charles Laughton and Clark Gable in "Mutiny on the Bounty." 2:20, 5:20, 8:40. Tomorrow: "Winterset," with Burgess Meredith, Margo, Eduardo Ciannelli and others. Also "Isle of Fury," with Humphrey Bogart and Margaret Lindsay.

MODERN—"College Holiday," with Jack Benny and Martha Raye. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Charlie Chan at the Opera," featuring Warner Oland. 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:20.

FINE ARTS—Elizabeth Bergner in "As You Like It." Directed by Dr. Paul Zinner. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:40.

EXETER—"White Hunter," with Warner Baxter and June Lang. 2:45, 6:35, 9:25. Also "Can This Be Dixie?" with Jane

Radio Programs
On Page 14

Fields, Hall Sherman, Steve Evans and others. Tomorrow: James Gleason and Zasu Pitts in "The Plot Thickens." Stage: Folies de Moulin Rouge. Al Trahan with Lady Yukona Cameron.

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EXETER—"White Hunter," with Warner Baxter and June Lang. 2:45, 6:35, 9:25. Also "Can This Be Dixie?" with Jane Withers, Slim Summerville and others. 2, 5, 8:05.

Music

JORDAN HALL—Recital of Seventeenth and Eighteenth Century music for Harpsichord and Viola da Gamba by Putnam Aldrich and Alfred Zighera. Assisted by the Boston Society of Ancient Instruments. 8:15.

CAMBRIDGE WPA CONCERT—State Symphony Orchestra, Alexander Thiede conducting. Theodore Clark Pierce, guest soloist. Sanders Theater. 8:15.

Other Events

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Dinner. Eunice Harriet Avery on "Analysis of World Affairs." 40 Beacon Street. 6:30.

FORD HALL YOUTH FORUM—James Waterman Wise on "The Fascist World Offensive: Can We Stop It?" 7:45.

CHARLES ELIOT NORTON LECTURE — Dr. Johnny A. E. Roosval on "The Poetry of Chiaroscuro." Subject: Chiaroscuro in Hellenistic and Early Medieval Painting. Fogg Museum. 5.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Stained Glass" guidance tour by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Miss Mildred Seymour on "Circling America." Sightseeing in Florida. 60 Burroughs Street. 4.

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a movie guide is published on the Daily Features page each Saturday.

Hull Trade Pacts Hailed As Bulwarks of World Peace

(Continued From Page 13)

known before. What we want is a modification of the gold standard, something that will give us a reasonable degree of stability most of the time but which, in time of crisis, will bend, not break.

"And it may be that these new international currency agreements, based as they are on a flexible price of gold, will give us a means of resisting pressure and gradually modifying currency relations instead of holding on to the last ditch and then collapsing. We must protect ourselves from depression by maintaining a flexible currency.

End to Borrowing

"I think things are working out now. It looks to me as if the Government had got through borrowing and that we are going to come out with a fair degree of international monetary stability, based on gold in a technical sense, with a more resourceful, flexible system than the old. There is a danger. The gold standards has always been a fair-weather standard, and the world is coming into a fair-weather attitude again. Perhaps we can operate the old-fashioned gold standard again. I hope we shall not do that. I like the new development better.

"I believe the solution of this whole problem rests with the United States and England. If these two countries have a boom, the world cannot escape it. If they have a depression the world cannot escape it. We must have, therefore, better economic management here at home. If we do that in England and in the United States, coupled with a willingness to talk to each other and pursue a common policy wherever we can, then I think we might go a long way toward solving the problem of a world boom and a world depression."

Fascism and Communism

Fascism and Communism aroused ardent controversy last evening in the round table discussion at Agassiz House, when William Yandell Elliott, professor of government at Harvard University, presided, and Felix Forte, special justice of Somerville, and George Blake, New England secretary of the Communist Party, spoke. Defending Fascism as a desirable form of government for Italy, Judge Forte expressed the opinion that it would not be suitable for the United States, whereas Mr. Blake adopted the international attitude of Moscow and voiced the hope that its Communist form of government would spread throughout the world.

Classifying both systems as destructive of democracy and peace, Miss Sarah Wambaugh, technical adviser and deputy member of the Saar Plebiscite Commission, said, "As yet we have no evidence that states under the domination of either doctrine can raise the social or economic condition of their citizens to a level anywhere near as high as democracy and capitalism have raised our own. They can, however, drag our standards down. Communism, with its effort at world revolution, and Fascism, with its militarism, have destroyed that confidence in peace on which alone democracy can thrive and trade survive. Democracy can weather the dangers besetting it only if it forsakes nationalism and uses to the full its one magnificent weapon, cooperation—inside the state for better social and economic standards, outside for mutual security and peaceful trade."

Dr. Donald Cope McKay, instructor in history at Harvard University, and Dr. Frank Edward Manuel, former lecturer on history at Harvard, were the speakers this morning, assigned to the topics of the struggle for influence in the Mediterranean, and social strife in Spain. Harold P. Smith, manager of the Foreign and Domestic Commerce, was the speaker invited to lead the luncheon discussion at Agassiz House on the effect of the present trade policy on New England prosperity, while Mrs. Roberts B. Owen was the luncheon speaker at First Church (Congregational). The latter, with 11 American college students whom she was conducting on a journey through Spain last summer, was caught in a town captured by the rebel forces and eventually escaped on a troop train.

Josef Hanc, Czechoslovakian Consul in New York, and Robert Valeur of Columbia University, are to speak this afternoon. This evening's subject, "England and the European Crisis," will be discussed by Sir Arthur Willert, director of the Publicity Department of the British Foreign Office from 1920 to 1935. The Americans, Russia and the Far East will form the topics for tomorrow. The morning lecturers will be Dr. Clarence H. Haring of Harvard University and Miss Harriet Moore, Editor of the Monthly Research Bulletin of the American Russian Institute.

Luncheon discussions will be led by Saville R. Davis of The Christian Science Monitor, at Agassiz House, and by Payson S. Wild, of Harvard University, at First Church.

Tomorrow afternoon Prof. Bruce Hopper of Harvard University, who spent last summer in Russia, will speak instead of Miss Anna Louise Strong, who will be unable to attend.

Witness Asserts 4015 NEMPA Pacts Canceled

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., Jan. 20 (AP)—Wesley H. Bronson, statistician for the New England Milk Producers Association, testified today 4015 members of the NEMPA had canceled their contracts between Dec. 1 and 15 just prior to a strike called against H. P. Hood & Sons Co., Boston milk distributors.

Mr. Bronson was on the stand for the fourth day in his co-operative's fight to retrain the Hood organization from allegedly soliciting NEMPA cancellations.

The statistician said he could not recall telling Don H. Geyer, Hood production manager, that because of the large surplus of milk which the New England dairies had, due to a strike called against the Whiting Company, another Boston distributor, he knew Hood had no alternative than to demand alteration of the equalization plan.

Counsel for Hood asserted, however, that Geyer would describe such a conversation from the stand.

The strike was called originally by New England Dairies when the distributors announced they would not support the equalization pool any longer. The pool was created to give all producers an equal price for their product.

Leads Discussion

Bachrach

William Yandell Elliott
Professor of Government at Harvard University

Curley

(Continued From Page 13)

just before the door of the plane closed upon him and Mrs. Curley.

His optimistic statement may have fallen on skeptical ears in Florida, but the echo was not passed off lightly in Boston which for 37 years has found Mr. Curley's name on the ballot for one office or another.

It was due to Boston's support that Mr. Curley rose from the streets of Boston to become the city's chief executive.

Boston's strong support did not even fail Mr. Curley when he was so overwhelmingly beaten by Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., in the fight for the United States Senate last November. The bulk of the former Governor's vote for Senator came from the wards through which he himself pushed in his turbulent struggle toward the mayor's chair.

Charges of conducting an expensive government during his first term as mayor of Boston from 1920-24 did not deter Bostonians from electing Mr. Curley when he again ran for mayor in 1928. Likewise, it was the strong Boston vote that put him on Beacon Hill as Governor in 1935. But for the powerful western Massachusetts vote for Mr. Lodge last November, Mr. Curley would have ridden into Washington on a wave of Boston votes.

Hence, when Mr. Curley says, "I will be the next mayor of Boston," some see him as speaking from a background of political strength builded by him in Boston over a period of nearly 40 years, starting with his first venture of organizing the Tammany Club of old Ward 17.

In selecting the old Knights of Columbus building on Tremont Street for his first campaign headquarters, Mr. Curley has obtained a site encircled by strong Curley territory. In the building is an auditorium capable of seating 500 persons which will soon ring, no doubt, to the familiar oratory of the campaigner.

Tonight the giant sign will be raised over the door of the building. Everything will be ready for an immediate start of the campaign when Mr. Curley returns, promised Mr. Woods.

N.H. Bill to Give Help of State To Industries Filed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 20—State assistance to industries so that they can relieve the unemployment situation in preference to the direct expenditure of state money for relief—a plan suggested by Gov. Francis P. Murphy in his inaugural—is the basic principle behind the industrial relief bill filed yesterday in the state House of Representatives.

At practically the same time the measure was introduced, a statement was issued by the Governor's office pointing out that the problem of unemployment in recent years has deprived many citizens of their sole means of support and imposed a heavy burden upon the taxpayers of the State.

Direct Relief

The statement said that direct relief to the needy has resulted in no permanent betterment of conditions and has not done the public welfare any permanent good. Many financially sound industries of the State, it said, have had their financial condition impaired during the depression years to such a degree that they have been obliged to curtail output and even, in some cases, have been forced to close.

Governor Murphy believes that the only permanent cure for unemployment is employment. He also believes that employment of many people who are now in need and are on direct relief could be brought about if the many needy industries in the state could be assisted financially.

Enable Loans

The Industrial Relief Act would permit New Hampshire employers engaged in a productive industry to secure a loan or credit, which in no case could exceed $100,000, or 50 per cent of the annual pay roll of the company, to residents of the State of New Hampshire.

The measure would apply to employers employing 20 or more persons in a locality in which there is need for work to relieve need. Inasmuch as only relief funds would be used in the work, no appropriation provisions are made in the bill.

In Treasurer's Office

In order to administer the act, an industrial loan division would be established in the office of the state treasurer. An industrial loan board, to consist of the state treasurer, the state labor commissioner and a member of the State Board of Welfare and Relief, is created in the act for the purpose of reviewing applications. Following complete financial and business investigations of the prospective borrower, the recommendations of the board would be made direct to the Governor.

Then the governor would be in a position to authorize a loan or guarantee of credit to that industry seeking assistance if the report of the board shows that the industry will undoubtedly be able to repay the loan in a reasonable time, not over five years; that the granting of the loan would furnish employment to people who might otherwise be forced onto relief rolls; and that failure of the state to grant the assistance might result in people being forced onto relief rolls at an expense in excess of the amount of the loan requested. Furthermore, state assistance would only be granted in cases where the loan has been refused by a bank.

The proposed measure has been sent to the State Supreme Court to determine its legality.

What's Going On in the Arts

Malvina Hoffman

It is not often that we are favored with an exhibition recently heralded in New York and still a notable topic of discussion. That of Malvina Hoffman, sculptor, has come to the Vose Galleries. Inasmuch as the artist has recently written her memoirs, the exhibition holds further interest still. Illustrations for the book, "Heads and Tales," may be seen at Vose's in the original. The extensive repertoire of portraits, supplemented with a few small compositions and some sketches and drawings, reveals an extraordinary activity. Few artists indeed have gone so far afield to acquire their material, and worked in a medium which requires such strength and endurance. Most sculptors would be content with a fraction of Mrs. Hoffman's accomplishment.

Best known perhaps are her portrayals of native types, in characteristic attitudes. Mrs. Hoffman has modeled an astonishing array, imparting subtle characteristics of shape, facial feature, posture, expression. She gives a wealth of information to the ethnographer, the anthropologist. Her agile hand, her observant eye, her obedient technique have served her well. For this observer, the collection of portaits is one of the most interesting ever witnessed, for naturalistic rendering. Such a repertoire by a sculptor is a great service.

Mrs. Hoffman's eye is that of the writer, the descriptive artist who has keen powers of observation. While her imagination carries her to the distant places where these racial types are to be found, she portrays them literally. Their dances, their occupations, their costumes are all transliterated clearly, with a documentary certainty.

This reviewer was interested in Mrs. Hoffman's moments of respite from the careful portrayal of types, in her imaginative sculptures. Dominating the exhibition at Vose's is a large romantic figure entitled "Primitive Man." Mrs. Hoffman seems to have synthesized all the qualities of strength and defiance and courage and struggle which she discerned in her many models, from Bushman to Laplander, from Pygmy to Javanese dancer, in one imposing dramatic figure. Here is a portrait which evinces a feeling, a thought; it does not record, it expresses; the form and flesh prove the instrument, the agency of the idea. In this effort, Mrs. Hoffman comes closer to her teacher, Auguste Rodin. Too bad we are deprived of an opportunity to see this piece in its permanent material, for here it is shown in a plaster model.

Sculptors in the world today, oddly and paradoxically, have turned to the same sources as Malvina Hoffman, not to record, not to portray objectively, but to capture the spirit in these tribesmen which produced their indigenous, powerful handicraft. The primitive trend, in which Parisian artists tried self-consciously to simulate the strong decorative device of the masks and cult images, the strict geometric symmetry, the spare, well-rounded forms—that was what the enterprising and eager modern sculptor has sought. Mrs. Hoffman brought her style to them; the Parisian sculptor took a style from them.

D. A.

"Help Yourself"

"Help Yourself," which reopened the Copley Theater last night after months of darkness, is the brightest if also the slightest project thus far undertaken by the local Federal Theater. And, if the frequent laughter and prolonged applause which greeted the efforts of a hard-working cast are any criterion, the new farce should keep the Copley lighted for some time.

Despite its occasional satirical digs at banking and bankers, "Help Yourself" lives up to the farce tradition by being completely inconsequential. It tells the story of a whimsical young man who marches into the staid and stuffy Mutual Trust Company, helps himself to a job by starting an avalanche of correspondence on a completely imaginary "Kubinski deal," becomes the sole expert on the matter and finally, after the last-minute solutions which authors of farces permit themselves, sees his fictitious deal become an actuality and helps himself to the bank president's daughter, who has been doing a bit of helping on the side, herself.

To justify itself, a farce should provide almost continuous laughter. Whether or not in the original Viennese of Paul Vulpius, "Help Yourself" fulfilled this function, the adaptation of John C. Coman contains a good many unfunny passages. This is due partly to the fact that its humor depends too much on situations and too little on clever lines.

The cast, though generally more deserving of praise than in other WPA plays we have seen, has some notable weaknesses, especially among its female members, who indulge in too much giggling even for a never-never bank like the Mutual Trust. The men are competent. Arthur Barry makes the assiduously fussy and conventional veteran employee a more than fleeting shadow. Others whose performances deserve noting are Ramon Greenleaf as the enterprising hero, Frank Thomas, Joseph Wilson and Lillian Phillips (who could be just as funny without shouting). The settings by Paul Cadorette and Thomas de Rushia are appropriately sumptuous.

J. D. B.

Dancers From Japan

Kenji Hinoki, whose recital at the Repertory Theater on Tuesday evening, Jan. 26, is tantamount to an Eastern première in the United States, is announced as a first dancer of Japan in the Noh tradition. This tradition is centuries old, bound by a rigid etiquette and full of symbolism understandable only to the initiate. As in Shan-Kar's Hindu Ballet, however, there are qualities of beauty appreciable by all. The Osaka College of Music of Japan is responsible for his tour, which so far has been confined to the West Coast, and the Japan Society of Boston sponsors his appearance here. Mme. Miyoshi Sugi Machi, of the Tokyo Opera, will sing two Japanese ballads on this program.

Yeichi Nimura, coming to the Repertory Theater on Wednesday evening, Feb. 3, is a Japanese dancer who has come under Western influences. He combines Eastern and Western themes and presents them with a technique of his own. His present partner, Lisan Kay, is an American girl, Elizabeth Hathaway, whose stage name was simplified for European audiences. Nimura has not been seen in this country for five years. When he made his New York début in 1930, Pauline Koner was his partner. He has since made long tours all over Europe. His return engagement in New York last Sunday evening revealed him as a finer dancer than before, with a commanding stage presence and heightened attributes of theater dancing in the spectacular style. There was some weakness in his choreography, and his Occidental partner is not at home in Oriental forms.

M. L.

Toyo Miyatake Studio

Kenji Hinoki, Japanese Dancer, Who Will Appear at the Repertory Theater Next Tuesday Evening

Yale to Give Prize To De Madariaga

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 20 (AP)—Yale University announced yesterday it would confer the Henry E. Howland memorial prize of $1500 and a medal on Salvador de Madariaga, Spain's former permanent delegate to the League of Nations. The prize is awarded "in recognition of marked distinction in the field of literature or fine arts or the science of government."

In making the announcement, James Rowland Angell, president of the university, said that Senor de Madariaga would join the Yale faculty early in April as visiting lecturer in international relations, and would remain in New Haven until the end of the semester. The prize will be presented to him on the occasion of his first public lecture in April.

Court to Advise On N. H. Plan For Industrial Loans

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 20 (AP)—A proposal that the state of New Hampshire lend money to industry to foster recovery awaited today a verdict of the State Supreme Court as to its constitutionality.

The measure, sponsored by Gov. Francis P. Murphy, now in Washington, and forecast in his inaugural address, was sent to the court by the House of Representatives yesterday at the Governor's request.

Under its terms self-liquidating loans would be made available, under certain conditions, to employers in industry. A special board would administer the funds, drawn from relief appropriations. Governor Murphy, presenting the measure to the Legislature, called it "unique in American legislation."

The Governor's office described the bill as "an integral part of the State's relief program, the funds required for its operation being provided out of relief money. The purpose of the bill is to furnish direct aid to the unemployed by creating or sustaining means of employment."

The Governor's office also explained that no loan could exceed $100,000, nor could the total loans exceed 50 per cent of the annual relief appropriation.

The last Legislature set aside $1,200,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30. On this basis, $50,000 a month would be available for loans to industry. Bankers and manufacturers withheld comment pending study of the bill.

Liquor a Factor In Child Neglect

Intemperance was a factor in 28 per cent of the cases of 17,184 boys and girls suffering from cruel abuse and neglect who were contacted by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in the fiscal year just closed.

This ratio is a slight decrease from the previous year, it was reported at the fifty-eighth annual meeting of the society yesterday, yet is comparable to the prohibition period when intemperance fluctuated between 18 and 24 per cent. Prior to national prohibition this cause was tabulated at 48 per cent.

Neglect, non-support and broken homes were other factors affecting the lives of these 17,184 young people—the second largest number, incidentally, in the society's long history of humanitarian service. One-third of the number were served in the Metropolitan Boston area.

In order to carry on this work, expenditures reached $233,264 last year. There was an operating deficit of $18,567, which was paid out of bequests during the year.

During the entire period of the depression, Theodore A. Lothrop, executive secretary, reported, the society never refused aid to a single child in need of its services. The effects of the depression, he said, are still to be seen in the condition of many children examined by the society.

Charles K. Cummings was reelected to the presidency for the sixth successive year; Ralph Lowell, treasurer, and W. Rodman Peabody, counsel. The following new directors were elected: Charles Francis Adams Jr., Francis H. Burr, Charles H. Stockton, Mrs. Frederick Winthrop. The following directors were reelected for a term of three years: Mrs. Gaspar G. Bacon, George Bramwell Baker, Mrs. George W. W. Brewster, Mrs. Parker Converse, H. Bradley Fenno, Mrs. Henry W. Harris, Mrs. Francis T. Hunter, Mrs. Henry W. Minot, Mrs. John T. Nightingale, Mrs. Franklin H. Palmer, Miss Ellen R Taylor, Mrs. Leverett S. Tuckerman and Mrs. Max O. Whiting.

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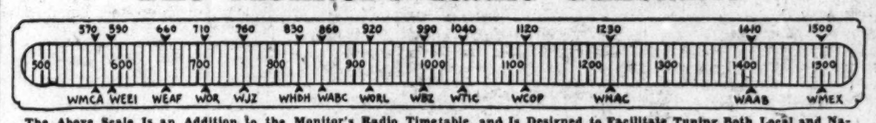
The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Children's program	"The Monitor Views the News"	"Musical Roundup"	Recordings and reports
5:15	Children's Corner	Safety Crusaders	Tom Mix sketch	Recordings and reports
5:30	Blue Flames, quartet	"The Singing Lady"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45	Checker Board; talk	"Old Homestead"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"; sketch	Recordings and reports
6:00	News; Sport Review	News; Little Shows; orches-	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert
6:15	News of Youth"	tra; quartet; soloist;	Jackie Duggan; organ	Dinner concert
6:30	Studio chorus recital	News; music; sketch	"Musical Roundup"; record	Dinner concert
6:45	"Renfrew of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	Talk; Bestor's Orchestra	Sport reports
7:00	Reader and orchestra	"Easy Aces"; comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"; guests	Colonial News Service
7:15	"Popeye" sketch	Jesters, male trio	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Skeeter Palmer's Orchestra
7:30	Jack Randolph, songs	"Lum and Abner"; sketch	Chorus; vocal and instrumen-	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:45	**Beake Carter, news comment**	"Music You Love"	tal soloists; narrator; organ	"Deep South"; music
8:00	Cavalcade of America; dra-	Beatrice Lillie; Victor Arden	"One Man's Family"; drama	Hudson-De Lange Orchestra
8:15	matic sketch; orchestra	and his orchestra	from San Francisco	Talk, Keith Morgan
8:30	George Burns & Gracie Allen;	Ethel Barrymore in "The Last	Serenade; Wayne King and	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
8:45	Henry King's Orchestra	of Mrs. Cheney," sketch	his orchestra; soloists	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
9:00	Nino Martini, tenor; Andre	Inaugural Concert: National	"Town Hall Tonight"; Fred	Gabriel Heatter, commentator
9:15	Kostelanetz Orch.; chorus	Symphony Orchestra; Rich-	Allen; Mighty Allen Art	Joe Smith's Orchestra
9:30	Lanny Ross; Ruby Mercer;	ard Bonelli; Richard Crooks;	Players; amateurs; Peter	Joe Smith's Orchestra
9:45	Al Goodman's Orchestra	Suzanne Fisher; K. Meisle	Van Steeden's Orchestra	Network sport program
10:00	"Gang Busters"; network	WBZA Players	"Your Hit Parade"; soloists;	Network sport program
10:15	dramatic sketch	WBZA Players	quartet; orchestra	Network sport program
10:30	Talk, Louis Brownlow	"Tales of Opera"; dramatiza-	Meredith Willson's Orchestra	Network sport program
10:45	Patti Chapin, songs	tion and music	Meredith Willson's Orchestra	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra
11:00	Rideout's Forecasts; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	Mart Kenney's Orchestra
11:15	Benny Goodman's Orchestra	"Romance, Inc."; sketch	Don Bestor's Orchestra	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
11:30	Roger Pryor's Orchestra	Emil Coleman's Orchestra	Bob McGrew's Orchestra	Ted Weems's Orchestra
11:45	Roger Pryor's Orchestra	Emil Coleman's Orchestra	Earl Hines's Orchestra	Ted Weems's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Capt. Tim Healy, commentator.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, the Gospel Singer.

11:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The Wife Saver"; domestic advice.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:00 WAAB, Boston Chamber of Commerce luncheon speakers; Joseph B. Eastman, talk.

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

1:45 WNAC, Josef Zimbler String Quartet.

2:15 WNAC, Variety program: Don McNeill, master of ceremonies.

3:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.

3:15 WBZ (WJZ — National), Eastman School of Music concert.

4:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC Light Opera Guild: soloists; orchestra.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

4:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Fashion Show; Eddy Duchin's Orchestra.

4:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), United States Army Band concert.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

Dinner and After

7:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Alexander Woollcott, commentator.

7:30 WAAB, "What Use Is Art Anyway?": Dr. Amanda Coomaraswamy.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Rudy Vallée and his Connecticut Yankees; Edgar Bergen; other guests; soloists.

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Band Wagon"; Kate Smith; Jimmy Durante; Baby Mary Ann; Command Appearance; vocal trios; orch.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Roy Shield's Orchestra; soloists.

8:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Symphony orchestr concert.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra, Jose Iturbi, conductor.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Lanny Ross and Show Boat; Gloria Swanson; Monroe Silver; soloist; Molasses and January; choir; orch.

9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.

9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), America's Town Meeting of the Air: "Consumers' Co-operatives and Private Business"; Murray Lincoln and J. Frank Grimes.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Your Adventure," with Floyd Gibbons.

10:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), "Music Hall": Bing Crosby; Bob Burns; Rose Bampton; Lee Tracy; Jimmy Dorsey's Orchestra.

10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC Jamboree; orchestra; master of ceremonies; soloists.

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5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
4:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Behind the Microphone

To Andre Kostelanetz, conductor of the popular orchestral period with Nino Martini, tenor, as soloist, WEEI, 9 p. m., tonight, went the title of "No. 1 Air Passenger," conferred by the transcontinental airlines. Thus he fails heir to an unofficial title formerly bestowed upon Will Rogers as one of the best customers of the airlines.

United, TWA, American and Eastern have just established this annual award to the person who each year travels the greatest number of miles by air. Mr. Kostelanetz rolled up the amazing total of 76,000 miles in 1935 which brought his total air mileage up to 126,000. His aviation mileage resulted from his radio program activities in New York coupled with a concurrent engagement as musical director for the latest Lily Pons picture, "That Girl From Paris."

Incidentally he became engaged to Miss Pons.

Aerial Banquet

The award is to be made at a banquet aboard a 21-passenger Douglas transport plane flying over New York city. The talks from the plane will be relayed over the Columbia network on Tuesday, Jan. 26, at 1 p. m., eastern time. Clyde Pangborn, first flier with Hugh Herndon to make a non-stop flight over the Pacific ocean, will present Mr. Kostelanetz with a silver cup emblematic of the award.

Twice weekly for 13 weeks Mr. Kostelanetz made transcontinental air trips enabling him to conduct two radio programs and work in the Hollywood studios also. Thus, in a way, one might say that aviation helped to pay back some of the debt it owes to radio.

Spot Announcements

An end of the "spot" announcement, an event devoutly to be wished by a great number of listeners, is forecast if the Ford company, large buyers of radio time, succeeds in eliminating the annoyingly frequent and terse little announcements sandwiched in between the major network programs.

The Ford company left an unwelcome visitor on the network doorsteps in the form of an official protest against the practice of inserting local announcements between station "breaks," especially on its own program. As a matter of good faith, the Ford company canceled all its spot chain break announcements.

Local Stations Protest

The move to eliminate these "chiseling" announcements will not be welcomed by the local stations, since they constitute a substantial portion of their revenue. But there is no reason why sponsors could not insist upon the full amount of time that they have purchased right down to the last split second.

Likewise if sponsors teamed up in adjoining periods, each insisting upon his full amount of time, the way would be paved for an appreciable cut in the number of spot announcements. The wonder of it has been why buyers of large amounts of radio time have for a number of years allowed local spot announcements to utilize the vast audience gathered in all probability by their programs.

Added to our list of "things we would have done" would be the elimination of the word "flash" from all spot announcements. It is particularly annoying to those in the newspaper business who are accustomed to the importance and meaning of the word to hear it bandied about by advertisers who have no regard for its use.

* * *

Fashions on the Air

Women listeners, no doubt, appreciate the significance of a coat, gown or hat with a tag "Molyneux," sewed in its lining. For Capt. Edward Molyneux, British couturier belongs to that magic company of Worth, Sciaparelli, Rouff, Patou and Lelong, which sways the fashionable world.

Though Paris styles begin to make their appearance in the famous salons about Feb. 7, Capt. Molyneux will "jump the gun" by giving American listeners the fashion trends for 1937 spring and summer clothes in a special relay from Paris on Tuesday, Jan. 26, at 4 p. m.

For one American women's club in Bronxville, N. Y., Capt. Molyneux's address will be the "keynote speech." The club is having a public address system connected to a radio receiver to distribute the Captain's address to the members.

A. D. H.

New Stations Throughout U.S. Aid N. E. Weather Forecasting

In order to give more detailed and more frequent forecasts for fliers, the United States Weather Bureau is today utilizing the services of approximately 100 new observation stations recently established throughout the country. The reports from these stations will be supplementary to those received from the regular airway weather system.

In Boston, Senior Meteorologist Harold G. Noyes has announced that additional reports are now being received from 10 new day stations and 11 new night stations. More of the 100 would be used, he said, if the cost were not so prohibitive.

Reach to Arizona

The stations serving Boston reach as far west as the Grand Canyon, Arizona, as far south as McRae, Georgia, and as far north as Houghton, Michigan. It was explained, however, that these stations are not new in the strict sense of the word, but new only to the service of the U. S. Weather Bureau.

Taking observations every six hours on temperature, precipitation, barometric pressure, visibility, ceiling, dewpoint, etc., these stations will code their findings immediately and wire them either to Oakland, California, or to Chicago, Illinois, depending on their location. Forecasts coming to Boston will be sent from Chicago, arriving either by radio, teletype or by wire.

Taken At Airport

Although Mr. Noyes makes his headquarters in the Federal Building, the regular weather observations for Boston are taken at the airport, under the meteorologist's direction. There the daily weather map is compiled from reports received from the 200 regular government stations on the teletype machine.

This denser network of weather stations, better synchronized and efficiently organized, will go far, weather bureau officials declare, toward insuring uniformity in the facts on which forecasts for fliers are based.

The extra observations from these stations will also amplify the information on which forecasters at the six district centers of the Weather Bureau may draw in making daily forecasts for the United States.

WPA Saves Labor Of River Watchers In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 20—Labor has been saved for river watchers at three points in New Hampshire as a result of one WPA project. No longer need water levels by measured by long sticks in the hands of observers leaning out over bridge piers. At Plymouth, Tilton and Bath automatic recording stations have been erected.

In each case a small concrete house has been built over a five-foot-square well running down below the record low water mark. A float in the well actuates the recording pen, which moves up and down on a roll of paper fed by a clock mechanism—giving exact water levels at any hour of any day.

The water level recording stations were built as WPA projects under the supervision of the United States Geological Survey of the Department of the Interior.

Vermont

(Continued From Page 13)

gone a long way toward committing the State to unqualified acceptance" of the Connecticut valley flood-control program as proposed by the Federal Government. This would call for at least six and possibly nine reservoirs located within Vermont.

Auto Registration

The proposed flat fee for automobile registrations is designed to "peg" the state revenue from this source, which is devoted to highway construction purposes, at a constant point. Under the graduated scale, based on weight, now in use, the revenue constantly fluctuates. Should manufacturers turn to smaller cars in the two major classifications, Vermont would suffer a substantial revenue loss. This was an executive recommendation and has the support of the commissioner of motor vehicles, Murdock Campbell, and is supported by a majority of the lower house.

A move in Vermont's strongly agricultural house to increase state aid for town roads from $500,000 to $750,000, is expeced to meet opposition in the Senate. Highway revenues are derived from motor vehicle fees and a 5-cent gas tax. When the 1935 Legislature took into the state system 735 additional miles of town roads, making a total of 1750, the new costs for maintenance cut deeply into highway revenues. New construction has been falling steadily in spite of a steady increase in revenue. The Senate feels any increase in town road funds would only serve to reduce available money for needed new construction on the state system. The question may be bitterly fought between the two houses before the session ends.

Interest Rates

Banking legislation will be one of the major issues of the session as the General Assembly gets into stride. A move is anticipated and was suggested by the Governor to reduce by law the spread between the 2 per cent interest paid to depositors and the 6 per cent paid by borrowers. Some Vermont banks have voluntarily reduced the rate to depositors to 5 per cent. The Governor intimated coercive measures might be necessary unless all state banks fell into line. A bill along this line would pass the lower house but would undoubtedly meet defeat in the Senate.

In the matters of revenue raising the report of the special commission it is expected, will make recommendation for tapping new sources heretofore untouched in Vermont to meet an anticipated reduction in revenue and provide for new expenditures.

Governor Aiken and staff are in Washington for the inauguration of President Roosevelt. In the official party are Adj. Gen. Herbert T. Johnson, Col. Murdock Campbell, Capt. Ernest W. Gibson Jr., and Sterry R. Waterman.

In the absence of the Executive, Lieut. Gov. William H. Wills is acting Governor.

They're Taking Part in the Inauguration Program

Wide World; © Harris & Ewing

Upper, Left to Right—Brig. Gen. Charles Cole, Gov. Charles F. Hurley, and John L. Delaney of Massachusetts

Lower—Gov. Wilbur L. Cross of Connecticut

Upper—Gov. Francis P. Murphy of New Hampshire

Lower, Left to Right—Former Gov. Norman S. Case, Gov. Robert E. Quinn, and United States Senator Theodore N. Green of Rhode Island

Cambridge Taxes To Increase $2, Mayor Forecasts

Cambridge will have a tax rate in 1937 exceeding that of 1936 by nearly $2, Mayor John D. Lynch declared today.

During 1936, Mr. Lynch's first year in the Mayor's office, the tax rate was reduced from $41 to $40.50. But due to the increase in operating expenses and loss of certain sources of revenue, it is expected that the rate this year will be nearer $42.

"Cambridge is the third industrial city of New England," Mayor Lynch said, "and thereby very seriousy affected by recent legislative action levying a flat rate of $5 on each $100 worth of machinery. In Cambridge, machinery amounts to over $4,000,000, and this avenue of income has been closed to the city by the state tax."

"In addition," he said, "the school committee has requested an increase of 50 cents over the budget of 1936. Their share of the 1937 tax rate thus totals $10. Over neither of these taxes have I any control."

In an annual message last night before the City Council, outlining plans for the coming year, Mayor Lynch warned all city departments that strictest economy must be followed in compiling budgets for 1937. "Every effort will be made to curtail departmental expenditures and reduce the cost of running the city," the Mayor declared.

Mayor Lynch pointed out today that during his administration $581,000 had been paid of the city debt bringing it to the lowest level since 1928. "The gross city debt now stands at $9,620,000," he said. "Debts which will mature during the coming year total $1,209,000, a slightly larger amount than usual."

Six New England Governors Take Part in Inaugural Parade

Hundreds of Officials and Other Visitors Enter Colorful Festivities

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP)—New England governors cast aside momentarily their worries over milk price disputes and flood-control problems today to participate in President Roosevelt's second inauguration.

Hundreds of New Englanders, state and federal officials, exposed themselves to a steady drizzling rain to take part in or watch the colorful festivities.

Five New England states were represented in the first division of the inaugural parade. They were Massachusetts, by Gov. Charles F. Hurley and his official party in three cars; New Hampshire, Gov. Francis P. Murphy and party; Vermont, Gov. George D. Aiken and party; Connecticut, Gov. Wilbur L. Cross and his staff, and Rhode Island, Gov. Robert E. Quinn and his staff.

Gov. Lewis O. Barrows of Maine, accompanied by Mrs. Barrows and Brig. Gen. James W. Hanson from Maine, and by the Maine congressional delegation, rode in the second division. Senator Frederick Hale, as member of the congressional committee on arrangements, rode with the President's party.

Most of the New England governors said they understood they would have to eat box lunches in their cars in order to attend the inaugural at noon and take their places in the parade an hour and a half later.

Four New Englanders formed half of President Roosevelt's guard of honor. They were Major Ralph W. Robart, former national commander of the Legion of Valor, of Boston; John Davis and George Bradley of Newport, R. I., and Herman Steinkraus of Bridgeport, Conn.

New Englanders will be entertained tonight at dinners and receptions. Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts will give a buffet supper for Governor and Mrs. Hurley. Among the invited guests are Justice Louis D. Brandeis of the Supreme Court. Assistant Labor Secretary Edward F. McGrady and other congressional and Government officials.

The Vermont State Society will give a reception for Governor Aiken and Vermont's congressional delegation.

Tomorrow New England governors will confer in an attempt to solve milk marketing disputes between producers and distributors.

They also plan to discuss flood control and interstate compacts as a means of solving both problems.

Executives Plan to Take Up Milk Problem in Conference Thursday

New England carried its milk problems to Washington today.

With all six governors of New England in the nation's capital for the inauguration of President Roosevelt, they have agreed to sit in conference to consider what should be done to bring harmony and prosperity to the $40,000,000 dairy business operating in their districts.

Before leaving for Washington yesterday, Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont promised farmers to visit Secretary of Agriculture Wallace who has frequently berated the collapse of farm purchasing power which he attributed in part to instability in the dairy industry.

At least three of the governors and Secretary Wallace are believed to be in favor of the revival of the New England equalization milk pool, in somewhat different form than the one operated by the New England Milk Producers Association against which the large Boston dealers have protested. Equalization of farm prices and farm production over the entire industry is said by Governor Aiken to be necessary for permanent stability in the milk market.

And equalization, which means to the farmer that every producer will share alike in the so-called milk surplus which must be sold at lower than fluid milk prices, is also believed by the governors to be the open door to minimum prices for consumers.

The chief question to be answered is, "Who will operate the milk pool? And how can it be harmoniously enforced?"

Before leaving for Washington, the governors were reminded by farmers that England had operated a milk pool successfully since 1933 under a single agency, the Milk Marketing Board which controlled every quart of purchasable milk in the United Kingdom. The only way that a similar pool could be operated in New England, it was said, is through interstate compacts.

While in Washington, the governors will try to find out how interstate compacts should be applied to arrive at some workable solution to milk problems in New England.

Aid for Belgian Artists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—Seaside vacations for a certain number of poor and elderly artists are becoming a practical propostion through the erection of a small seaside cottage by Miss Andrée Meyer, young Belgian social worker. To help defray the cost Miss Meyer is holding in Brussels an exhibition of 300 works by more prosperous artists.

Federal Relief Cost $16,671,617 In Granite State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 20—Of the $20,337,675 allocated by the Federal Government to the State of New Hampshire between April 8, 1935, and Dec. 31, 1936, for relief and work projects, only $16,671,617 was expended, according to Eugene E. Reed, New Hampshire director of the National Emergency Council.

During the week ending Oct. 12, 1936, there were 12,441 residents of the State employed on works programs. Of these 9115 worked under the WPA, 1470 in the CCC and 1856 with various other Federal agencies.

The $16,671,617 was spent as follows: highways, roads and streets, $2,207,490; public buildings, $742,971; recreational facilities, $1,725,304; conservation work, $5,436,427; electric water and sewerage systems, $1,367,882; transportation facilities, $181,808; educational projects, $772,771; miscellaneous projects $2,072,710; administrative expenses, $463,986; rural resettlement and drect relief $376,669; grants to the State for relief work, $1,333,499.

Sportsmen's Show To Have Eskimo And Far North Exhibits

A polar exhibit of wolverines, silver foxes and other animals from the far north, in charge of an Eskimo from Alaska, will be a new feature of the annual New England Sportsmen's and Motor Boat Show scheduled to open Jan. 30 in Mechanics Building and to continue through Feb. 6.

As usual there will be large displays from New Hampshire, Maine, Massachusetts, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Quebec, with some special exhibits from other parts of the world.

New England and Canadian fish will flash in deep pools and fern-bordered cascades, while expert guides will compete in various typical events held in a large tank about a city block in length. Some of the guides will give instruction in their various arts during the morning hours. The log rolling, canoe tilting, sawing, chopping, bow and arrow shooting, and other events will not be "staged" but will be actual competitions between keen rivals for cash prizes.

In addition to such customary visitors as bears, raccoons, deer and moose, there will be a special display of reptiles fro mall part of the world.

Exhibit Planned Of Material From Writers' Project

An exhibition of illustrative material to be used in the forthcoming American Guide is now being prepared by the Federal Writers' Project, it was announced today by Dr. Bert J. Loewenberg, assistant state director.

The exhibit, which will consist of material culled from Massachusetts and the country at large, will contain photographs, snaps, and typical essays that will later be incorporated in the six-volume textbook of American history folklore, and points of scenic beauty now being prepared by the federal government.

Scheduled to open next Saturday on the mezzanine floor of the Metropolitan Theater, the exhibit already has been shown in Washington, at the New York City Public Library, and at the Plymouth Institute in Brooklyn. All photographs, except a few from the Department of the Interior, were taken by workers on the project.

Garment Shop Quits For Minimum Rates

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I., Jan. 20 (AP)—The International Ladies' Garment Workers Union today called a strike at the Sedlif Manufacturing Company, and about 75 of the 80 employees did not report for work.

William T. Ross, district manager for the union, said that the workers want a minimum rate of 20 cents an hour for learners, 32½ for experienced hands, a 40-hour week and union recognition.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Europa	Jan. 22	Cherbourg	Jan. 28	Jan. 22, 1:00 pm	Jan. 22, 8:00 pm
Champlain	Jan. 23	Plymouth	Jan. 30	Jan. 22, 8:00 pm	Jan. 23, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing			Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
†Hauraki	Seattle	Feb. 1		Jan. 27, 4:00 pm	Jan. 27, 7:30 pm
Niagara	Victoria	Feb. 17		Feb. 12, 4:00 pm	Feb. 12, 7:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing			Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Buenos Aires Maru	San Pedro	Jan. 26		Jan. 21, 4:00 pm	Jan. 21, 7:30 pm
*Asosan Maru	San Pedro	Jan. 31		Jan. 26, 4:00 pm	Jan. 26, 7:30 pm
Asama Maru	San Francisco	Feb. 4		Jan. 30, 4:00 pm	Jan. 30, 7:30 pm

First-class mail for Australia is dispatched via London, taking 35 to 40 days for delivery. There is no second-class mail.
†New Zealand only.
*Japan only.

'Windfall Tax' on Harvard Docket; Picked Law Students to Argue Case

Bostonians interested in the stand the United States Supreme Court may take on the constitutionality of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration processing tax refund law may learn the legal aspects of the case by visiting the Harvard Law School Friday evening. This subject will be argued in the court room of Langdall hall at 8 o'clock, and the discussion will be open to the public without charge.

The men who will present the arguments are third-year students who, by competition for two years before student courts, have won their right to appear. The decision will determine the winning team of the moot court or Ames Competition.

The question for argument, one which is on the docket of the United States Supreme Court, concerns the validity of the refund clause of the 1936 revenue act.

The counsel who will support the legal rights of taxpayers wishing to recover these processing and floor taxes are Gerald H. Trautman of Cambridge, Mass., and W. P. Fuller of San Mateo, Calif. The opposing counsel, representing the Government, will be Dwight K. Parsons of Kent, Ohio, and Andrew S. Grey of Philadelphia, Penna.

The bench which will judge the moot trial will be made up of John E. Allen, Chief Justice of New Hampshire; Thomas W. Swan, judge of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second District, sitting in New York city; and Charles H. Moorman, judge of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth District, sitting in Louisville, Ky.

Beacon Hill

(Continued From Page 13)

laney has been given the job of doing it.

"Mark you, I have no fault to find with swinging the ax. I am a spoilsman myself and I believe to the victor should go the spoils. But why kid the public with announcing all this ax-swinging when actually he fires 40 men in one department and puts 39 back.

"He kicks out Curley's friends and puts Hurley's friends in. Delaney gets the names of all those to go in each department and immediately names are suggested to fill the places of those being fired. Who is Delaney? Is he on the pay roll?

"In his campaign speeches Governor Hurley said he would not interfere with department heads. Is what Delaney is doing interfering with department heads, or isn't it? Again I say 'to the victor belong the spoils,' but why doesn't he come out in the open?"

Reached in Washington, Governor Hurley did not deny the existence of a schism, rather announcing he was not interested in "names or influence."

Yet the more skeptical of Beacon Hill's observers are wondering whether a smokescreen is being laid down.

Most observers are giving the new Governor the benefit of the doubt by believing he is endeavoring to administer the state government along the proper lines, which includes dissipation of any extralegal Beacon Hill powers exercised by Mr. Coakley. Yet the smokescreen question mark remains. It can be erased only through the action of the Governor who is pledged to honest, efficient and economical government.

Edgar M. Mills

Here's a Case Of Dealing in Futures

If anyone has objections to the dumping of snow from the streets of Central Wharf into the waters of the harbor, they have the opportunity to state their grounds before the end of the month to the United States Army Engineers who have jurisdiction over all navigable waters.

A formal application for permission to dump such snow was filed today by the Central Wharf and Wet Dock Corporation.

With snow such a sought-after commodity, its dumping into water anywhere might well arouse protests just now, but it appeared to officials today that there was no immediate prospect that the Wharf Company's far-sighted plans will be blocked.

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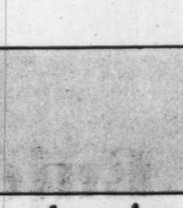

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Listed Stock Quotations

Steel, Rubber, Amusement Shares Lead in Substantial Rise

Commodity and Money Markets

Sentiment Better And Stocks Show Substantial Gains

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP)—Buying waves swept motors and steels up 1 to 3 points in today's stock market, some to new highs, as a turn for the better in labor news brought cheer to the financial sector.

Following overnight advices disclosing settlement of the Briggs Manufacturing strike, it was announced the workers' dispute at the Pittsburgh Plate Glass plant had been adjusted, Federal authorities at the same time were striving to induce General Motors officials and union heads to hold a peace conference at Washington.

The trading pace slowed during deliverance of the President's inaugural address which Wall Street found about in line with expectations.

In the fourth hour the activity quickened on the upside with rubbers and a wide assortment of specialties joining the push. For a brief period the ticker tape was 5 minutes behind. The flurry was short-lived and the volume dwindled near the final period when offerings expanded. Extreme advances were later reduced in many instances.

Transfers approximated 3,100,000 shares.

Steel Demand Still Heavy

Steel shares received a little help from the midweek review of Iron Age, which found the automobile labor controversy the only unfavorable factor confronting the steel industry.

Oil and utility companies, it was said, have appeared with large orders. In addition, increased demand was noted from railroads, structural fabricating shops and farm machinery makers.

It was pointed out, though, recent extensive buying of steel products has had in it an element of protecting against possible strike difficulties in coal mines and steel plants.

Holders of the utilities took notice of the Edison Electric Institute's power production figures for the week ended Jan. 16, disclosing an increase of .9 of 1 per cent over the preceding period. The total was 14.9 per cent ahead of the same 1936 week.

Sterling, at the beginning of foreign exchange transactions, was off 1-16 of a cent at $4.90⅞. The French franc was .001-16 of a cent lower at 4.66⅞ cents.

Bond Prices Firmer

The bond market received a better grade of support today, permitting a number of corporate liens to win back yesterday's losses.

Some of the larger gains were in response to improved action of the share list which reflected a more hopeful feeling on the automobile strike situation.

Central Foundry convertible 6s and Studebaker 6s soared up several points in the early trading. Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½s and Pure Oil 4¼s rose 1 or more.

Gains in the rail divisions were most helpful to Rock Island general 4s, Chicago & North Western 4¾s, St. Pauls 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Missouri Pacific 5s, and Southern Railway 4s.

Some of the low yield corporate issues were offered fractionally under yesterday's closings, and U. S. Governments continued the downward drift of recent sessions. Treasury 2¾s and 3s stood up fairly well; most others were down 1-32 to 5-32 of a point at midday.

Foreign loans moved within narrow swings. German and Italian obligations gained a little. Japanese issues were mixed, but prices showed little variation. South Americans were about even with the previous finals.

Boston Stocks

Jan. 20, 1937

Div. In $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
..	Am Pneumt	2⅛	2	2	1¾
..	Am Pneumt 1pf	28¼	28½	28½	39
8.75	Bos & Albany	146¾	14	146¾	144⅝
5.00	Boston Elevated	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	66½
2.00b	Bos Her-Trav	29¾	29¾	29¾	29⅝
..	Bos & Me	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9
..	Bos & Me pr pf	40½	40	40½	39½
..	Bos & Me C 2d pf	13½	13¼	13½	13⅛
..	Bos & Me st A pf	16	16	16	15
..	Bos & Me st D pf	18½	18½	18½	20½
..	Brown Durrell	5½	5¼	5¼	5⅛
..	Century Range	14	14	14	9⅝
..	Fast Gas & Fuel	9¾	9¾	10	10
..	East Mass St Ry	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅝
..	East Mass SR pf A	21¼	20¾	21¼	21
8.00	Edison Elec	157	156	157	156
1.60b	Employer's Group	24	24	24	23⅝
2.50a	First Nat Stores	49¼	48¾	48¾	49⅛
..	Hath Bak B	2	1¾	2	1⅝
..	Isle Royale	5	5	5	5
.60	Loew's Boston	19	19	19	19
..	Mass Util Assoc	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
..	Narr Rac A	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅛
6.00	N E Tel & Tel	139	138	138¾	138¼
..	North Butte	1⅛	99c	1	1
2.50a	Old Dominion	26	26	26	26½
2.15a	Old Dominion	1½	1½	1½	1¾
..	Quincy Min	8	8	8	8¼
.40	Shawmut Assoc	16¼	15¾	15⅞	15⅝
..	Sulliv Mach	28½	28½	28½	28
4.00b	Torrington	96¾	96¾	96¾	81½
..	Union Cop L & M	40c	40c	40c	40c
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	95	95	95	94⅞
1.50	Unit Shoe M pf	44	44⅛	43⅞	43¼
..	Utah Apex	..	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛
..	Utah M & T	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
..	Warren Bros	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝
..	Warren. S D	36	36	36	35¾

a—Paid in 1936, no regular rate. b—Exclusive of extras.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
May	1.31¾	1.31¾	1.29½	1.30⅛	— ½
July	1.15	1.15	1.12⅜	1.14	+ ⅜
Septemb'r	1.11	1.11	1.09	1.10⅛	+ ⅛
	Corn				
May	1.11½	1.11⅝	1.09½	1.10¼	— ⅛
July	1.06¾	1.06¾	1.05	1.05½	— ¼
Septmb'r	1.02	1.02½	1.00⅛	1.01⅜	— ⅜
	Oats				
May	.53½	.53⅝	.50½	.51¾	—.01¼
July	.46⅜	.46½	.44½	.45¼	— ⅜
September	.43	.43⅜	.41⅝	.42	— ⅜
	Rye				
May	1.10½	1.10¼	1.08	1.08⅜	— ⅜
July	1.01	1.01⅜	.99	1.00	— ⅜
September	.93	.93½	.91¼	.92⅝	— ⅛

	Winnipeg Wheat High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	1.23¼	1.21¼	1.22	— ⅛
July	1.19⅝	1.17½	1.18½	+⅛
Oct.	1.10	1.08⅛	1.08⅜	—⅜

American Rolling Mill Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Ingot production of the American Rolling Mill Company in 1936 was 16 per cent above that of 1935 and 81 per cent above 1934, Charles R. Hook, president, reported. There was an increase in virtually all lines.

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
March	15.40	15.42	15.40	15.40	—.15
June	15.52	15.74	15.52	15.70	+.17
September	15.93	15.93	15.84	15.84	+.03

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Jan. 20	Last Jan. 19
74¾	39	Acme Steel (4)	66	65¾	65¾	65½
18¾	9⅜	Adams Express (.20b)	18¼	17⅞	18¼	18⅛
39¾	17½	Adams Millis (1¼b)	37	37	37	37
37¼	22½	Addressograph (1)	35	34¾	35	..
21½	1¼	Advance Rumely	4	3⅝	4	3¾
86½	58	Air Reduction (1¶)	77¼	77	77	77
6¼	2	Airway Elec App	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
17½	12	Alaska Juneau (.60f)	15¼	14⅜	14⅞	15
5½	2¼	Alleghany Corp (h)	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
61½	12⅜	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	47⅜	47	47⅜	46
40⅜	26⅛	Allegheny Steel (1.40)	37¾	37½	37¾	37
245	197	Allied Chem (6)	236	234½	236	234½
20½	6¾	Allied Stores	17½	17¼	17⅜	17½
90	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	84½	83¾	84½	84
21	15⅝	Allis Chalmers (1½¶)	80¼	78¾	79⅞	78¾
34½	19⅜	Alpha Port Cem (1¼)	36	35½	36	34½
8¾	4	Amal Leather	7⅜	7	7⅛	6¾
39¼	21¾	Amal Leather pf	43¼	42	42	40½
128⅝	75	Amerada (2)	107½	106⅜	107½	104
89	49	Am Ag Ch Del (4b)	98½	94	97½	94
55½	36	Am Bank Note (1¶)	40¾	40¼	40⅝	40½
70¼	40	Am Brake S&F (2)	70	69¾	70	64½
141	124	Am Brake S&F pf (5½)	140	140	140	141
137½	110	Am Can (4¶)	115	113⅜	113⅞	115
60½	30	Am Car & Fdry	62¼	61½	61½	61⅝
100	57⅝	Am Car & F pf	94	94	94	93¼
78¼	31	Am Chain (1b)	78¼	77⅝	77⅝	77¾
113⅛	87⅝	Am Chicle (4¶)	104	104	104	104
16⅜	7½	Am Colortype	16	15¾	15⅝	15¾
35⅞	20½	Am Com Alcohol (½b)	28¾	27½	28½	26⅞
32	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar (½b)	33½	31½	33	31¼
101	89	Am Crystal Sug 1pf (6)	97¼	97¼	97¼	97
8⅝	3½	Am Encaustic T	10⅜	9¼	10	9
14⅜	9¾	Am European	16½	16½	16½	16¼
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	12⅞	12¼	12¼	12¾
69⅜	27¾	Am & For Pow pf	67½	65½	66¼	66
58½	25	Am & For Pow 6	57½	55½	57½	56½
22⅜	12	Am & For Pw 2pf	36½	36	36	36
21½	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	19¼	19¼	19¼	19
8⅜	4⅜	Am Hide & L	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8¼
46	31⅞	Am Hide & L pf (3)	44½	43¾	44	41½
51½	37	Am Home Pr (2.40¶)	51	51	51	51¼
4⅜	2¼	Am Ice	3¾	3½	3⅝	3⅝
24	16½	Am Ice pf (2)	23¼	23	23	22¾
15¼	9⅝	Am International (.40b)	15¼	14¾	15¼	15
48¾	23⅛	Am Locomotive	47¼	45¾	46⅞	45¾
122½	76	Am Loco pf (3g)	115⅜	115	115⅜	114
27⅞	21	Am Mach & Fy (1¶)	24	23	23¾	23½
15	10	Am Mach & Met (.60)	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	13¼
54⅞	27	Am Metal	62⅝	61½	62½	60½
14⅜	7½	Am Power & Lt	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	14⅜
74½	36⅝	Am P & L 5% pf (5)	69	68⅜	69	69
87½	43	Am P&L 6% pf (6)	84½	84½	84½	85
27⅜	18¾	Am Radiator (.60¶)	26¼	25¼	26⅛	25⅝
37	23¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20¶)	35¼	34⅜	35⅛	24½
28¾	18	Am Seating vac (2½b)	26½	26	26¼	25¾
39¾	31	Am Safety Razor (2¶)	34	33¾	34	..
45½	25⅜	Am Shipbldg (2)	43¼	42½	42½	43
103	58¾	Am Smelt & Ref (3)	96½	94⅞	95½	95¼
152¾	136¼	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	152	152	152	..
73½	50½	Am Snuff (3¶)	67	67	67	..
64	50½	Am Steel Fdries (1b)	71½	69¼	71½	68¾
145½	107¾	Am Steel pf (7)	115	114¾	115	..
36	24½	Am Stores (2)	26½	26	26½	26⅜
63⅜	48¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	53¾	53¾	53¾	53
26⅜	20⅜	Am Sum Tobacco (1¶)	25	25	25	24¼
150	143½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	183¾	192⅝	193	194
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	96¾	95¾	96¾	96¼
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	98¼	97¾	98¼	97
18	8⅞	Am Type Fdrs (h)	18⅜	17	17⅞	17
27¾	19⅛	Am Wat W & E (.40b)	27¾	27¼	27¾	27⅝
11½	7⅜	Am Woolen	14¼	13¾	14	13¾
70¾	52¾	Am Woolen pf (4b)	78	76¾	77	76¼
2	¾	Am Writ Pap (h)	1½	1⅜	1½	1½
10	4⅛	Am Wr P pf (h)	9¼	8½	8½	9
7¾	3½	Am Zinc Lead&S	8⅜	8	8¼	8
55⅜	28	Anaconda Cop (1¶)	54¾	53⅜	54½	53¼
26⅞	15½	Anchor Can (.60)	23¾	22¾	23	22¾
43	9	Andes Copper	33	33	33	32½
7	3	A P W Paper	8⅜	7	8⅜	7
50	37	°Archer Daniels (2¶)	43⅞	43½	43½	43½
110½	105¼	Armour Del pf (7)	109½	109⅜	109⅜	109½
7⅜	4⅜	Armour Ill	10¼	9¾	9⅞	9⅝
7⅜	4⅛	Armour Ill pf	9⅞	8¾	9⅝	8⅝
84	66¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	89¾	86½	89½	86⅜
128	104	Armour Ill pf (6)	100	100	100	..
62⅜	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½)	61	61	61	60¾
18⅜	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜
22⅞	8½	Artloom Corp	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	16¼
27⅞	12⅜	Asso Dry Goods (2)	21¼	21	21¼	21
124	98	Asso Dry G 2pf (1¾b)	115	114	115	..
88½	59	Atchison T&SF (2b)	75½	74¾	75¼	75
107	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	103	103	103	103
49	21⅝	Atl Coast Line (1b)	47	47	47¼	46¾
31½	26⅜	Atl Gulf & W I	27½	27	27	..
35⅛	26⅝	Atl Refining (1¶)	32½	31⅞	32¼	31⅞
131	112	Atlas Powder pf (5)	132¾	132¾	132¾	..
30⅛	14	Atlas Task (¾b)	17⅝	17	17⅝	17
46½	23⅜	Auburn Auto	31½	31	31	31½
10⅛	5⅞	Austin Nichols	8⅛	8	8	8¼
46½	39½	Austin Nichols A	41½	41½	41½	41
7¾	4¾	Aviation Corp Del	8⅝	8¼	8½	8⅜

—B—

11¾	2½	Baldwin Loco (h)	10	9½	9½	9⅝
94⅞	29½	Baldwin L pf (h)	88	87½	88	..
26½	15⅞	Baldwin Asd pf (h)	23¾	23¼	23¼	23
41¼	21	Balt & Ohio pf	38¼	33½	37⅜	36⅞
38½	21	Barber Co (3b)	38	37⅜	37½	37¼
28⅜	13¼	Barker Bros	31⅜	30	31¼	29¼
131	82¼	Barker Bros pf (10b)	127	127	127	120¾
28¼	14⅛	Barnsdall A (.80)	31⅜	30½	30⅞	30⅝
22¼	20	Baruk Cigar (3¾¶)	19¼	19	10	19¼
28⅜	18	Beatrice Cream (1¶)	26¾	26½	26½	26⅛
112	85	Beech-nut Pack (4¶)	109	109	109	..
16¼	13⅛	Belding Hem (1)	14½	14⅛	14⅜	14½
32⅜	21⅜	Bendix Aviation (1½b)	28	27⅞	27⅞	27
25¼	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (.60b)	22½	22¼	22½	22¼
72	58	Best & Co (2½)	60	59¼	59¼	..
77¼	45¾	Beth Steel (1½b)	78¼	76½	78	75¾
20	16⅛	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	19
34½	18¼	Black & Decker (¼)	36⅝	35	36	35
24½	12	Blaw Knox (.80)	26	25½	25⅞	25½
38⅛	18⅛	Bloomingdale (1b)	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼
37⅜	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	36½	35½	36¼	35½
63¼	41	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	44½	44½	44½	44
100½	80½	Bon Ami A (4)	92	92	92	91
47	30	Bon Ami B (.62½a)	45	45	45	45
32⅜	25⅜	Borden (1.60g)	27¾	27	27½	27¼
90¼	64	Borg Warner (4)	79½	78½	79½	78
11½	6	Boston Maine	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
5½	1¼	Botany A pf (h)	4	4	4	3¾
18⅞	12½	Bridgeport Brass (.40¶)	19½	18⅞	19¼	18⅞
64⅛	43¼	Briggs Mfg (2¶)	56½	55⅜	56	53½
50½	41	Bristol Myers (2.40¶)	46	46	46	46½
58¼	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (4)	52	51	51	51
106	97¾	Brooklyn M T pf (6)	101½	101¼	101¼	101
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅛
51½	33	Brooklyn Q pf (3g)	36½	35¾	35¾	35½
57	44½	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	49½	49¾	49½	49½
22½	8⅛	Brunswick Balke	13	22⅜	23¼	22¾
21¾	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie	21	20½	20⅞	20½
129	100	Bucyrus E pf (3¾g)	113	113	113	112
15⅞	8½	Budd Mfg	14¼	13⅜	14⅛	13⅜
14	8¾	Budd Wheel (.20b)	11	10½	10¾	10⅜
35½	2¾	Bullard (1¾b)	44½	44	44	43½
59⅜	11½	Bulova Watch	56	54	56	54½
34⅛	25	Burroughs Add (.60¶)	33¾	33	33½	32¾
9	22	Bush Term (h)	10	9½	9½	10
33½	8¼	Bush Term deb (h)	42¼	32	32¼	31
31¾	14½	Bush T Bldgs pf ct (h)	32⅞	31¼	31⅝	32¼
16⅝	7⅜	Butler (.60b)	14	14	14	13⅝
33½	29¾	Butler pf (1½)	33	32½	32⅝	31⅝
29½	18½	Byers	33	32½	32⅝	31⅝
88½	54½	Byers pf	89¾	88½	89	88
33¾	22	Byron Jackson (1¶)	30⅜	29¼	29¼	29½

—C—

48¾	30¼	Calif Packing (3)	44½	43¾	44½	44
3	⅝	Callahan Z &L	3	2¾	3	2¾
16½	6	Calumet & Hecla (¾b)	17⅞	16⅞	17½	16⅞
40¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1¶)	33¼	33½	33¾	32¾
30⅞	10¾	Canada Dry	31¾	30¼	30⅞	30⅞
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	16⅛	15¾	16	15½
68¾	37	Cannon Mills (4b)	16¼	16¼	61¼	61¼
18½	12¾	Capital Admin (1b)	17¾	17¾	17¾	17⅝
53	45¾	Capital Adm pf (3)	52	52	52	..
103⅞	91	Caro C&O st (5)	105	105	105	105
8	3⅛	Carriers & Gen (.35a)	8	8	8	7⅝
186	92½	Case Thresh (4)	163¾	161½	163¾	161½
91	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2¶)	95⅛	94⅞	95⅛	94⅜
32¼	21¾	Celanese Corp (1½b)	30⅛	29½	29⅝	29½
116	106	Celanese pf (7)	108½	108	108½	108½
39⅞	19	Celotex Cp (c)	40½	39⅝	39⅞	38¼
86	54	Celotex Co pf (5)	81½	80¾	80⅞	81¾
37½	25⅜	Central Aguirre (1½¶)	37	36½	36½	36¼
20⅛	15½	Consol Film I pf (2g)	18½	18	18⅛	17½
48⅜	27¼	Consol Ed NY (2¶)	44¾	45⅝	46	46¼
109	102	Consol Ed NY pf (5)	107	106⅝	107	106⅝
9¾	3⅞	Consol Laundries	11½	11½	11½	11½
17¼	11½	Consol Oil (.80)	16½	16⅛	16⅜	16¼
12¾	5½	Consol Rys Cu pf	9¼	9	9¼	9
1⅝	⅝	Consol Textile (h)	1⅛	1	1⅛	1
26½	15¾	Container n (1.20)	26½	26	26	25½
38⅝	16⅜	Cont Baking A	36½	35½	36¼	35¼
4	1⅜	Cont Baking B	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4¾
109	87¼	Cont Baking pf (8)	106	105	106	104
81½	63¾	Cont Can (3¶)	67	66	67	67
24⅜	17½	Cont Dia Fibre (2)	25½	25¼	25½	25
46	36½	Cont Insurance (1.60¶)	42	41¾	41¾	41½
4	2½	Cont Motors	3½	3	3	3
44⅜	28⅝	Cont Oil (1½b)	44½	44	44	44
66	35	Cont Steel (1)	51½	51	51½	50¾
69½	35½	Corn Exchange (3)	70¾	69¾	70⅛	70
82½	63⅝	Corn Products (3¶)	70⅝	70¼	70½	70⅜
7⅝	3	Coty	7⅝	7	7½	6½
50⅝	24	Crane Co	54	52⅜	54	51
140	130¼	Crane Co pf (7g)	130	130	130	..
37⅞	35	Cream of Wheat (2¶)	36¾	36¾	36¾	36½
35½	15⅜	Crosley Radio (1¼b)	27	27	27	26¾
91⅛	43⅜	Crown Cork & S (2)	92⅛	88	92⅛	87¼
49¾	44	Crown Cork pf xw (2¼)	46⅝	46¾	46⅝	47
19⅛	7¼	Crown Zeller vtc	23¼	21	21½	20⅜
56¾	28	Crucible Steel	59	56	58⅝	56⅛
33⅝	1¼	Cuba Co	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜
29	9	Cuba Ry pf	14½	14½	14½	14½
14¼	6¼	Cuban Am Sug	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¼
120	63½	Cuban Am Sug pf	118¼	118¼	115	116
44½	38½	Cudahy Packin (2½)	41½	41½	41	41
24¼	16⅞	Curtis Pulishin	20½	19½	19⅝	19¼
114	99½	Curtis Pu f (7)	104½	104½	104½	104
..	9¼	Curtiss-Wright	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	7⅝
21⅞	10½	Curtiss-Wright A (.50)	21⅜	21¼	21½	20⅜
83¾	43¼	Cutler Hammer (1¶)	84	84	84	83½

—D—

106⅜	52	Deere & Co	120⅞	117	120¾	117
32⅜	27	Deere & Co pf (1.40)	30	30	30	30⅜
33½	19½	Deisel W G (1¶)	28⅝	28	28⅝	..
54⅜	36⅜	Del & Hudson	53¼	51½	51½	52¼
23½	14⅞	Del Lack & W	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	19
9¾	4⅞	Denver R G pf (h)	8⅞	8¾	8¾	8½
21⅞	13	Detroit & Mack pf	23	23	23	23
63	42	Devoe & Ray A (3¶)	67½	67½	67½	68⅝
40½	30½	Diamond Match (1½¶)	32	32	32	31½
42	37½	Diamond M pf (1½¶)	40	40	40	40
34⅝	18¼	Distillers Cp Seag	27¾	26½	27⅝	26¼
95½	93	Distillers pf ww (5)	96	92½	97½	..
61½	41½	Dome Mines (2¶)	49½	49¼	49½	49⅛
12⅜	7¾	Dominion Stores	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	..
82¼	50⅜	Douglas A	74	72⅜	78½	72½
36¼	13	Dresser B (1b)	36	36	36	36
1⅜	⅝	Duluth So Shore	1	1	1	1
3	1½	Duluth So Sh pf	3	3	3	3
8¾	4⅞	Dunhill Inter	7¾	7½	7½	7¾
18¼	13½	Duplan Silk (1)	17½	17¼	17⅜	17½
130	114	Duplan Silk pf (8)	122	121½	122	122
184¾	133	du Pont de Nem (6.10b)	180	178¼	178¼	178

—E—

1⅜	5½	Eastern Rol Mill	16¼	15¾	15⅞	15⅝
185	156	Eastman Kodak (5¶)	175	174½	175	174
40½	28½	Eaton Mfg (2¶)	35½	35	35	34¼
15⅞	5¾	Eitington Schild	13⅜	12⅞	13¼	13
47½	30¾	Elec Auto-Lite (2.40¶)	42¼	41½	41¾	40¾
115	110¼	Elec Auto-L pf (7)	111⅞	111⅜	111⅜	111¼
10	6	Elec Boat (.60b)	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	13¼
7⅞	5	Elec & Mus Ind (.18b)	6	6	6	6
25⅞	6¾	Elec Pow & Lt	24	23⅜	23¾	23⅝
87⅜	29½	El Pw&L 6% pf	83	82	83	82
94½	32⅜	Elec Pow & L pf (8?)	87	87	87	85
58¼	40¼	Elec Sto Battery (2¾b)	43	42½	42½	42¾
1⅝	1¼	Elk Horn Coal (h)	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
6¼	1½	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	8	7¾	7¾	7⅝
29¼	22¾	El Paso N Gas (1.60)	28	27¾	27⅞	27½
69	53½	Endicott Johnson (3)	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾
116	110	Endicott John pf (5)	118¾	118¾	118¾	115½
16½	7½	Engineers Pub S	17⅝	17	17	..
84¾	45½	Engineers P S 5pf (10g)	76	76	76	76
10⅞	5¼	Equitable Off Bg (.20b)	9¾	9½	9½	9¾
18¼	11	Erie RR	15¾	15¼	15½	15¼
34½	18	Erie RR 1pf	30¾	30	30	30
29	11¾	Erie RR 2pf	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	23¾
15⅞	12	Eureka Vacuum (.80)	14	13¼	14	13¼
40⅞	23½	Evans Products (1¶)	31½	30⅞	31½	30½
8¼	4⅜	Exchange Buffet	6⅜	6	6¼	6

—F—

5¾	2⅝	Fairbanks Co	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
25	8½	Fairbanks pf	23⅝	22	22	23½
71¾	34¾	Fairbanks Morse (1¶)	69¾	68½	68¾	69
210¼	122½	Fairbanks M 6% pf (6)	208	208	208	..
61½	31⅝	Fajardo Sugar (2)	65½	64	65	64½
27¾	16⅛	Fed Lt & Trac	29½	28½	28½	28¾
123½	69⅞	Fed M & S pf (10½g)	110	110	110	..
12¼	7⅜	Fed Motor Tr (.40)	10½	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
6	3	Fed

Business and Industry

Woolen Mills Booked Far Ahead Loath to Take New Orders

Commerce and Finance

Southeast Europe Shows Economic Advance in 1936

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—During 1936 every state in southeast Europe made decided economic advance. To say that prosperity has returned would be too sweeping, but unmistakable evidence bears witness that the acute stages of the crisis are over.

The improvement expresses itself in more nearly balanced state budgets, more production, more business, higher prices, less unemployment and a larger trade balance.

Roumanian Advance Rapid

Of all these countries, the one with the greatest outward prosperity is Roumania. One sees signs of a boom there. Building has advanced with unprecedented rapidity, completely changing the appearance of certain cities. Bucharest has been radically transformed, from the center clear out to all the edges. And the stream of large, fine new cars that pour through the boulevards make it look like an American city.

Roumania produces great quantities of grain and much fruit, all of which has been sold or is being sold at good prices. The demand for Roumania's wood is so great that it cannot be supplied, and both oil sales and oil prices have gone up. Although there was a fall in production in the second half of 1936, the country's few big factories are working at full time.

Roumania's favorable trade balance has reached a high point. And there is actually a slight surplus in the State Treasury, after seven lean years. This does not mean abundance for the masses, for the average annual per capita income in Roumania is much less than $100, but it does indicate a better situation. The leu has improved somewhat after a long, unsteady period.

Data from Hungary, also, tell a similar story. The year 1936 was a good one for that country. The pengo recovered somewhat. Treasury receipts increased. The farmers had appreciably more to sell and obtained more for it. The factories did more work; more people were employed. The situation is not yet rosy. Taxes are exceedingly high, state debts are not being paid, and one meets extremely poor people.

Austrian Recovery Slow

In Austria the picture is not so favorable but it has bright spots. Tourist traffic has been excellent, foreign trade is somewhat better than last year, the budget deficit is smaller, factory production tends to increase and dividends have gone up. On the other hand, unemployment is rising, the sum total of wages is sinking and the buying power of the masses is going down. Austria is recovering more slowly than the other states.

Bulgaria, also, remains very poor. But the poverty is less than a year ago. More has been sold and prices are better. The excess of exports has been doubled. Salaries are paid with regularity, the lev remains firmly pegged and the State Treasury, though without reserves, is not bare.

Yugoslavia, with a larger industry and far greater agricultural production, is better off than Bulgaria. Her foreign trade has grown and ended the year with a good balance. The state budget is covered, the banks are in a better position, the foreign tourist traffic favorable.

Most of southeast Europe is inhabited by peasants, and peasants are rarely rich. They live meagerly, but when possessing land they usually manage to get along. Just now they are getting along better than for several years. Politically their problems are still difficult, but material security will tend to help solve them rationally.

American Woolen Price Rise Pending

NEW YORK (AP)—American Woolen Co. announced Tuesday all prices on men's wear worsted fabrics for spring have been withdrawn pending a further price advance on these goods.

Many cloths included had been advanced in price as recently as last month. Before the current withdrawal, total increases to 40 cents a yard had been announced by the company since the lines were first opened for the season.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 40c a line for one or two insertions, 35c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 25c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif. OR. 1291

GLENDALE, CALIF., outskirts of Los Angeles—2-story English stucco, 9 rooms, 3 baths, unit heat; above Kenneth Road near Hoover Schools, recreation adobe in rear; terms; owner on property. 1633 Ard-Ervin. Doug. 5970.

ROOMS TO LET

DALLAS, TEXAS. The Thos. House—Nicely furnished rooms and apartments for permanents and transients. Mrs. Sallie E. Ashner, 1408 Pocahontas St. Three blocks First Church.

SALESMEN WANTED

MAN wanted, by shoe manufacturer established 24 years, for sales work; good commissions daily and extra bonuses to producers; no experience needed; your own shoes at factory prices; sales outfit sent free. Write MASON SHOE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Dept. P-18, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

POSITION open for capable lady to handle local orders for popular Maisonette Frocks; pays good commission weekly; showing exciting Spring styles; rapid advancement; no experience or investment required. THE WARD-STILSON CO., Dept. 27 Anderson, Ind.

ROBERT PRODUCTS, INC. needs women with sales ability to introduce ROBET DEODORANT CREAM in their local communities. Liberal commission. 1168 W. 6th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

PLANT engineer, college graduate, 20 years' experience, electrical, mechanical, structural and industrial, seeks position along above lines, or where executive ability is required. H. B. JOHNSTON, 122 Parkwood Blvd., Mansfield, O.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED—To buy a ladies' specialty shop handling popular and medium priced goods and dresses in a town approximately fifty thousand; good location is important. Write Box S-3, Suite 1200, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

British Banker

Elliott & Fry

Sir Otto Niemeyer

Director of the Bank of England and Noted British International Exchange Expert

Steel Operations Advance to 81 P. C. Of Mill Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York—The only unfavorable factor in the steel situation is the continuance of the automobile strikes, as new business accumulates and adds to already heavy backlogs, according to a survey by Iron Age.

Sheet consumers are insisting on getting new orders on mill books, with the result that considerable tonnage has been placed that cannot be shipped before April, says the report. In such instances buyers readily agree to pay the market price in effect at time of shipment.

"Steel ingot production," continues the survey, "at 81 per cent, has been pushed higher in most districts, Pittsburgh having attained a rate of 82 per cent, Youngstown 77 per cent, Cleveland-Lorain 79 per cent and Buffalo 79 per cent, while the only loss is in southern Ohio, where one open-hearth furnace was taken off, still leaving that area at 96 per cent. Detroit, the seat of the automobile strikes, maintains capacity output.

"While total motor car output has been reduced by General Motors suspensions, having declined last week to 85,703 units from 92,142 in the week before, some automobile companies not affected by strikes are increasing production and are taking a large volume of steel.

"The outstanding development of the week is the return to the market on a more liberal scale of steel consuming industries that have been backward buyers for some time, notably the oil companies and the public utilities. Production of rail orders is being increased; structural fabricating shops, which have recently booked a good deal of business, are specifying more freely; the farm machinery industry has large orders and counts upon a very active spring demand, and tin plate rolling schedules are at 97 per cent of capacity, as can companies specify in volume, particularly for beer and oil cans. Another feature of current and prospective steel business is the high rate of activity among household equipment manufacturers."

February Maturities Total $26,939,900

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—February corporate bond maturities will total $26,939,900, according to the Standard Statistics Company of New York. The number of bonds and notes making up the total is 52 of which 8 amount to $1,000,000 or more, as follows:

Feb. 1	
Boston & Maine RR S F 4s	$1,160,000
Electro Metallurgical Co 1st 6s	1,165,000
Fitchburg RR Co 4s	5,000,000
Montreal Lt Heat & Pw Serial 2½s	1,000,000
North Shore Gas of Illinois 1st 5s	4,000,000
Thermoid Company Ext 6s "B"	2,581,000
Woodward Iron Co 1st 6s	1,847,000
Feb. 15	
Canadian Pacific Ry Serial 3s	1,000,000

January maturities amounted to $125,668,580 and the 57 issues and portions of issues falling due in March total $19,730,217.

National Oil Products Co. Plans Plant Construction

HARRISON, N. J. (AP)—An investment of "up to $1,000,000" in a 52-acre, 10-building plant in Cedartown, Ga., was announced by C. P. Gulick, president of the National Oil Products Company.

The plant, which will be used as a southern base, will be next in size to the main factory here, Mr. Gulick said. Works Manager E. T. Woods said "hundreds" probably would be employed.

National Oil Products bought the tract and buildings from the U. S. Finishing Company, which will centralize future operations in Hartsville, S. C. The plant may open "within three months."

The company has offices and manufacturing units in Chicago, Boston, San Francisco, Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.

Detroit Edison Reports Gain in Consolidated Net

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—Consolidated net income of the Detroit Edison Company for 1936 amounted to $10,670,592 after all expenses, charges, taxes and reserves, equal to $8.39 a share on the 1,272,260 capital share of $100 par value outstanding. This compares with a net income of $9,677,956, or $7.61 a share, in 1935.

Gross earnings were $55,100,673, against $49,616,605. Surplus increased from $22,044,824 at the beginning of the year to $25,027,407 at the close.

Niemeyer in U.S. 'Only to Discuss' Defaulted Bonds

NEW YORK (AP)—Noncommital on such questions as trade and stabilization, Sir Otto Niemeyer, director of the Bank of England and noted British international exchange expert, just arrived on the liner Berengaria, saying he came to the United States only to discuss the defaulted bonds of numerous governments, principally Germany and South American countries.

The short, heavy, sandy-faced banker insisted his visit had no connection with official government business and said it was purely a coincidence that he was in this country at the same time as Walter Runciman, president of the British Board of Trade.

Talks Limited

Sir Otto—who secluded himself aboard ship as the liner came up the bay from quarantine and was found for an interview only after he had disembarked and was going through customs on the pier—was told that the presence of himself and Mr. Runciman in the United States gave rise to reports they were here to discuss not only a settlement of war debts, but also stabilization and a reciprocal trade pact.

"I haven't the least idea what Mr. Runciman is here for," Sir Otto said, "but I'm not here to discuss any of those things."

He said he was the representative of the Council of Foreign Bondholders, a British group, to meet with representatives of the Foreign Bondholders Protective Council, an American group.

"We intend to survey the situation," he said, "and see if some way can be found to remedy it." Most of the defaulted bonds of the German and South American governments are held in the United States and Britain, he said.

Stabilization Is Slow

Sir Otto was asked what the prospects were for stabilization, led by Britain, the United States and France.

"Such things have to go slowly," was his only comment.

Would there be another world economic conference in the near future? His reply was:

"Well, the last one wasn't very encouraging, was it?"

"What are the chances for a reciprocal trade pact?

"Really, I'm not very well informed on that," he answered. On the question of the possibility of war in Europe, Sir Otto was more voluble:

"The prospects for war are diminishing, I am happy to say. There is a general lessening of tension going on."

Reminded that Mr. Runciman was going to Washington to see President Roosevelt, Sir Otto was asked if he had any plans to see the President or other Washington officials and his answer was "no."

"I have no plans to see any Washington officials," he added.

Record Cotton Area Planted in Argentina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—An all-time record of cotton plantings has been reached in Argentina this year with a total of 1,015,000 acres, according to the first official estimate of the Argentine Government just received by the United States Department of Agriculture.

This compares with the first estimate of 909,000 acres for the 1935-36 crop and the recently revised estimate of 763,0000 acres for that year.

Last year's cotton crop in Argentina was estimated at the record total of 354,000 bales. This made Argentina the eighth most important cotton-producing country in the world, exceeded only by the United States, India, China, Russia, Egypt, Brazil and Peru.

The Argentine Government, through the National Cotton Board established about two years ago, is making an effort to expand production, particularly in the Chaco Territory, where conditions seem to be most favorable.

Economics in the News

(Continued from Page 1)

an average about 48 working days' vacation per year. The average in the United States is, I believe, around half that amount.

The pension system in Britain is especially worthy of note, since it is this system that attracts Britons even more than the other emoluments. A man is normally retired at 60 and his rate of retirement pay is the number of years in the service divided by 80 and multiplied by his average salary for three years prior to retirement. For instance, if a man has worked for 40 years in the service, he draws one-half pay for life. In addition, he is paid a lump sum on retirement equal to the number of his years of service divided by 30 and multiplied by his salary. Thus, if a man enters service at 20, as many do, and retires at 60 when he is drawing a $7500 salary, he is paid $10,000 in cash and $3750 per annum for life.

This is enough to make the average government employee in Washington think of the British civil service as operating in Utopia. Only the other day the retiring head of the American secret service complained bitterly in public about the meager retirement allowance which Uncle Sam was giving him after a lifetime devoted to government service.

The entire system of rewards in Britain certainly has a great deal to do with the creation of a civil service which in John Gunther's words ("Inside Europe") is Britain's "incorruptible spinal column." For it opens up to the gifted Briton a lifetime career with the assurance of fair pay, proper recognition, and a competency for his old age. The subject deserves the attention that the Brownlow Report gives to it.

Soviet Gold Output in 1936 $300,000,000; May Lead World

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Gold to the estimated value of $300,000,000 was mined in the Soviet Union during 1936. The production figures fixed in the second Five-Year Plan were achieved in less than four years, and the 1936 plan was exceeded by 26 per cent. While production figures were not published, the percentage increases mentioned indicated that approximately 8,600,000 fine ounces were mined and refined.

Having surpassed the United States and Canada in gold production, the Soviet Union is rapidly overtaking South Africa. The chief of the gold industry declared a few months ago that he expects the Soviet Union to stand first in gold production in five years.

Goal Not Impossible

A foreign expert familiar with Soviet resources told the writer that this goal is not impossible; Russia has the necessary resources, and if the Government is ready to bring the gold out of the ground without regard to production costs, the possibilities of production are limited only by the amount to be spent.

It is difficult to determine what is being done with gold. Shipments abroad to cover foreign purchases have not been large. The gold apparently is being added to reserves, but there is no evidence, so far, that Moscow intends to use gold reserves as currency backing in order to stabilize the ruble on foreign exchanges.

As matters stand, there is little or no relation between Soviet currency and the gold reserve. In Russia's closed economy, the ruble's internal purchasing value depends upon internal prices, which the state fixes arbitrarily. The state can strengthen or weaken its currency by lowering or raising prices. The foreign trade monopoly enables the state to prohibit the import of foreign goods, or to fix its own prices for imported goods without regard to the world market.

Comparison of prices inside and outside Russia indicates that the ruble's internal purchasing value remained fairly constant during 1936, at about 20 rubles to the dollar. In other words, 20 rubles in Russia will buy approximately the same goods as a dollar elsewhere.

While the ruble is not quoted on foreign exchanges, it is traded in border countries at about this rate. The official exchange rate of 5.06 rubles to the dollar has no relation to internal prices. It merely governs the incidental expenses of tourists and visitors, who must exchange their foreign currency at this rate. Tourists buy in advance abroad with foreign currency their transportation, hotels and meals, so that no exchange is involved except for small incidental expenses.

In earlier years, the Communists were indifferent to gold production, which they regarded as unimportant in their plans of "production for use." In 1927, production was less than half that of 1913. By 1930, however, the authorities had become interested in producing as much gold as possible, to finance purchases abroad for heavy industry and armaments, and in three years spent about $400 millions in prospecting and mechanizing the industry. New deposits were discovered, especially in Kazakstan, which, according to Soviet geologists, proved Soviet resources to be first in the world.

Output Increased

By 1933, production had reached approximately 2,700,000 fine ounces. Rapid progress has been made since, as the Government has spent vast sums upon prospecting and upon mechanizing the industry. Several modern refineries have been built, and Soviet factories now turn out a large part of the necessary equipment for placer mines and smelters.

The question remains: What does Moscow intend to do with its gold? Apparently the answer depends upon whether or not the country is involved in a war. If the present war scare subsides, the gold may be used to stabilize the ruble on foreign exchanges. If international tension continues, it is more probable that the ruble's anomalous position will remain unchanged, and that the gold will be held for use abroad in case of war. In any case, possession of large supplies of gold certainly strengthens the Soviet financial position.

Uptrend in Utility Net Seen Offsetting Legal Difficulties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Increases in revenues of public utility companies and the prospect of a continuation of this upward trend, despite higher taxes, lower rates and increased operating expenses are at last offsetting factors to the legalistic uncertainties attending the market of utility stocks, according to an article in the current Financial World.

"Few other industries," says the article, "enjoy a better current production rate and outlook than the producers of electricity. Spurred by increased industrial activity, new building and a higher per capita income, electrical output has continued the upward trend which was resumed in 1933, production in 1936 amounting to about 107,500,000,000 kilowatt hours, or more than 16 per cent better than 1935, the previous peak year.

"Legal difficulties will probably remain unsolved in 1937, with the Public Utility Act of 1935 locked in a life-or-death court battle which will not clear until decisive action is taken by the Supreme Court. In the interim, there is time and opportunity for much progress by the industry.

"The problem of Government competition will probably be solved by a compromise that will allow both sides to work for the general good. Working arrangements between existing projects and surrounding private producers will probably be put into effect and no new competing projects, with the possible exception of the St. Lawrence development, passage of which is problematical, loom on the horizon."

Power Production Has Further Rise

NEW YORK (AP)—The Edison Electric Institute reported electric power production in the week ended Jan. 16 amounted to 2,264,125,000 kilowatt hours.

This was an increase of .9 of 1 per cent over the preceding week's output of 2,244,030,000 kilowatt hours and 14.9 per cent greater than output of 1,970,578,00 kilowatt hours in the same 1936 week.

All major geographic regions of the country showed a substantial gain over last year. Percentage increases were: New England 17.1; Middle Atlantic 12.5; Central Industrial 18.1; West Central 9.3; Southern States 18.2; Rocky Mountain 13.0; Pacific Coast 11.6.

Affiliated Fund Resources Increase Sharply in 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Net resources of the Affiliated Fund, Inc., for the year ended December 31, 1936, taking investments at market quotations, were $3,034,097.

This compares with net resources of $1,630,585 on December 31, 1935. Net asset value per share on December 31, 1936, was $10.73 after payment of 80 cents per share in dividends during the year, comparing with $8.80 a year previous.

Shareholders in Affiliated Fund increased from 1049 to 1683 and debentures outstanding from $480,750 to $850,500. Adjusted for the change in par value which took place on September 21, 1936, shares outstanding during the year rose from 128,371 to 199,800. The regular quarterly dividend rate was raised from 10 to 15 cents per share effective with the January 15, 1937, disbursement to stock of record December 31, 1936.

Engle & Co. Ordered To Give SEC Stock Records of Customer

NEW YORK (AP)—Holding a broker's customer is "neither a client, a penitent, a patient or a spouse," the Federal Court of Appeals ruled the New York Stock Exchange firm of Engel & Co. must submit to the Securities and Exchange Commission records of stock operations of Vincent J. McMann.

In noting the customer's accounts are not privileged matter as would be an individual's affairs entrusted to his doctor, lawyer, priest or wife, Federal Judge Learned Hand found the customer a plain buyer or seller of securities who must comply with subpienas.

Engel & Co. was willing to comply with the commission's requirements when Mr. McMann, who has operated in shares of Budd Wheel Company, and Wil-Low Cafeterias, Inc., sought to enjoin them from so doing.

Judge Robert P. Patterson declined to grant an injunction.

The Court of Appeals, in an opinion written by Judge Hand and concurred in by Judges Martin T. Manton and Harrie B. Chase, upheld Judge Patterson.

Service Sees Need Of Reducing Debt

If President Roosevelt's fiscal program is followed, it means an approximate stabilization of the national debt, in time of prosperity, at its highest level in history, says the United Business Service, Boston.

When attained, the balanced budget will include a provision for a sum of $400,000,000 for annual debt reduction.

"Obviously," says the Service, "at this rate of reduction, it would take many years to make any serious dent in a debt of $35,000,000,000. In the period from 1920 to 1930, the federal debt was reduced from about $24,300,000,000 to $16,200,000,000, a reduction of almost a third in 10 years. No signs of a similar debt reduction program are apparent.

"If there were never to be another serious crisis requiring debt increase, no higher rate of repayment than that being contemplated would be necessary in order to keep the debt within manageable proportions. But if another economic crisis or a war should come along within a few years, there will be no escape from another major increase in the public debt involving some form of forced loans, capital levies, or serious inflation."

Heads Todd Galveston Unit

NEW YORK—Todd Shipyards Corporation announced the election of Fred D. Hesley as president of its subsidiary Todd Galveston Dry Docks, Inc. Mr. Hesley, formerly vice-president of the Galveston concern, succeeds John D. Reilly who was named chairman of the board. Mr. Reilly is president of the parent organization.

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Scarcity of Wool Continues; Prices Reach New Highs

Weekly Wool Review

Prices of raw wool are marching on, though at a slower tempo perhaps than in recent weeks. New peaks are being reached and passed in the upward climb. And this in the face of decided scarcity of domestic wools and a smoldering opposition among buyers to the rising market.

But there are several factors in the present situation that form a bulwark against any immediate decline of consequence. The United States Army, for instance, is calling for bids for something like 8,000,000 yards of cloth, the specifications for which require nearly 6,710,000 pounds of wool. Contracts are expected to be awarded before many weeks. If all suitings, shirtings and elastique cloth upon which bids have been asked, should be ordered, it will leave the domestic wool market completely barren of wools of types required in several staple cloths, say wool men.

Fall Trade Offered

Far-sighted clothing manufacturers, seeking to get in under cover, are offering mills fall and winter business, it is indicated by market trends. This would mean still more importing of wools, already at a peak for recent years—Boston customs officials handling 13,418,901 pounds last week alone—and wool men forecast that it would send market prices further upward.

Mills are fully awake to the same factors that prompted clothing makers to seek protection by offering the mills fall and winter business. Already booked ahead for heavy yardage, mills are reluctant to accept orders for heavy weight cloths, as the new lines are not yet ready and the mills object to assuming such long-range risk while uncovered for the wool.

Then there is the strength shown by overseas primary markets. And imported wools, just now, are indispensable in the Boston market. Sales in London and in Australia were at advanced prices, though the increase was not as pronounced as on some previous occasions.

Domestic wool in the Boston market is selling above the import parity for comparable grades, at the moment, and buyers are consequently taking overseas wools whenever possible. Supplies of these wools are larger since the heavy influx of wools last week. Despite these obstacles, domestic wools are moving fairly well where they are obtainable.

Strictly staple fine domestic graded wools are close to $1.12, clean, at the moment. Fine staple and French combing as well as staple wools in original bags are quoted from $1.05@1.08. Medium wools are scarce and high, Ohio three eighths having sold in the grease at 53 cents.

Investigation Completed

Meantime the long investigation of wool marketing practices in the Boston market has been completed by the Senators' committee that has been working on the survey for the past year. The results are expected to be compiled shortly and upon them will hinge the possible attempt to seek Congressional authorization for federal regulation of wool marketing.

The investigation grew out of charges by some sheep raisers that marketing agents received their wool on consignment but sold it when market prices were unfavorable and that they sold their own wool, purchased independently, when the market was high. If the charges are sustained through the investigation, efforts will be made to restrict activities of wool dealers by federal regulation that would forbid agents from buying wool independently while handling wool sent to them by growers on consignment, it is asserted by the Senatorial committee.

Holders of Texas kid mohair, in original bags, are asking close to 90c. Last business done in adult Texas mohair in original bags was in the range of 70@75c.

Examiner for ICC Urges Control of Rail Investments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—O. L. Mohundo, an examiner for the Interstate Commerce Commission, declared in a report that the losses sustained by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad from "otuside investments" totaled $330,748,744 and recommended that the commission's powers be extended by law over such investments for all railroads. He said that but for such great losses the road, now in the process of reorganization, need never have gone into bankruptcy.

The New Haven losses from investments were arrived at by the examiner by placing them in three divisions, 'recorded,' 'constructive' and 'potential.'

Losses between July 1, 1913, and Oct. 23, 1935, are listed as recorded losses. Constructive losses he defined as those represented by the "burden of carrying charges attaching to the funds invested." This burden has been computed at 4 per cent simple interest.

"Potential losses were listed as the difference between the cost of securities bought at inflated prices and carried on the road's books at these prices and the approximate value of the securities as computed, largely from market quotations on Oct. 23, 1935.

The recorded losses over the 22-year period have been totaled at $71,320,133.

The constructive losses were placed at $154,334,940.

The potential losses were placed at $105,093,670, making the total of $330,748,744.

In the long list of "outside" investments the examiner included streetcar and bus lines, steamship companies, warehouses and terminals; streetcar lines which have been wholly or partly abandoned.

Mr. Mohundo answered in a report the New Haven's contention that 97 per cent of its investments which resulted in losses were made under the road's management before July 1, 1913, by declaring that in some $70,000,000 of recorded losses, $22,476,000 had resulted from obligations assumed by the road after that date and during the period under investigation.

"The bad effect, in financial results, of so-called outside investments, including those not amounting to control," the report said, "so abundantly reflected in records now before the commission and the Congress, should cause serious consideration of the propriety of so amending the law as to require authorization by the commission before any investment is made by the carrier for other than its own carrier purposes.

"Our regulatory laws should be so framed and administered as to afford a fair measure of protection to investors in railroad securities."

As the law now stands, Mr. Mohundo said, there is nothing in it to prevent a road from acquiring stock in other roads or in companies not engaged in interstate commerce or from obtaining property of any sort when the amounts purchased do not represent control and if the transactions are accomplished without issuing securities or assuming obligations for securities of others.

Egg Prices Slump 14c In Two Months

By the Associated Press

Chicago, Jan. 20

Mild weather has fooled chickens and upset the egg market, produce traders are saying.

Hens, betrayed by the unseasonably high temperatures in many sections, have marked up a good laying average.

The trade has been flooded with fresh eggs. Storage stocks which were piled up in the fall remained in refrigerator cartons, not budging across the counter.

Thus, the weather's deception has knocked the props from under egg prices. The tumble, about 6 cents a dozen wholesale since the first of the year and 14 cents in two months, has prompted the Government to begin buying eggs for relief distribution in an effort to increase the farm price. Best eggs were quoted around 23 cents a dozen wholesale this week.

Saskatchewan Makes Effort to Relieve Financial Position

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask. — Saskatchewan government officials are considering two possible courses for relieving the unhappy financial position of the government.

The first is an increase, in the subsidy received from the Federal Government, and the second is a compulsory reduction in interest payments to Saskatchewan bondholders.

These plans, along with other possible courses for financial relief, were reviewed by Saskatchewan and Manitoba government officials at a recent conference. The two provinces plan to present a united front in approaching the Federal Government for assistance, for they are in similar positions.

With less than 1,000,000 residents in the province, the funded debt of the province is about $130,000,000, and in addition there is a debt of $55,000,000 owing the Federal Government for relief money advanced. The total debt of the province is about $190,000,000.

Relief costs since 1931 have been $110,000,000 for the provincial government, and it is this constantly increasing sum which has brought the province into its present unpleasant position.

Both Saskatchewan and Manitoba are unwilling to do anything that might react against western credit, already damaged by the Social Credit Government in Alberta, so these provinces will press Ottawa to increase federal subsidies, just as British Columbia's subsidy was increased $750,000 annually soon after Premier R. B. Bennett took office during the early days of the depression.

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SHIRTS FREE
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FUEL COMPANY
COAL FUEL OIL COKE
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UP TO DATE
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Between 23rd and 24th Streets

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HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
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"FAMOUS" SHOES
Scientific Fitting
WETHERHOLD & METZGER
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Department Store
ALLENTOWN, PA.

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ERIE (Continued)

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402 West Third Street Phone 22-987

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BREAKFAST — LUNCHEON
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CANDIES — COOKIES
CAKES
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F. T. D. SERVICE

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

ALBRECHT'S
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ARDMORE NARBERTH
WAYNE

Griswold-Wilson, Inc.
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Sales RADIO Service
Ard. 218 Records

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SPORTSWEAR, MILLINERY
CABOTS
GOWN SHOP
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MAIN LINE—Bryn Mawr

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Delicious Home-Cooked Flavor

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... Hosiery
.... Yarns

The Dorothy Beauty Shop

Melrose 4292
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PHONE OGONTZ 562-J
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QUALITY LAMB BEEF PORK VEAL
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Also
GROCERIES — FRUITS VEGETABLES
West Ave. and Leedom St. Ogontz 26

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For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Baring 3156 daily 10:00 A. M. to 1:00 P. M., except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Firestone Tires
Atlantic Gas and Oil
Felton Sibley Paints
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VICTOR 2481

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ISABEL E. ROSENFELDT
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Germantown
Germantown 9789
2 Hour Parking

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Owned and Operated by
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We wish to thank the Monitor Readers for the wonderful patronage we received from them in 1936, and may we serve them better in 1937.

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It's a treat.
39c and 59c each
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Shirley Temple CINDERELLA Frocks
The Girls Like Them

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READING (Continued)

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. . . it keeps longer
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PHONE 5241

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1923 NORTH MAIN AVENUE and 506-7 BROOKS BUILDING

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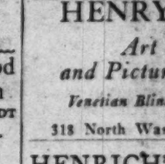
Tel. Sewickley 11 and 234



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"The Market for Good Things to Eat"

Walnut Automobile Co.
CHEVROLET AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
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And see us for suggestions.
A. C. DRYNAN & SONS

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GEORGE W. DeFOREST

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WILSON
COAL & SUPPLY CO.
Wallingford Tel. Sw. 600

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Abbotts De Luxe Ice Cream
MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY
Phone 857 We Deliver

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Telegraphed and delivered everywhere.

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Famous for Delicious Foods
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

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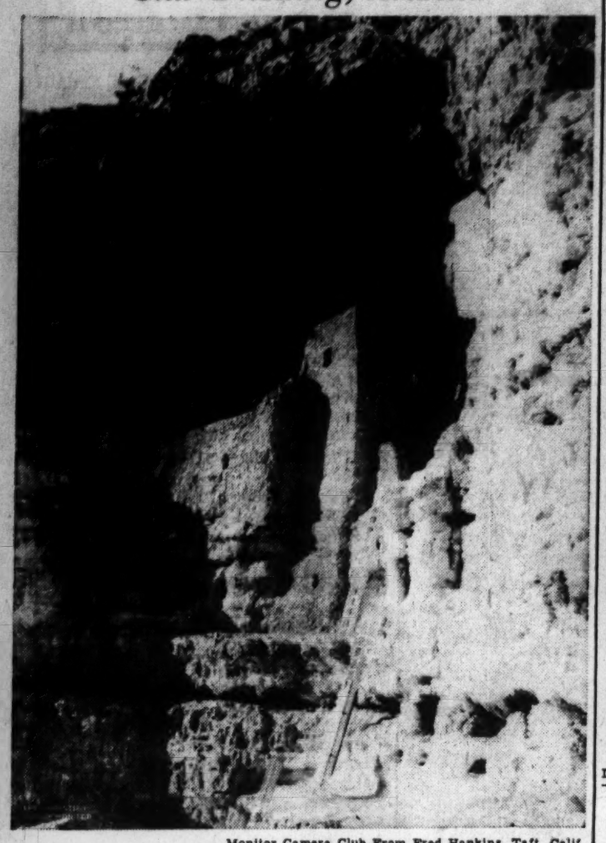
Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Cliff Dwelling, Arizona



Monitor Camera Club From Fred Hankins, Taft, Calif.

Forerunner of the Modern Apartment House?

Globe Girdlers Have a Jolly Chat With a Water Buffalo in China

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Pottery Peddler, Mexico

Monitor Camera Club From H. W. Warren, Cameron, Ariz.

Which Has the Bigger Load?

Sunbonnet Sue

Studies In the Psalms

No. 54 in a series of articles prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

Psalms 47, 48, and 76

Three Songs of Deliverance

(A Psalm of the Divided Kingdom, 937-586 B. C.)

Like Psalm 46, these three psalms are associated with the great joy of deliverance from the seemingly overwhelming danger of the approach of Sennacherib, the Assyrian. They express the sure operation of the law of harmony which was declared by Isaiah, and perceived by Hezekiah and his people.

Psalm 47 was probably composed and sung on this occasion, the joyous acknowledgment of their great deliverance. With deep sincerity and exuberant emotion, ejaculations of praise and triumph, clapping of hands and shouting, alternate with declarations of God as King of the earth.

Psalm 48 is more concerned with joy over the deliverance of the sacred "city of our God, in the mountain of his holiness." It is interesting to compare this passage with Isaiah 2 and Micah 4, both sermons familiar to the people at this time. The suggestion of the enemy's panic, the assembling and passing by, is dramatically given. And finally (v. 9) it is in the midst of the Temple that thanksgiving is expressed, coupled with the sense of freedom in again being able to walk about Zion, counting her towers and bulwarks, and considering her palaces "that ye may tell it to the generation following":

> For this God is our God for ever and ever:
> He will be our guide even unto death.

How deeply this remarkable deliverance impressed the people is shown in still another psalm which belongs to this group. Psalm 76 celebrates the glorious deliverance; and in it there is a further reference to the fate of the Assyrians and their sudden annihilation (v. 5 and 6), "at thy rebuke, O God of Jacob."

Brevities

Portland Oregonian: Here we are, well into 1937, and the fellow who sits on the front porch until he has seen passing license plates from 48 states must begin all over.

Stewart-Warnerite: Many a man who is satisfied with himself is awfully disappointing to others.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Ontario cordially welcomes winter sport enthusiasts—abundant skiing, snowshoeing, tobogganing, skating—weather man permitting.

Bible Arithmetic: 14 (Nebuchadnezzar) plus 3 (Shadrach) minus 7 (Meshach) times 5 (Abed-nego) divided by 6 (Daniel) equals 20.

A Night at the Operas: The Magic Flute—Mozart; Aida—Verdi; Parsifal—Wagner; La Boheme—Puccini; Barber of Seville—Rossini; Cavalleria Rusticana—Mascagni; Romeo and Juliet—Gounod; Lucia di Lammermoor—Donizetti; Carmen—Bizet; Lakme—Delibes.

Daily Anecdote

The Egg Trick

After Columbus came back from discovering a new world, a disgruntled person said to him at a banquet, "You didn't do so much. Any common sailor could have sailed on across the ocean, and could have accomplished what you did."

Instead of becoming ruffled or entering into an argument, Columbus handed an egg to the man and asked him to make it stand on end. The man tried and tried, but the egg merely rolled over on its side. Others around the table tried, too, but with no better results.

Finally, all admitted that they could not do it, and the egg was given back to Columbus. He tapped it a bit on one end, flattening it slightly. And the egg stood upright without any trouble.

"Impossible things are always easy to do—anyone can readily do them—after he has been shown how," said Columbus with a twinkle in his eyes.

Vocations

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Service for Shut-Ins

In a branch library in our city the following notice is displayed:

Service for Shut-Ins

Three trained women render service for shut-ins and others.
We are prepared to:
Play your favorite piano compositions
Sing your favorite songs
Read to you (in English)
Do errands for you
Write your letters
Accompany you (if you are able to go out) to parks, theaters, and other places.

From all reports, the service is proving a profitable and helpful one on both sides.—Edith F., Los Angeles.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Magazine Treasure Hunt

Magazine Treasure Hunt is an interesting game for children and grown-ups. It is an especially good game to keep the guests amused while the hostess is arranging refreshments.

To prepare for it, collect the current travel, home, garden, and women's magazines that are about to be thrown away, having at least one for each guest. Look through the magazines and jot down items

found in the pictures that illustrate the stories and advertisements. It adds to the interest when amusing and insignificant details of pictures are noted. Write down enough items from all the magazines so that a list of 10 different items can be given to each guest. Care should be taken that these items do not appear on the same or opposite sides of the page. Arrange the lists so that all the items on a guest's list will not appear in one magazine.

When the time comes for the hunt, give each guest a list of things he is to find in the magazines, and place the pile of magazines and a few pairs of scissors in the middle of the room. When refreshments are ready to serve, the one who has found the greatest number of items on his list wins a prize.—Miss M. L. R., Boston.

'Not My Will, But Thine Be Done'

WE, IGNORANT of ourselves,
Beg often our own harms, which the wise powers
Deny us for our good; so find we profit
By losing of our prayers.
—*Shakespeare.*

Our Animal Aviators Reach China

Animal Town's Good-Will Trip—29

By H. Boylston Dummer

The good-will plane was flying swiftly, and soon had left the jungles of India behind and was heading up into China.

"Reddy, we didn't see that big buffalo in India that you said we would," said Racky Coon. "How about it?"

"I know we didn't," replied Reddy Fox, "but I'll be more than surprised if we don't meet a water buffalo in China."

As they passed over a broad belt of marshland, Bunny Rabbit said, "They can't raise anything to eat in these swamps. I suppose that is the reason that your buffalo turns into water."

"Say," replied Reddy, "it is on land like this that India, China, and Japan raise their principal food, rice. Just think, India raises more than 2,500,000,000 bushels of rice, China about the same. And besides, the buffalo only lives in or near the water!"

"What are those animals?" asked Racky Coon.

All the animals looked, but could not make out what they were. There seemed to be several large animals smashing around in the tall reeds.

Buster circled the plane, and just as they came near the spot, the reeds parted and out came a huge beast, with long backward-growing horns.

Reddy Fox shouted out, "That's the water buffalo!"

The buffalo looked up, and, seeing the plane, draw back into the thick growth again.

"Well," said Buster, "how about it? This is no waterplane."

"Away over there," said Reddy Fox, "is high land where we could park the old bus."

"And then," suggested Buster, "I suppose we could send Mr. Buffalo a postal card asking him to mail us a picture of himself."

"I tell you what we could do," continued Reddy, paying no attention to Buster's joking, "we could make a raft and go over and see this Indian buffalo." However, after landing, they found a raft; so the animals jumped into action, and soon were afloat on what seemed a slow-moving river.

Soon they came to the place where they had seen Mr. Indian Buffalo. Yes, there he was. Mr. Buffalo, getting over his fright, had come out into the open again, and was watching the animals on the raft as they approached.

Reddy Fox, standing in front, shouted, "Hello, Mr. Buffalo!" But Mr. Buffalo only shook his great horns.

"Say!" said Reddy Fox, "you don't need to do that hornshaking. We're friends from the good old U. S. A., here in China to give you our good wishes. We are taking a good-will trip round the world, meeting all kinds of animals."

Mr. Buffalo had stopped shaking his head, and said in broken English, "Why no say so before? See great bird, maybe with animals on back, yes. So vamose in jungle. Now see animals on raft. No 'fraid. Glad to meet."

"Say," said Racky Coon, in a low voice, "he sounds like a laundry animal. Perhaps he is washie shirtie here in water here."

All the animals laughed.

"Mr. Buffalo," spoke up Buster Bear, "you have a great pair of horns. Our North American buffalo, or bison, has very small horns."

"Yes, I have muchie large horns. Measure from tip to tip, yes, along the curve, eleven, ten feet, very likely twelve, maybe."

Our animals were surely enjoying hearing Mr. Buffalo talk.

"How long are you, Mr. Buffalo?" asked Reddy Squirrel.

"I am, no, yes, about nine, ten feet, including fly swatter—I mean, my tail, which is two feet. I should snicker."

"Why," said Racky Coon, "if he keeps talking like this, I shall fall overboard again with laughing."

There were several other buffalo near, but they said nothing. "Probably," Racky Coon said, "they no speakie English."

Quotation for Today

CIRCUMSTANCES do not shape men, but reveal them.—Lamennais

In Lighter Vein

GOP

After a study of animals, I took two youngsters to the zoo. They identified the bear, zebra, lion and a few others but when they came to the elephant there was a heated argument as follows:

"That is an elephant," said Bobby.

"No, it isn't," replied Johnny. "That is a gop. I have seen his picture lots of times and it always says Gop on its side."—L. M. B., in Detroit Free Press.

—Sie und Er, Zofingen

"I'm sorry, sir, but I didn't quite catch what you said between 'Dear Sir' and 'Faithfully Yours.'"

Hm-m!

Visitor (to villager): "I'm surprised you've never remarried, Mrs. Field."

Mrs. Field: "No, sir. Some'ow I 'aven't got the pluck I 'ad when I were younger. I don't think I could ever bring myself to ask another man."—Tid-Bits.

Financial Papers Please Copy

Bobby: "Pa, what is a common stockholder?"

Pa: "A person who gets a dividend now and then when the company makes more money than can be absorbed by officers' salaries!"

Seasonable Confession

We sing about the Wintry Snow
And vow its joys are many,
But just the same—oh, whisper low—
We're glad when there isn't any!

Plain Truth

"Where did you learn to ride a horse?"

"Around his neck."

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

If you enjoy winter sports, there's information for you tucked away in today's cryptogram which is shared by a Pickering, Ontario, reader.

*USQOMKU IUMGKOEEC AYE-IUWYT AKSQYM TRUMQ YS-QPNTKOTQT—OLNSGOSQ TJK-KSH, TSUATPUYKSH, QULUH-HOSKSH, TJOQKSH—AYOQPYM WOS RYMWKQQKSH!

Bible Arithmetic

To the number of letters in the name of the King of Babylon who set up a golden image —— add the number of letters in the name of the first mentioned of the three Hebrew men who refused to worship the image, and who were afterward cast into the burning fiery furnace ——; subtract the number of letters in the name of the second mentioned of the three men ——; multiply by the number of letters in the name of the third man ——; and divide by the number of letters in the name of the book of the Bible in which this account is given ——. What is the answer?

A Night at the Operas

A Clarks, La., reader shares this list of operas and composers. Can you identify the composer of each? The first has been checked for you.

1	The Magic Flute	Wagner	
2	Aida	Puccini	
3	Parsifal	Mozart	1
4	La Boheme	Donizetti	
5	Barber of Seville	Gounod	
6	Cavalleria Rusticana	Bizet	
7	Romeo & Juliet	Mascagni	
8	Lucia di Lammermoor	Delibes	
9	Carmen	Verdi	
10	Lakme	Rossini	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Victory Over Self

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

In the lobby of one of the girls' clubs here was a table spread with collars, handkerchiefs, and other ladies' accessories for sale. One of the girls was especially attracted by one of the collars and purchased it. A little later she learned incidentally that another of the girls had very much wanted this particular collar, but had been obliged to forgo buying it because she had not the money just then.

The purchaser, trying to put herself in the other's place, felt a little sorry about having taken it. But it was such an unusually pretty collar and she didn't know when or where she would find another so satisfying to her somewhat fastidious taste.

In her room that night a battle between self-love and unselfed love was won. The collar was tied up carefully in a gift box with a note explaining that it might be paid for when it was convenient, and taken secretly to the other girl's room.

The fact that loss cannot be experienced in right giving had another practical proof: The other girl had in the meantime decided that she did not want the collar; and the giver received in return, not only the collar back, but the satisfaction of a victory gained and, in addition, the appreciation which her act called forth.

Parliamentary Practice

Completing Membership

Question: A bylaw states: "After being elected, each applicant shall be received into the church at the next regular Communion Sunday, after which each one shall, within sixty (60) days, sign his or her name in the book of membership, which shall contain a copy of these bylaws."

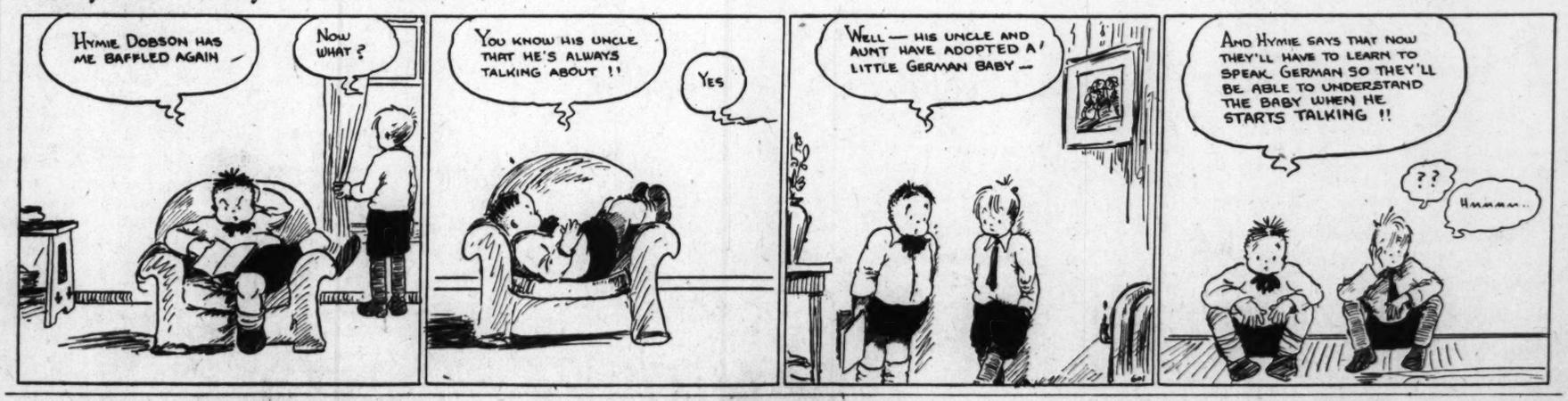
Since five or six weeks may be the interval between the date of election and Communion Sunday, the question arises as to whether one may vote or otherwise take part in business meetings (a) during that interval, or (b) prior to the time of signing the book of membership. In other words, can one claim or assume the duties and privileges of membership at any time prior to the signing of that book, under the bylaw as quoted?

Answer: Members, as a rule, are those persons whose names are in the membership book. However, in the bylaw quoted, the words "shall be received into" would indicate that membership begins on the Communion Sunday following election, even though the book may not be signed. Therefore (a) the members elected may not be present or vote at meetings between election and the Communion Sunday; but (b) unless some other bylaw conflicts with the above-quoted bylaw, they may be present and vote at meetings thereafter, pending the signing of the book of membership.

It should be noted that if a new member does not sign the book of membership within the 60 days, at the end of that period his membership automatically expires.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Problems for Parents*

By Le Pelley


HYMIE DOBSON HAS ME BAFFLED AGAIN —
NOW WHAT?
YOU KNOW HIS UNCLE THAT HE'S ALWAYS TALKING ABOUT !!
YES
WELL — HIS UNCLE AND AUNT HAVE ADOPTED A LITTLE GERMAN BABY —
AND HYMIE SAYS THAT NOW THEY'LL HAVE TO LEARN TO SPEAK GERMAN SO THEY'LL BE ABLE TO UNDERSTAND THE BABY WHEN HE STARTS TALKING !!
??
Hmmm...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Among Those Present*

By Carmack

Today I saw ol' Togo's long tail and ears bobbing along above the snow across the street -
And I barked and asked him where he was going all by himself -
"What do you mean all by myself?" he asked -
And up popped several other heads -

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

War Debts on a Week End

MR. WALTER RUNCIMAN'S vigorous denial that his vacation in the United States is connected with any war debt discussion is probably correct. Mr. Runciman is President of the Board of Trade, British equivalent of Secretary of Commerce. He would therefore not be the appropriate cabinet minister to negotiate upon war debts. Moreover, there seems to be a disposition on the part of all the war debtors to leave new overtures to the new French Ambassador, M. Georges Bonnet, so as to see whether a general agreement is practicable. It was Britain's turn in the fall of 1933, when Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, chief Economic Adviser to the British Government, came to the United States, but the errand was fruitless.

Mr. Runciman's "holiday" gains importance from the fact that he is in the United States on the personal invitation of President Roosevelt. The President is anxious to do his part in repairing friendships among like-minded nations. No doubt, being fresh from South America, his first concern will be British trade agreements policy. In spite of what Mr. Runciman may say, British trade policy is a direct antithesis of the Hull policy. One deals in exclusive arrangements—that is, the benefits exchanged are not extended to third parties. The other is tied to such a "generalizing" of favors.

But the opportunity of exploring the war debts in the informal atmosphere produced by two old friends on a week-end visit together seems too good to be missed. The President knows that the lack of a settlement is a bar to a common view toward world reconstruction, just as commercial policy is. Hitherto it has always been regarded that a settlement of the war debts must precede a currency understanding. The danger of a débâcle in France precipitated an accord on currencies alone. But the tripartite currency agreement must continue to rest upon an unsubstantial basis unless it is rounded out with a much more complete rapprochement.

Mr. Roosevelt is a war debt revisionist of long standing. Back in 1928 he pleaded with his fellow Americans for a more realistic approach to the war debt problem. In a magazine article he said:

> In a time of general honesty and retrenchment our Government has seemed greedy. This is not mainly because we have refused to let considerations of sentiment influence our attitude toward our late comrades in arms, but because, while exacting payment, we have by our discriminatory and exorbitant tariff policy made it doubly hard for them to pay. We have wanted to eat our cake and have it too.

By this time the President must realize that in not closing a deal with the war debtors in June, 1933, when payments were first "deferred," he lost an excellent chance of settling a vexing international issue. At that time—during the "hundred days" when his word was almost literally law—he might have converted the American people to almost any reasonable settlement. In the fall of 1933, when Sir Frederick Leith-Ross tried to negotiate a new settlement, the opportunity had gone. Sir Frederick Leith-Ross arrived in Washington during the first economic setback under the New Deal, and when the task of converting American opinion to substantial revision, consequently, would have been more difficult.

Now the domestic recovery has attained a momentum which is already causing the authorities to test the brakes against a too-exuberant recovery. And the President himself has again been reaffirmed in his leadership of the country. He has another chance, therefore, to reach a settlement.

But it takes two to make a bargain, and, while the President himself, judging from his 1928 article and his known anxiety to clean the slate in international relations, is in an amiable frame of mind, the war debtors themselves should understand the American attitude more sympathetically than they have done hitherto. It should not be impossible to agree upon some larger amount than the 10 per cent settlement they have hitherto envisaged, in return for a willingness on America's part to take part payment either in the war debtors' currencies (which the Treasury could then sell to tourists) or in certain commodities of which the United States is always in need, such as tin and rubber. For the moment, however, the great need is a new determination to agree. This would come automatically if the parties realized that the war debts dispute is a singularly apt illustration of two rights in collision.

Where a Vote Would Help

DOUBTLESS many, following accounts of the automobile strike in Michigan and elsewhere, have mentally asked, "Where is the National Labor Relations Board that was set up to settle such industrial disputes as this?" The board is still in existence, of course, but there are several reasons why it has not taken a hand in the motor controversy.

The labor board several months ago adopted a policy of not intervening in a labor controversy unless requested by one of the parties to the dispute. In this instance General Motors can hardly issue the invitation since it is contesting the constitutionality of the labor board on injunctions already obtained against that agency's participation in three earlier cases.

John L. Lewis, head of the Committee for Industrial Organization, has stated that the United Automobile Workers will not request any intervention by the board. They consider that with a strike already in progress the time for its participation has passed, and declare any action on its part would not affect the continuation of the strike.

There is good reason to believe that other causes also contribute to the union's lack of enthusiasm for the labor board in this instance. Probably the most important service performed by the NLRB has been the holding of industrial elections to determine actually whether employees in a given plant or industry wished to be represented by a union and if so, by what union. All indications are that considerably less than half of the workers, possibly less than 30 per cent of them, in the closed motorcar factories are in sympathy with the U. A. W. A.

Whatever the fact may be, it would be of distinct service to enlightened public opinion to have authentic information as to the wishes and sentiments of the automobile workers themselves. An election under auspices of the National Labor Relations Board among the employees of the closed plants would be decidedly in the public interest.

Handshake for Hollywood

QUALITY marked the top layer of film production in the United States during 1936. This is proved by the excellence of the ten best motion pictures named in the annual national poll of critics conducted by Film Daily, and the yearly choice of ten best by the New York screen commentators.

While the lists are not identical in their order of preference among the titles, it is significant that "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town" stands high on these and other best film lists of the year. This picture reflected in its story the growing concern of moneyed persons for the working class which helped produce their wealth. The high comedy point of the story was the confusion brought upon his examiners by a man said to be mentally eccentric, for he proved in court that each of his questioners had a habit or limitation of viewpoint that made him seem a little odd.

Tolerance and social welfare then were the themes of probably the most widely liked film of the year. Add to that fact the names of Shakespeare and Dickens as the authors of two "best ten" stories, and the filming of that unique reverential legend, "The Green Pastures," and it is plain that 1936 was a year to be remembered for motion picture accomplishment along lines of good entertainment.

Westward-Whoa!

WILL people in the United States have to change the familiar song, "My Bonnie Lies Over the Ocean," to, "My Bonnie's Come Over the Ocean"?

In an old dissertation on the Poems of Ossian, one reads that the origin of the name "Scottish" is credited to the notion that the Caledonians, especially of the rocky western side, "removed from one heath to another, as suited their convenience and inclination, and were called by their neighbors 'Scuite' or 'the wandering nation.'"

And now Americans are a bit startled to be told by the Associated Press that the whole of Scotland is on the way over to join them! Gradually, it is true, at the rate of only eight feet a year; but even at that, enough to cause comment from geographers. Observers at Glasgow University have noted that their mainland has veered westward as much as 600 feet in seventy-two years. These worthies seem quite certain that the movement is but part of the slow change of continents and ascribe it mainly to the fact (or theory) that the British Isles rest on an odd and rather gelatinous foundation that is pivoting slowly toward the New World. It is admitted that it will be a long time before the Isle of Skye noses into the Island of Manhattan, however.

The professors at Glasgow add that as far as England is concerned, it is conservatively hanging back from any such movement. This might indicate a final break of Scotland from England. But they also recall that Ireland is in the way of Scotland's dash westward.

This idea of moving over to the New World cannot be very startling to people on the western side of the Atlantic, as it has been going on for a long, long time. If it were Ireland that was said to be doing it, nobody would be surprised. But, since it's Scotland, perhaps it's best to bide a wee and see.

"STUDYING his instruments and charts, he foresaw freezing temperatures, rain and even sleet for inauguration day. . . . This disheatening prediction . . ."—New York paper.

Disheatening, to say the least.

Roman Britain

Book News of the Day

HISTORY may or may not be a science, but there is surely something cumulative in it. We don't expect a poet to improve on Shakespeare, or even on Keats, but we do expect a historian to add something to the work of his predecessors. This expectation is amply fulfilled in the most recent volume of the Oxford History of England, chronologically the first, ROMAN BRITAIN AND THE ENGLISH SETTLEMENTS, by R. G. Collingwood and J. N. L. Myres (New York: Oxford University Press. $5). The book is by all odds the best summary of a whole generation's work on a subject that once bristled with controversy. It is perhaps not too much to hope that in its really bitter aspects that controversy is now settled.

* * *

The focal point of the debate, which has been going on ever since race theories and modern nationalism took shape in the nineteenth century, is this: Did Romano-British civilization disappear wholly in the fifth and sixth centuries, to give way to what was really a bit of North Germany transplanted intact to England, or did it in some ways survive? The generation of Stubbs, Freeman and J. R. Green worked very hard to prove that England was purely Teuton, unstained by any Celtic or Roman survivals, though they had to admit the existence of a "Celtic fringe" in Wales and Cornwall. Most Victorian Englishmen accepted these notions, but a minority, driven as is usual to self-conscious extremes, wrote quite uncritical books to prove that England was still largely Celtic, and that the work of the Romans in Britain had been permanent.

* * *

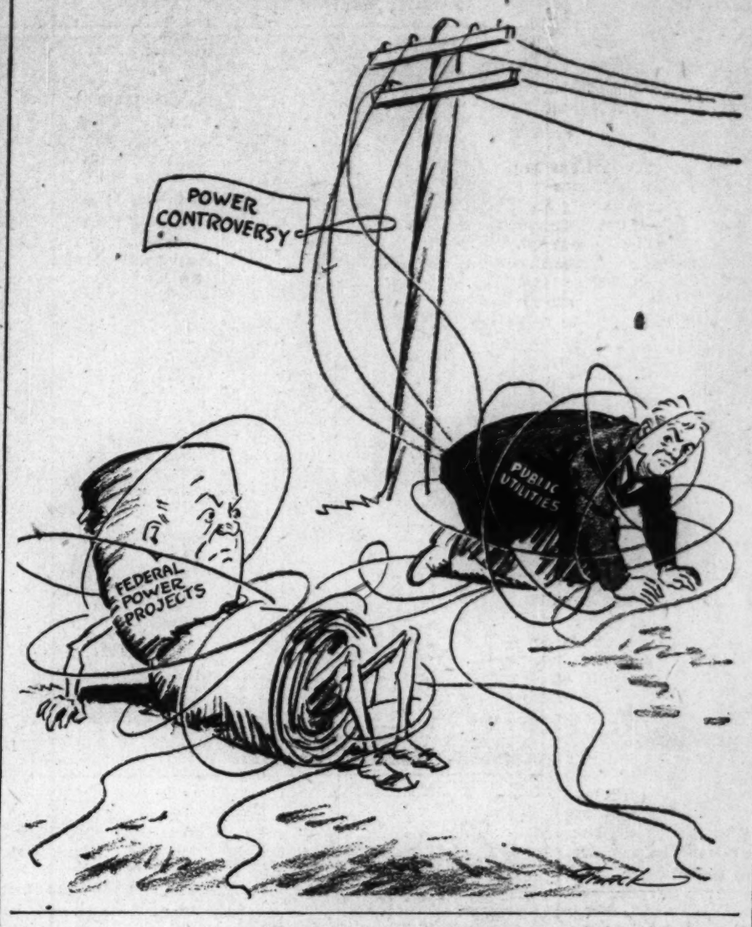
Professor Collingwood, who combines a professorship of philosophy with a special interest in Roman Britain, has no racial ax to grind. Carefully basing his work on both literary and archaeological sources, asking only that his sources give him facts, he comes to certain tentative conclusions which naturally would satisfy neither a dogmatic Teutonist nor a dogmatic Romanist. He is pretty sure, however, that the Anglo-Saxons did not kill off all the Romano-Britons, nor drive them into Wales, where, as he points out, they could not possibly have found enough room. He has some very interesting chapters reconstructing the life of the Romano-Britons, and he is inclined to accept the historicity of Arthur, whom he regards as the professional leader of a band of mail-clad men, serving the local kinglets for pay.

* * *

Mr. Myres contributes a brief transitional essay on the coming of the Anglo-Saxons, which seems to prepare the way for Professor Stenton's announced volume on Anglo-Saxon England. Mr. Myres, too, is undogmatic, careful and apparently in such agreement with Professor Collingwood that the usual conflicts and contradictions of co-operative history do not appear. He, too, thinks that if all kinds of evidence are considered there is a probability of a greater degree of survival of pre-Anglo-Saxon stock than historians have been willing to admit; yet he makes the courageous admission that "in this matter there is some excuse for the belief that an increase of knowledge has led only to a growth of ignorance."

Both writers, though they avoid the dramatic, write clearly and by no means dully. Professor Collingwood even manages to bring Artemus Ward into a description of Roman Britain.

Time to Untangle Themselves



We Foreigners

SOME years of travel and residence abroad have convinced me that foreigners are not particularly foreign. And conversely I believe that almost any foreigner who lived in America for a few years would come to the conclusion that we are not, after all, nearly as American as he had supposed. In other words, the gulf between the people of any two nations, as distinct from their governments, is a much narrower one than the people on each side believe, which is an observation so trite that its essential truth escapes us until experience brings it home.

What, for instance, is our opinion, if we have never crossed the ocean, of a titled English lady, dwelling on her suburban estate, say in Surrey? How would she receive a family of Americans, moving to the house next door? Without answering the question I will tell how a titled lady did receive us when we came to spend a summer in a Surrey dwelling.

Not half an hour had we been in the house when this lady, who was our nearest neighbor, appeared at our front door. I, in an undershirt and khaki trousers, hot and a bit grimy as I wrestled a trunk through the front hall and up the stairs, was completely unpresentable and tried to duck furtively out of sight; but she could not help seeing me, so she laughed heartily and called in, "You're Mr. Clark, aren't you? I heard you people were coming."

I admitted it and tried to apologize for my appearance. "Your appearance is exactly right," she countered. "You ought to see my husband when he's moving things about. And by the way, he'll help you with that as soon as he returns from the village. He won't be long, I'm sure." Could anything be more hearty and unsnobbish than this neighborly reception? She could so easily have offered to send over one of the servants but she chose to imply that her husband quite regularly carried trunks upstairs.

* * *

Turning our thoughts across the Channel, what is untraveled America's opinion of Jean Frenchman? How would Jean react toward the idea of someone else getting what belonged to him? I have had some surprises in this field. If any I-and-mine tendency exists, the exceptions are almost sufficiently numerous to disprove the rule.

* * *

On a North Cape cruise an elderly French editor and his wife were the center of a large French contingent headed for Tromsö in the Lofoten Islands to dedicate a monument to Roald Amundsen, a project which his paper, one of the famous dailies of Paris, had sponsored. This man had conceived the idea and engineered the trip. He was the cynosure of all eyes, honored at each port of call. He was to make the dedicatory speech when the monument was unveiled. To my surprise, however, he gradually faded from the public gaze and long before we reached Tromsö a younger colleague was slated to make the speech. The young man began receiving all the attentions and the elderly man was completely eclipsed. But his eyes, as bright as a squirrel's, showed not the slightest resentment. *"Je vous dirai un grand secret,"* he said to me laughing. "Monsieur G—— is a better man than I. He has a better presence and will make a better speech." "But I think it's—" He stopped me. "I know what you're going to say, my good friend, but you must not say it. Sentiment belongs to my generation, not yours."

* * *

I recall another citizen of France, a young Parisian widow who took in boarders on rue Denfert-Rochereau to support herself and her daughter. She had a penchant for helping those in worse circumstances than herself. My children stayed with her for a time and were mystified when she received, one day, a box containing one hundred bottles of perfume. "You see," she explained, with some embarrassment, "poor René, that nice old fellow with the perfume shop on rue Cherche-Midi, isn't making a go of it. He's discouraged and I said I would sell a hundred bottles for him—without taking any commission, of course. I wonder if your parents would like to buy a bottle?"

We did so when next we returned to Paris and were amazed at the generous fortitude of a woman who would undertake the distasteful task of peddling perfume among her friends merely to help a discouraged tradesman.

* * *

Although much travel should have prepared me to expect the unexpected, I confess to a very pleasant shock with the first two Hollanders I ever came to know well. One was a ship's officer whom we nicknamed Buddha. The other was a business executive of The Hague. They proved to have, in each case, a remarkable sense of humor. Buddha's was of the rollicking type, but keen as a March breeze, the executive's of the subtle type creeping through the conversation with wonderfully stealthy tread. This quality was the last thing I expected to find in Dutchmen, but I subsequently found it in many another subject of Queen Wilhelmina.

* * *

Reversing the picture, Europeans who travel in this country are learning that it is not absolutely dangerous to venture out upon the streets of Chicago or New York after dark, that not all Americans resemble George F. Babbitt, still a popular figure of literature across the Atlantic, nor even that "typical American" so notably portrayed on the screen by Will Rogers.

Blessed be travel. It is the salt that savors international understanding.

SYDNEY A. CLARK

Mirror of World Opinion

The High Cost of Strikes

MUCH has been said in connection with big strikes of the past about the burden that they lay not only upon the industries and the workmen directly involved but also upon the public as a whole and about how infinitely more satisfactory to all concerned would be settlement by peaceful negotiation or arbitration. No better demonstration of the wisdom of those observations could be had than the developments to date in the shipping strike

Leaving out of the calculation the East coast phase of this widespread industrial warfare, it has been estimated that the cost of the strike on the Pacific coast alone since its outbreak a little less than two months ago has been about $232,000,000. Practically every industry of any importance has been affected. As an example, the rubber industry in the Los Angeles area is being penalized about $100,000 a month and its losses are increasing rapidly. Grain merchants have lost $1,500,000 in cash outlay for cargoes of Argentine corn which have now rotted beyond use in the harbor. The Japanese cotton market has been lost by California growers, southern cotton now being bought direct from Gulf ports. The citrus industry has reported an almost complete loss of its Oriental trade, which usually flourishes in this season. The city of Los Angeles has announced a tremendous loss of revenue from its municipally operated harbor.

None of these businesses is in any way directly concerned with the strike and the issues at stake. Still others can be mentioned, such as the building industries in California, which are busier than in years and which face a curtailment of activities, due to an imminent shortage of lumber. In this, as in the others previously mentioned, it is not only the owners and operators who suffer but also their employees. It is estimated that the loss in wages to workers in the Los Angeles area will soon total over $80,000 a day.

It is bad enough that the ship owners in California are losing well over $7,000,000 a month on the basis of import and export figures and that their employees are losing thousands of dollars a day in wages, but these at least are directly involved and have it within their power to end this costly struggle. With such a stalemate existing, and with other innocent workers and employers as well as the general public suffering almost equally, it would seem, without regard to the merits of the issues involved, that the time had come for the two contending groups to get together and arrive at some kind of a compromise. Both sides should be willing to make concessions, not only in their own interests but also in the interests of all the other groups that have been involved through no fault of their own.—*Brooklyn Daily Eagle.*

Censorship for Protection?

WE ARE cognizant of the fact that it is sometimes difficult for newshawks to procure newsworthy material, but we question the wisdom of making such knowledge of safe-cracking accessible to the youth of high-school age who comprise part of the newspaper-reading public. . . .

Are youthful minds affected by what they read, regardless as to theme? There is but one intelligent answer: They are . . . decidedly so. Well, why not do something about this matter? We have laws restricting the sale of obscene literature, because of the moral corruption it is supposed to instigate. Then, why not restrict the publishing and sale of *all* material that is detrimental to the morals and welfare of the nation's youth?—*H. E. M., in the Mentor, published by inmates of the Massachusetts State Prison.*

The Wide Horizon

Europe Between Two Stools

DIARY OF AN ONLOOKER IN EUROPE

By Sisley Huddleston

IN THE efforts at European appeasement which are now being made there is one serious danger: it is that of falling between the two stools of regarding war as a thing to be circumscribed, and of regarding war as necessarily universal. These doctrines, plainly opposed to each other, are curiously preached by the same statesmen. They have not made their choice; they appear unable to make up their minds as to whether they should assure peace wherever it is possible, or whether they should refuse all pledges of peace that do not extend to the whole of the Continent.

Certainly there are strong arguments on both sides. The Russians and the French in particular assert that a new "Locarno" pact which would consolidate peace between France and Germany should not be concluded unless it is part of a wider settlement. "Peace is indivisible," declares M. Maxim Litvinoff; by which, of course, he means that France should not come to terms with Germany unless Germany comes to terms with Russia. Everything has been done to block the way to a western pact except as a pendant to an eastern pact. As France is the ally of Russia—and indeed of Czechslovakia, which is likewise linked to Russia, and of other Eastern countries—it is naturally indisposed to abandon its eastern friends, who would thereupon abandon France.

* * *

If nevertheless a new "Locarno" is negotiated, the French stipulate that the promises not to attack a party to the pact, and the promises to assist a country which is attacked, shall not be binding in certain cases. For example (since everybody knows which countries are potential antagonists it is useless to suppress names) were Germany to commit an aggression on Russia or Czechslovakia or Poland or any other country to which France might consider itself to have obligations, then France, despite its promises in a new "Locarno," would hold itself free to attack Germany. Further, it would hold that, despite Britain's promises to assist Germany in the event of an aggression, Britain would be exonerated and should not range itself against France in such a case.

Unless there is some such understanding—which Germany protests against in advance—there would seem to be small prospect of a new "Locarno." Otherwise, a western pact would signify that Germany has a free hand in the east, and may there attack with impunity. It would nullify the Franco-Russian Pact. It would immobilize France, which would be doomed to look on until eventually its own turn came.

But on the other hand it is argued that if no problem is ever to be settled until all problems are settled, the attempt at peacemaking might as well be given up. It is only by proceeding from stage to stage that we can hope to succeed. Besides, everybody must admit that the French, in contracting alliances, have committed themselves to power politics. That may be permissible, though the peril is obvious, since the balance of power is bound to be upset sooner or later. But if the system of alliances is chosen, it is a little too much to ask general assurances in addition. Collective security—if it means anything—is hardly compatible with particular coalitions; France cannot have it both ways.

Although the theory of "peace indivisible" at first commends itself, a moment's reflection will show that it can easily be pushed to absurd and tragic conclusions. There are surely quarrels among the nations out of which sensible diplomacy will strive to keep us.

* * *

Moreover, it should always be remembered that there is still a place in the world for the peacemaker. If the peacemaker too flings himself into the strife, who will be left to mediate? The right word in due season, judicious proposals of conciliation, may vastly shorten an armed dispute. It is possible to bring many moral and even material influences to bear on a belligerent, provided that one is recognized to be impartial. Abstention from the struggle, neutrality, are not selfish; they are in the best interests of the belligerents and of mankind.

Nor should it be assumed that peace in western Europe means war in eastern Europe. Peace, like war, is contagious. Nothing should be left undone to consolidate peace in the east; it is merely suggested that if you can get peace in the west, you should take it gladly. It is a mistake to be entangled, by treaties, in disputes which are not our own, but in the settling of which we might otherwise have played a nobler part.

Which doctrine then shall we accept? That anyone's war should be everybody's war, that neutrality is immoral, that peace must not be made anywhere until it can be made everywhere? Or that it is our business to prevent war, if unhappily it should break out, from spreading, to restrict its ravages and to shorten its duration, by refusing to be led into taking sides, and by using every available means of persuasion to bring the parties speedily to the round table?

It is because Europe is as yet confused, and has not decided which method is better calculated to perserve peace—it is because this essential contradiction can sometimes be found in the same speech of the same statesman—that no speedier progress toward a European settlement is made.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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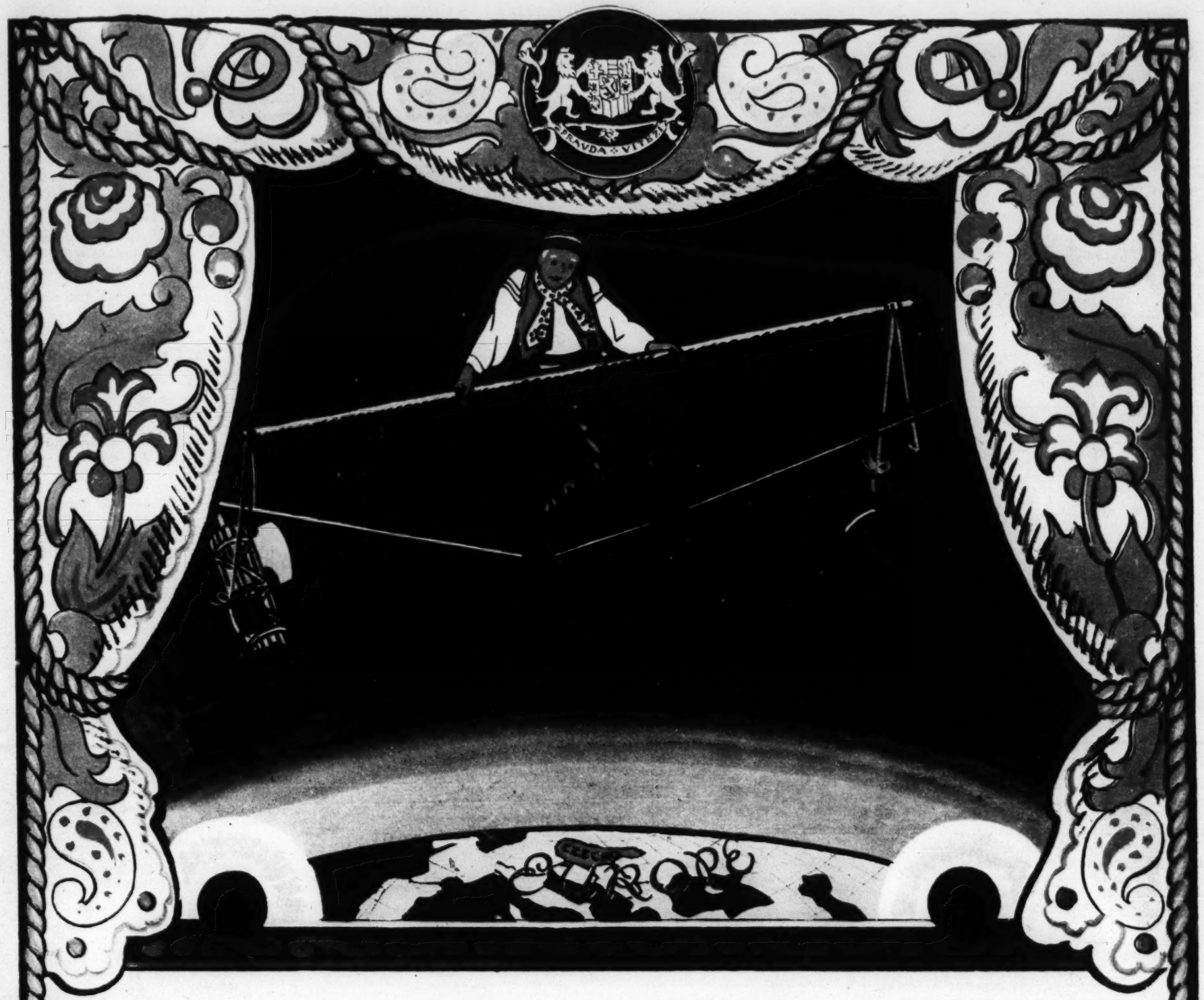


Who Is "Master of Bohemia"?

By J. E. Williams

EDUARD BENES PUT HIS FINGER on the key to Czechoslovakia's future. As President of the war-made nation which sprawls across central Europe, he addressed a gathering of Germans in North Bohemia last summer.

"Our political philosophy and morality takes the form of democracy," he declared; "a democracy which provides us with a key to a solution of all our problems, since it postulates in all practical negotiations a respect of human personality and complete civic equality, irrespective of diversity of class, nationality or religion—the ideas which I have expounded are truly human—and upon them rests our whole state. With them it stands, with them it will fall. It cannot therefore abandon them, come what may."

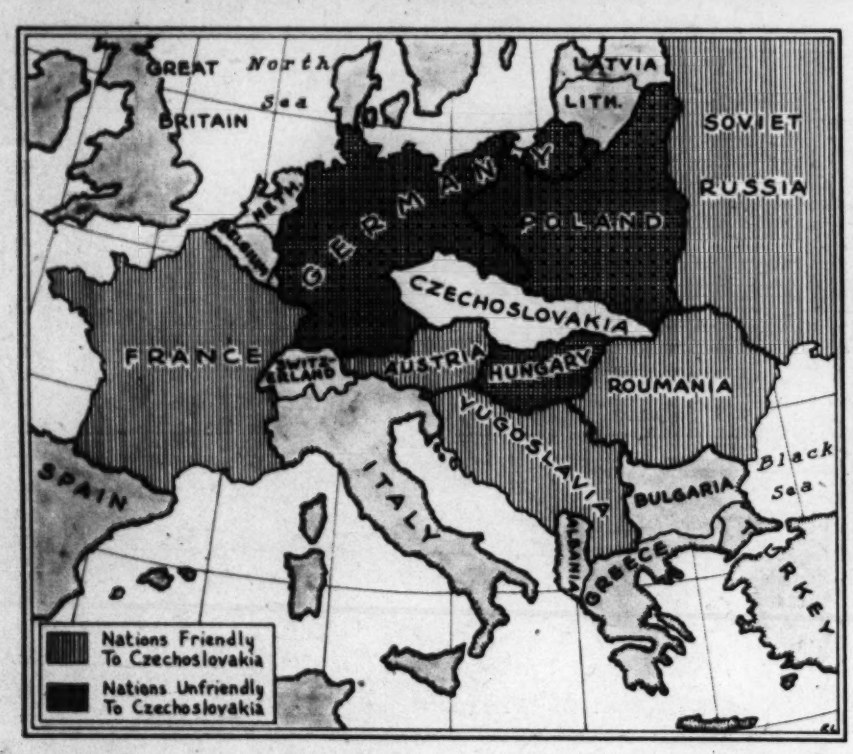
These words may be described as the political testament of the Czech people. Fashioned out of centuries of experience in central Europe, they are the political creed of a people whose steadfast adherence to democratic ideals has been proved through centuries of trial. What other faith could be advocated by the descendants of Jan Hus, of Zižka, Kommenský (Comenius), Palacký and Thomas Garrigue Masaryk?

It has become such a platitude to describe Czechoslovakia as an isle of democracy in the midst of dictatorships that the significance of the state's position in European developments may be underestimated. Czechoslovakia stands at the crossroads of the times. It is indispensable for European equilibrium that it should exist. Bismarck's statement that "the master of Bohemia is the master of Europe" is applicable today.

Today, eyes are turned to Czechoslovakia, searching for an answer to the question: What is to be the future of this state? A glance at its position on the map is not encouraging. One sees a long-drawn-out, postwar creation with a frontier of more than 2580 miles, only a few hundred of which border on any friendly states. The rest touch Germany and Hungary —which for various reasons are not amicably disposed toward Prague—and Poland, with which relations, though improving, are still little more than formally correct.

Czechoslovakia's problems did not begin when the German National Socialists came to power in 1933. They began with the foundation of the new state in 1919. This is the classical home of the minority problem. Here the Czechs and Slovaks, Germans and Magyars, Ruthenes and Poles, who make up this 15,000,000 population, have had to learn to live together amid the turmoil of the past 17 years in central Europe.

Difficult as is this task, it has been rendered even more critical by the actions of the surrounding states, which have utilized the minority problem in Czechoslovakia for their own ends. The minorities interest these states, not only on grounds of racial affinity but also for the opportunity which their conditions offer



Photos by Centropress, Prague

THE THINGS THAT ARE CZECH

President Eduard Benes (right) Lives in the Hradcany, or President's Palace, Shown Above in a Night View, and Governs Over the Strangely-Shaped State That Lies Athwart the Map of Europe (left)

for furthering certain foreign political aims.

The present exaggerated racialism, which reveals itself in certain definite forms among the minorities here, is undoubtedly due to international conditions. In dealing with this problem and its solution, President Beneš has declared that "racial feelings are due to the chaotic conditions prevailing in the international sphere, to the high tension of national sentiment in Germany, and to a certain radicalism of racial minorities everywhere. Czechs and Germans in Czechoslovakia can only get on together if we do not allow ourselves to be bewildered by the chaos of postwar Europe, by temporary ideologies which separate peoples instead of drawing them together. . . ."

Czechoslovakia's greatest source of uneasiness at the present time is, of course, the possible future attitude of the Third Reich. The new racialism propagated by National Socialism and its vigorous anti-Bolshevik standpoint are seen as the greatest foreign danger to this state.

* * *

Pan-Germanism, as embodied in the Party Program (Pt. No. 1) and in numerous National Socialist speeches for years past, demands the union of all Germans in a Greater Germany, on the basis of the self-determining rights of peoples. This would naturally bring the Sudetic Germans within the frontiers of the Third Reich. During the Olympic Games at Berlin, maps were on sale which included those parts of North Bohemia as part of Germany. Two outspoken protagonists of this idea, Herr Krebs and Jung, both former Czech citizens, are members of the present German Reichstag. The anti-Czech propaganda in the press of the Third Reich for months past, and the moral, if not material, support given to the Sudetic Germans from beyond the frontiers, have not helped to produce better relations between these neighbors.

But the pressure at present brought to bear upon Czechoslovakia from Germany is directed toward the one particular end of getting Czechoslovakia to break off its treaty connections with Soviet Russia. German press propaganda to this end has continuously alleged the presence in Czechoslovakia of Russian aviators and other military officers, the erection of Soviet military airdromes on Czechoslovak territory, as well as the building of strategic railways which will link Russia and Czechoslovakia through Roumania. All this is represented in Berlin as "a pistol pointed at the head of the Third Reich."

Hitler's offer of 25-year non-aggression pacts with Germany's neighbors included Czechoslovakia. But it is clear that one of the most important conditions attending such an offer is the cancellation of the Soviet-Czechoslovak alliance. This, Czechoslovakia is not prepared to do, not because there is any strong Communist influence within its borders, but because of the Government's determination to follow its established policy of co-operating in the foreign field, regardless of the internal policy of any partner.

Neutrality, like that of Switzerland or Belgium, would undoubtedly be the ideal policy of Czechoslovakia, but is impossible under present conditions.

"We have neither the assurance nor any real hope," Dr. Kamil Krofta, Foreign Minister, explained lately, "that any European state would take up our defense if we had not in advance secured its aid by undertaking to render it similar aid to the best of our power, should it be attacked. . . . We must also . . . remain faithful to a policy which finds outstanding expression in the Covenant of the League of Nations."

Another prominent Czech put it more bluntly when he said, "What a pity my country does not lie along the path of England's strategic interest!"

* * *

Anxiety is naturally felt in Czechoslovakia as to the future, but to imagine that this amounts to the panic which reports abroad sometimes suggest is an exaggeration. In fact, there is a far greater calm than there was, for example, in the summer of 1935, when the Soviet-Czechoslovak Pact was signed. Responsible statesmen do not believe the Third Reich is planning armed intervention in this state; but, at the same time, they naturally feel it their duty to be prepared for all eventualities.

The changed European situation following the remilitarization of the Rhineland has certainly had its reaction in Czechoslovakia. For that action did not simply give Germany increased defensive protection against France. What was of equal significance was that the Rhineland now becomes an effective barrier to French military help for its allies in central Europe.

The failure of the League of Nations to guarantee collective security has also struck a blow at the safety of all small nations, including Czechoslovakia. But this fact need not be unduly stressed, since this state realized long ago that simple dependence on the League would not lead it far. As early as 1934, long before the Abyssinian episode, President Beneš, then Foreign Minister, declared in Parliament that "the strength of the League of Nations today is not such that its decisive aid could be looked for with absolute certainty in the moment of gravest danger for us."

Among the treaties to which Czechoslovakia has held most firmly throughout its 17 years of existence are those binding it to Yugoslavia and Roumania, in the Little Entente. This tripartite working agreement has survived many threatening crises in its avowed task of preventing the territorial revision of the peace treaties, affecting these Succession States, and the restoration of the Hapsburgs to Austria. These issues still remain unsolved. Hungary still continues as clamant for the revision of its frontiers, while Chancellor Schuschnigg, in Austria, is understood to be strongly favorable to a return of the former dynasty.

* * *

To these political issues have had to be added, in recent years, German economic encroachment in Yugoslavia and Roumania. The Third Reich skillfully utilized the opportunity offered by the imposition of sanctions against Italy to obtain important economic control in the Yugoslav market through the policy of first incurring debts and then compelling the creditor state, wherever weak, to take German manufactures as payment. By this method, the Third Reich also obtained an important foothold in Roumania. This form of penetration, the modern version of "the flag follows trade," has been checked during the last few months, but not as effectively as it might have been had France given economic aid to its Balkan allies.

France's unwillingness or inability to realize that economic assistance must accompany political alliances with weaker partners is probably the most serious stumbling-block to Little Entente co-operation today. It is clearly the only effective barrier to prevent economically weak states like Yugoslavia and Roumania becoming German "spheres of influence." The difficulties which have always attended Franco-Czechoslovak trade treaty negotiations also prevent the consolidation of political necessity with economic understanding.

Czechoslovakia, as a small state in central Europe, is dependent upon the good relations between the great powers —between Berlin and Paris, and also between Berlin and Moscow. In fact, agreement between these powers would mean an almost automatic solution of most of Czechoslovakia's foreign political difficulties. But such agreement really implies a truce between the "ideologies" now striving for mastery in Europe and the world.

* * *

A glance at the internal situation in Czechoslovakia gives the hope of lasting consolidation, provided the period of external peace, essential for such a development, is forthcoming. Economically, this state is doing well. It has only a small national debt and unemployment is low. Class distinctions are, speaking generally, not great. There is a fairly equal division of the population as between agriculture and industry, peasant and industrial worker. This is an important aid to inner stability, to the establishment of a permanent social structure.

True to its democratic principles, Czechoslovakia has declared repeatedly that it will continue its own policy and not allow itself to be led away by panic and propaganda from its ideal of prudence and circumspection. This is no easy task in present-day Europe. But its fulfillment or non-fulfillment may be decisive for developments on the Continent during the next few decades.

Neutrality? What Is That?

Nations for Centuries Have Failed to Realize That the Surest Way to Keep Out of Wars Is to Co-operate to Prevent Them Occurring—But Now That Idea Is Astir

By Erwin D. Canham

Gustavus Adolphus, in 1620, remarked to the Elector of Brandenburg: "Was ist das für ein ding: Neutralität? Ich verstehe es nicht. Es ist nichts damit."

That is: "What kind of a thing is that: Neutrality? I don't understand it. It means nothing!"

Which is just what one hardened belligerent would say to another, long before 1620, and perhaps considerably after 1937.

THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON © Publishers Photo Service

Here Neutrality Legislation Is Debated and Formulated.

THREE YEARS AGO, MOST Americans lived quite contented lives in complete ignorance of the problem of neutrality. To keep out of war, most of them thought, it was only necessary to "mind our own business." To the propaganda-educated man in the street, that meant, as Mr. Charles Warren has said, to "keep out of the League of Nations."

In April, 1934, Mr. Warren—who had been a harried Assistant Attorney-General from 1914 to 1918, charged with the thorny task of handling our neutrality disputes—wrote a ground-breaking article in Foreign Affairs Quarterly.

He suggested that maintenance of American neutrality in a major war would be no easy matter, that if we continued to insist on rights of trade we would be almost certainly drawn in, and that the economic price would be high for neutrality based upon really effective embargoes. He added that the best way to keep out of war would be to co-operate in the task of preventing wars.

* * *

The article and the idea wafted, pollen-like, around Washington. I was familiar with this germination of ideas through the autumn of 1934 and, in random talks with officials in the State Department, had discovered that the subject was being carefully studied there. On a certain Wednesday in December, President Roosevelt mentioned the possibility of neutrality legislation at his press conference, but "off the record." On Friday, at an embassy reception, I discovered from State Department sources that work toward neutrality legislation was far advanced, along lines suggested by Mr. Warren.

I wrote the story in The Christian Science Monitor on Saturday, Dec. 15, and that was the first general publicity the neutrality idea got in the press. From the Monitor it was taken up widely—big news stories appearing the next day in the New York Herald Tribune and the Washington Post.

And now the enactment of "permanent" neutrality legislation is one of the major problems of the 1937 Congress.

* * *

The present neutrality policy of the United States is an odd compound of isolationism and crusading zeal, or perhaps one should say of *weltbürgershaft*. There have been four legislative enactments, and a fifth is under way. In May, 1934, Congress empowered the President to impose an arms embargo upon Bolivia and Paraguay, belligerents in the Gran Chaco. This he promptly did, on the ground that the embargo "would contribute to the re-establishment of peace."

Delegation of this authority to the President was challenged in the Supreme Court by several aircraft companies, but the court, in a strong opinion, validated the law and sought to swing back the authority over foreign affairs which post-Versailles Congresses had been whittling away by declaring that the Executive's power was "very delicate, plenary and exclusive."

Although the Chaco embargo resembled closely in form the later actions against Italy and Ethiopia, and the Spanish groups, and is in some sense a model for current legislation, it was not at all conceived with the purpose of keeping the United States out of war. It was rather our contribution to shortening the Chaco war. The distinction illustrates the two separate trends within "neutrality" policy: On the one hand, the isolationist trend; on the other hand, the helpful and even interventionist trend.

Through the early part of 1935, when neutrality statutes were under legislative discussion, the desire of the President and State Department to be helpful locked horns with the wish of Congress to remain isolationist. So keen was the Executive wish to retain discretionary authority over embargoes, even to applying them against one belligerent and not against another—which was certainly a new style of neutrality—that the 1935 Congress almost adjourned with no action.

* * *

But in August, as the Italo-Ethiopian War was flaring up, the isolationist Senators threatened a filibuster if insulationist neutrality legislation were not enacted. They forced the Administration's hand, and a law that proved enormously useful during that autumn and winter was passed. It provided for prohibition of the export of arms, ammunition and implements of war to all belligerent countries, prohibited their transport on American ships, and set up a license and publicity system covering the arms traffic.

In a statement issued as he signed this act, President Roosevelt expressed doubts about the inflexible provisions of the measure, opining that "they might drag us into war instead of keeping us out." He acceded to the act only because of its temporary nature.

* * *

And in this setting began the drafting of further neutrality policy to replace the expiring act of 1936. While minor variants of opinion prevail in Congress, the main view is clear. It sets the objective of non-involvement through non-intercourse. Congressional leaders prefer not to leave the President much discretion in carrying out their policies. They would make the imposition of an embargo equal upon both sides, would have it as automatic upon the outbreak of war as is possible, and would set up a rigid list of embargoed articles. One strong group would include raw materials; another group fights against such inclusion.

The President still opposes too much rigidity in laying down policy in advance. He is conscious, in the recent words of the Supreme Court, of the "unwisdom of requiring Congress in this field of governmental power to lay down narrowly definite standards by which the President is to be governed."

New neutrality legislation for the present Congress is in a very amorphous state, neither the President nor legislative leaders having drafted a bill. The Spanish resolution was only an isolated fragment of the broader problem. Behind the scenes, the White House is pressing for more discretionary authority, and Congress is standing pat.

Actual experience in the three embargoes that have been applied—in the Chaco, to Italy and Ethiopia, and to Spain—would indicate that American public opinion strongly supports embargoes whose predominant purpose is to shorten wars or handicap aggressors. The Italo-Ethiopian embargo was entirely anti-Italian in its effects, and would have been a great help to the League of Nations had that body been willing to apply really effective economic sanctions.

* * *

In fundamentals, the United States has come much farther from the diplomacy of 1914-1918 than many assume. We are no longer considering "waging neutrality" in the sense that President Wilson and Secretary Lansing waged it. The doctrine of the freedom of the seas is on the shelf. American citizens have been warned away from danger zones in Ethiopia and in Spain.

There is always a danger to underestimate the importance of executive policy in foreign affairs. In the "waging" of neutrality, the Executive is almost all-important. Thus, whatever type of embargo legislation emerges from Congress, as long as the present Roosevelt-Hull determination to avoid American involvement prevails, we are at the farthest possible point from disputes over our neutral "rights" with belligerents.

In a broader sense, we have been able to do little to prevent involvement through economic dependence. The hope of building up a big neutral trading area is still a hope, conditioned by the fact that Latin-American markets are not our largest markets, and in many ways are competitive. Should a big European war come, the long-range question would remain: "Peace for the United States, or . . . profits?"

Two Views of Neutrality

THE divergent views on neutrality, which have long prevented the solution of the problem, are beautifully illustrated by the following quotations from thinkers of past generations:

The Collective-Action View

"It is the duty of those who stand apart from the war to do nothing which may strengthen the side whose cause is unjust, or which may hinder the movements of him who is carrying on a just war. . . ."

Hugo Grotius, the "father of international law," wrote this 312 years ago, but it expresses the ultra-modern view of the Geneva supporters of collective action. Its only defect, they have found, is that there is seldom agreement over whose cause is just and whose unjust. Present efforts are directed not so much toward deciding that point as toward preventing differences arising.

The Insulationist View

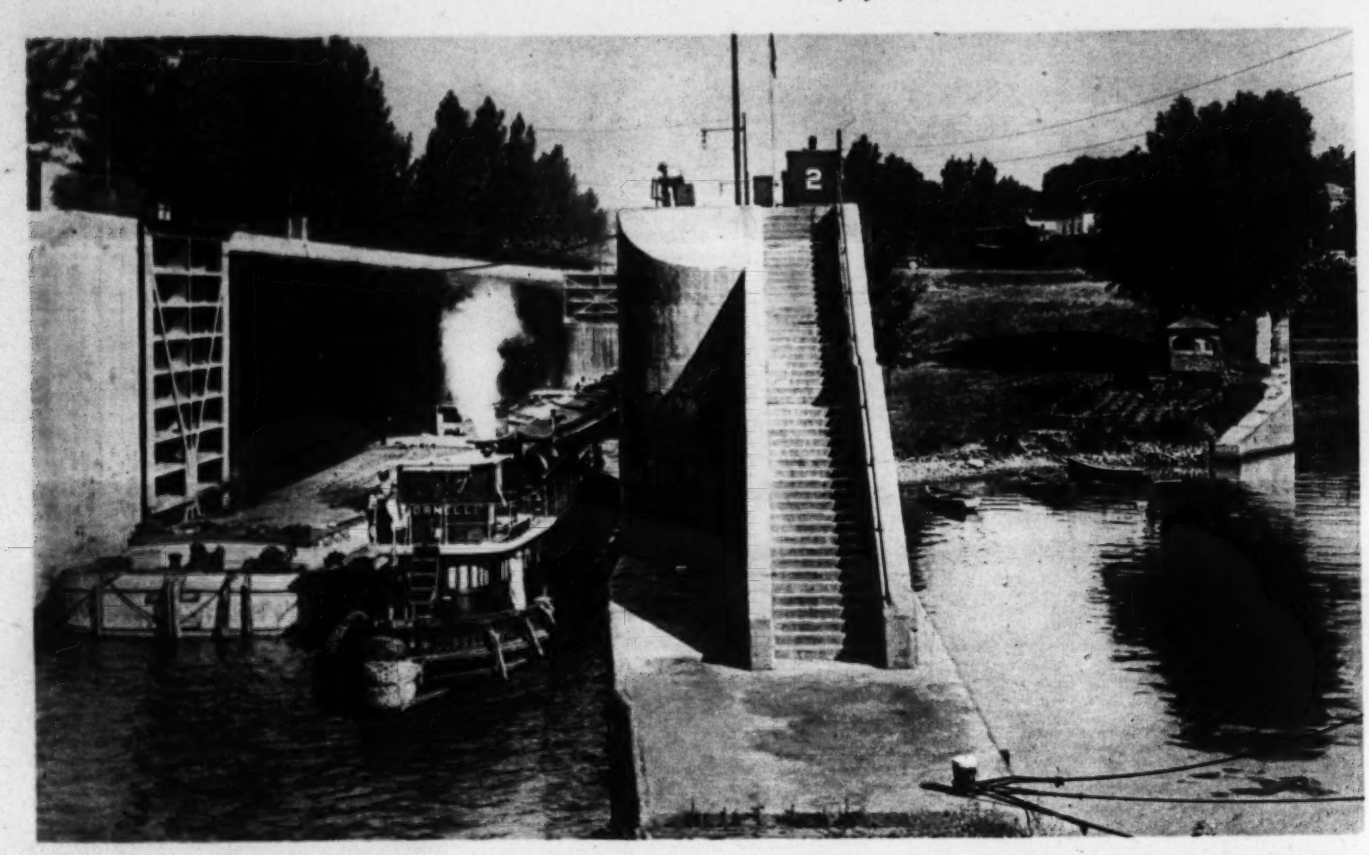
"One war may indeed differ from another by its motives, by its goal, by its necessity, by its justice or injustice; that can be of greatest importance to the belligerents; that can and should influence the peace, the damages, and all the accessory considerations, but that is absolutely none of the business of the neutral powers."

Andreas Peter, Count von Bernstorff, 1735-1797, who conducted the tortuous neutrality policy of Denmark-Norway through long, critical years, so expressed that which is the present view of American "insulationists."

"It's a Good Life"

So Say the Canallers, Whole Families of Them, Who Have Traveled Back and Forth Along the Erie Canal for Generations, and Who Have Their Own Traditions and Outlook

By Janet Mabie



Photo, Philip D. Gendreau

BARGES PASSING THROUGH LOCK 2, WATERFORD

The Steam Tug, Resembling New York Harbor Craft, Provides Motive Power for the Canal Barges Today, Where Horses Performed That Function Years Ago

CANALLERS BY SCORES ARE TIED UP for the winter in Coenties Slip, and across New York harbor around the foot of Columbia street in Brooklyn. The boats are leaving the canals for the winter and the family crews are showing no great concern over the latest developments in the discussions before the International Joint Commission of the proposed new waterway between New York and Montreal.

At this time of year 50 or more canal boats are tied up at the tip of Manhattan or close by. Partly, it is the ice creeping into the canals. Then the children have to go to school. The boats have lace curtains at the windows, and dark green window shades, and the wash flies in multicolored primness on Mondays. There are radios and books in the cabins and, though it gets noisy, nights, when there is fog or sleet or snow in the harbor and all shipping blows its whistles and sends out across the waters the hollow hoot of its foghorns, it's pleasant and agreeable, down under the shadow of the towers in the financial district.

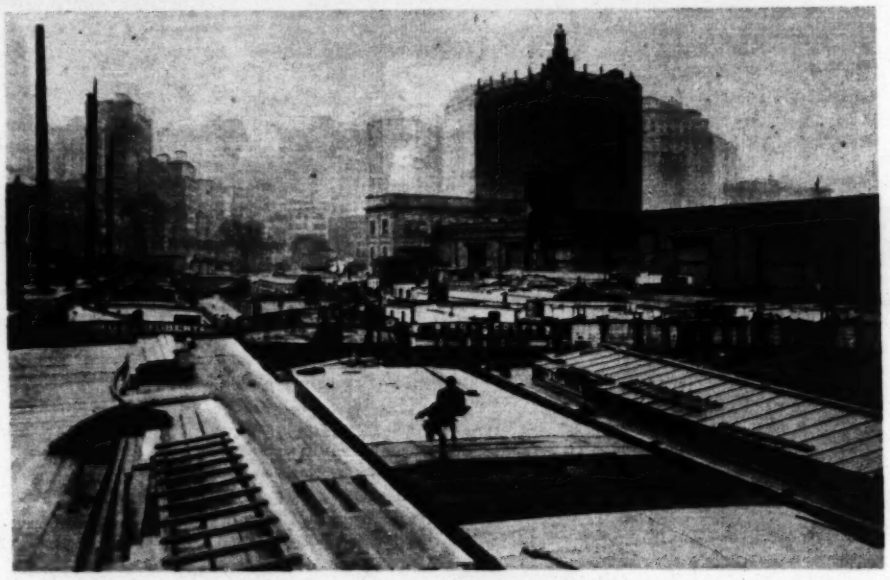
The people attending the hearings at Albany who opposed the waterway are friends of the New York State Barge canal and would not like to see its picturesque life eclipsed. If the possibility bothers the canallers they conceal it well.

* * *

Today's foremost historian of the canallers is Walter D. Edmonds. He was born in Erie canal country and grew up in the thick of its lore.

"Before the railroad," Mr. Edmonds says, "there was the Erie canal; before the canal boats there were the Pennsylvania wagons; and before the Pennsylvania wagons there were the Durham boats to carry traffic in and out of western New York. They worked along the Mohawk from Schenectady to Rome. The Western Inland Navigation Company had built docks around Little Falls, and at Rome they had more locks to carry the boats into Wood creek, down which they went to Oneida lake

"From Oneida lake, if the water was right, they could find their way along the Oneida and Seneca rivers into the Finger lakes region. They carried the heavy freight, produce, wood and lumber for the riverside towns; hides, ashes and sometimes wheat when a farmer thought that the high price made his shipment a worth-while speculation."



TIED UP FOR THE WINTER Keystone

The Canal Boats Come Down the Hudson and Take Shelter in the Shadow of the Big Buildings at the Tip of Manhattan Island

* * *

Grain isn't the infrequent cargo these days. In the West canal it's the chief one. Boats traveling through the North canal carry paper, lumber, hay, coal, up as far as Quebec. It takes them about 15 days from New York to Quebec. They go from New York to Troy, then through Lake Champlain, and into the St. Lawrence to Quebec.

The boats aren't quite the same these days either, but the changes are natural ones that go with progress, not the kind that bring a calling to its pathetic obsolescence.

They aren't particularly clumsy, to judge from those tied up like a covey of slate-gray, squat birds at Coenties Slip. They are long and fairly narrow; indeed they have a certain suggestion of greyhound efficiency, if not speed, in their lines. They are completely roofed over; some have what amounts to penthouse proportions, evidently a result of a higher ceiling for the cabin. The penthouse arrangement is covered over on the outside with tar paper, trimly finished with nails that have disk-like heads, like stage coins. There are slender poles on most of them for radio antennas, and poles for the clotheslines that hold the family wash.

In a way, the canallers make you think of circus people. It is their arrangements for comfortable living. They have the necessary genius for planning the use of small space; the family may very well consist of six or eight members, for the canaller is no man to leave his wife and family in one place, while he works in another. Most of them grew up on the canal, and their fathers and grandfathers before them. Their children begin to handle the hawsers when they are 10 years old or so, and, for much of the work, are as good as their elders. That's, of course, in the time when they can be lawfully out of school.

* * *

In the great days of the Erie, the canal boats were hauled by horses or mules. Now everything is steam. A tug that looks largely like the cutter that carries customs men down New York harbor to meet incoming steamers, tows the boats and there aren't any horses or mules along the canal banks any longer.

An eight-hour day? The canallers never heard of it. For the boats stop only when "grub" is needed or the wife requires a piece of calico and a spool of thread. She can't do much shopping—there isn't time. Canallers are hearty-eating folk. The cabin stove burns coal or wood or both, and there is always cooking to be done, and cleaning, because a canal boat is no place for dirt.

The canaller has to stand his watch and be up at all the locks. Toward the end of the season it gets pretty cold, and the lines are apt to be stiff, wet and cold. If ice does form on them, it is a heavy job to handle them.

Then, in other weather, there's always the chance of high water, and then cables may break, there may be losses of cargo. If the barge isn't loaded right it may stick up too far out of the water and hit a bridge.

The canallers know there has been a depression, but you gather that relatively they have felt it only a little. Business has been continuously pretty good—perhaps better than for many of those on land—and they look for continuing improvement. Some of the canallers take work down around New York harbor in winter, hauling coal and so on.

The women like the life. Of course they don't have electric irons and washing machines, but they come of generations that didn't have them either, and they don't bother. They get their reward in the sparkling eyes and bright cheeks of the children, who are strong and well, and calm and willing to do their share. Most of the women were brought up on the canals, too; some of them got as far as the eighth grade, and it wasn't always easy to get that much schooling. In a way it astonishes them that now the school authorities are willing even to send a bus to the slips where the barges are tied up, to fetch the children to school.

* * *

What do they do besides cook and wash and sew and clean?

They read, and tell stories, and play games and listen to the radio. They figure out places to put up new shelves to hold the canned goods.

The light is from kerosene lamps. Tied up at the slips, there is a telephone out on the stringpiece, in a booth just beyond the shack that has a sign on two walls, "No Hangen Round the Shack." A barrel on the roof of the cabin holds a supply of water which is piped to a faucet. Strung up near the ceiling are extra clotheslines, in case it rains or snows. A table, a dresser, four chairs (at least), and often a baby's crib take up most of the rest of the space.

The canaller provides his own furniture and is allowed by the company owning the barges to live aboard. If any helpers accompany the captain, he has to pay them—but they are worth it if there is trouble with the hawsers.

Stand with a foot on the deckside of a barge and talk all this over with the canaller—whose hands are full of nails that he's using to make minor repairs in the cabin covering—and he'll smile gravely, the flapping lines of Monday wash making shadows across his leathery face; and he'll squint up at the maritime signals, flying their varicolored bunting from the mast of a neighboring building, and say he doesn't know what the signals mean. "Ain't got no call to know. Them's for sea-goin'; I'm a canaller."

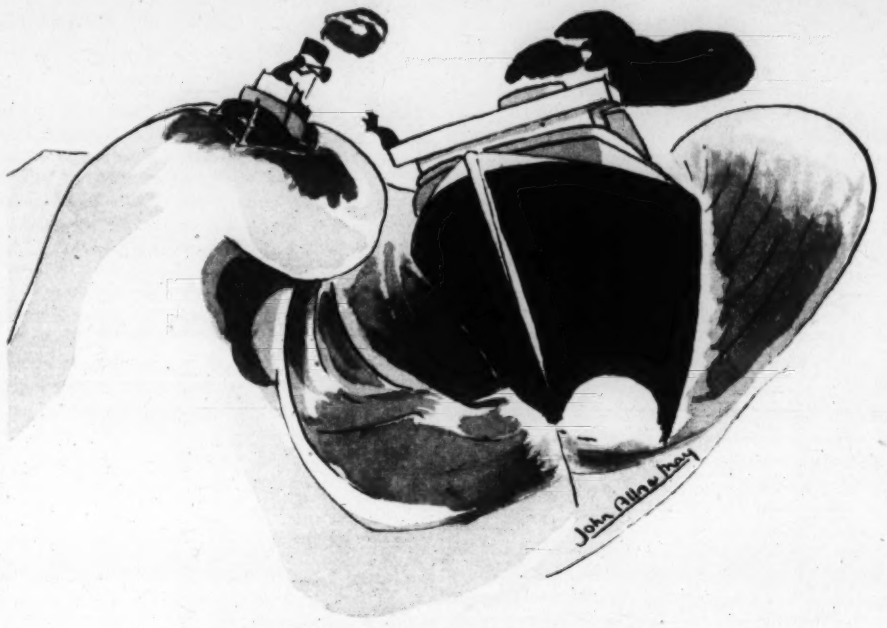
There is pride and caste in his voice. Then he'll look over all the squat gray length of his barge, and in at the window at his wife and baby, smiling and rocking in the afternoon sun. If you ask him if he is contented he will still smile slowly, jingling the nails in his worn hand, and say, simply, "It's a good life."

Alibi for Being Serious

Or, What Happened When the Editor Said, "Be Funny!" as Sadly Explained by a Writer Whose Jokes Wouldn't Jell, and Here Rushed Into Print to Illustrate the Folly of Humor

By John Allan May

With Drawings by the Author



"I SUPPOSE YOU THINK YOU'RE BEING FUNNY"

THIS WHICH FOLLOWS is the rueful inside story of a humorous article that went up like a rocket and came down like a stick. To put it plainly, it flopped. This is by way of an apology.

I compute that the amount of paper wasted in attempts to write the article that should be on this page would make sufficient imitation snow to keep 100 amateur theatrical shows stocked for 97 performances each. Perhaps if this idea had occurred to me soon enough I might have been able to sell the paper thrown into the waste basket and so prepare for a holiday. But I didn't.

As it is, I read in the newspapers that three city refuse carriers in my neighborhood quit work this morning.

It may be just a coincidence.

You see, this should have been an article on Humor. You ought to be

"NOW I'LL TELL YOU ONE"

reading a lightly concocted trifle tracing the development of modern humor, assessing it at its true value and illuminating its trend, the whole wrapped up in a covering of smiles and tied together with illustrated jokes.

It was a good idea.

In one way, this "unsuccess" story forms a parallel to a scene from Charlie Chaplin's "Circus." When the tramp tried to get a job in the traveling show, the proprietor, having learned, you remember, that he wished to be a clown, stood him in the middle of the vast empty circus tent with its silent ring, and said curtly: "All right: be funny!"

Through an unhappy coincidence, I was placed in a somewhat similar position.

* * *

But I had better begin at the beginning. It's often best. The idea for my article on humor came to me on a morning which had a grin on its face. The sparrow which seems to think it owns our street came in for breakfast. A drawing done the previous evening actually looked quite funny.

"I think," I told the European Editorial Manager later in the day; "I think I would like, sometime, to write a light article on Humor and illustrate it."

"Good idea. Fine," smiled the European Editor. "Go to it."

My idea officially passing muster, I went.

The intention was, of course, to gather a few notes, tucking the general scheme away for gradual hatching, and finally getting it into the paper at some unspecified future date. The European Editor wrote an informal letter to the Magazine Editor telling him that such an article might one day appear on his desk.

Unhappy coincidence! Unhappy day. In America, at about this same time, the Associate Magazine Editor said to the Editor of the Weekly Magazine Section, "What about asking for something humorous from London?" So the Magazine Editor wrote a letter to the European Editor, and the Associate Magazine Editor sent a letter to me, and they crossed the letter from the European Editor to the Magazine Editor in the middle of the Atlantic, or a few miles one side or the other of the middle. It was as complicated as that.

Naturally enough, the outcome of it all was that the European Editor rang through to the News Room and said:

"How's that magazine article on humor coming along? The Magazine Editor is keen on the idea, so get it done as soon as you can, won't you?"

"All right: be funny!"

At the time, I must admit, however, the idea still seemed good. I gathered notes from the five special corners of my desk (the drawers of my desk have all sorts of unexpected corners), settled myself down in front of my typewriter with bundles of clean white quarto paper, and cocked my two first fingers over the keys of my typewriter. That's about as far as I got.

* * *

"Posing for a statue?" inquired the News Editor.

I informed him, as pleasantly as I could, that thoughts, particularly if they are supposed to be funny, do not come out in words straight onto the typewriter. A sentence will jump out unexpectedly onto the tips of the fingers, in an underhand sort of way, and jump onto the type keys, and then there'll be a good long wait before another, realizing you aren't looking, sneaks out, too.

About the first sentence that pushed itself onto my paper—and it remained the first to jump every time I put a new piece of paper in—was, "Personally, I doubt whether there was ever a funnier time than the present."

And I do doubt it, too. The depth of modern humor may not be all that it might be, but its sheer weight is overwhelming.

TWO POLITE ELEPHANTS TIPPING THEIR MAHOUTS TO ONE ANOTHER

I reckon humor must be the most highly capitalized concern in the world, next to the American ice cream industry.

This was the essential pivot of what I was hoping to tell my readers. It is a pity I couldn't tell it. But, to continue, I planned to remind readers who doubted my statements of statistics of newspapers and journals which daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly and annually publish funny stories and drawings of jokes poured out hour after hour, for day after day on the radio, the stage, the screen, of after-dinner speakers (they must get their humor from somewhere, I suppose), of relatives who are so funny they really ought to be on the stage.

That is what I planned.

* * *

I got jammed badly over the statistics. Every journalist knows that the Public is a Willie Glutton for statistics. Somehow it is so much more convincing to say that Professor Pilberry Bounce has computed that there are 2,341,587 hairs on the average cat, than to say he thinks there are about 2,000,000.

In the library I discovered that in London alone there are, according to one reference book, 38 weekly and 18 monthly journals publishing regular humorous features, *up to the letter N*. I stopped there, because it wasn't really worth while going on, and the library seats are rather hard.

The librarian kindly asked if he could be of any assistance. Hearing that I was after statistics, he gazed at the ceiling for a minute or two, took up his chewing pencil and thought.

"I reckon," he said at last, in measured tones, "I reckon that if all the humorists in the world were collected in Britain, they'd be extremely uncomfortable."

That was really about as far as I got with my story. The only other good thing I got was a description of a sense of humor, from the same librarian.

"A very fine sense of proportion," he said. I doubt if it could be bettered.

But, try as I might, and I tried on 134 sheets of paper and a half, I could not get down my next theory, to be illustrated by a picture of two polite elephant acquaintances meeting in the street and raising their mahouts to each other, which is to say that modern humor tends more toward the ridiculous than toward ridicule, and is subtler and swifter than was the humor of 20 years ago.

As I worked through sheet after sheet of quarto I got more muddled as to whether I was writing about wit, farce, banter, entertainment, mime, or buffoonery, or the whole lot.

The supply of paper ran short. I am sorry to have to confess that I took the last ream of paper from under the eyes of the typists working on fair copies of stories for tomorrow's paper.

I didn't get away with it.

"WHO'S BEEN TAKING *MY* PAPER!" cried the senior typist.

"Who's Been Taking MY Paper!" said the middling typist.

"Who's been taking my paper!" whispered the juniorest typist.

"He has," said the News Editor.

"I've been being funny," I explained lamely.

"A bit too funny," said the News Editor.

I knew it was of no avail. I should never be able to write, anyway not humorously, of Humor. My face was as long as a carrot, and about as red.

I went back to the Editor next day and I said:

"I am sorry. I cannot be funny about fun, or humorous about humor. I have scrapped my article altogether. I want to write about the Cabinet, or London County Council Bylaws."

"That's the way it goes," he replied philosophically.

You do understand, don't you?

"BROTHER, YOU SURE SAID A MOUTHFUL!"

Poet of All Ages

Alexander Pushkin, Whose Centenary Is Observed This Year, Ranks for Some of His Work With Virgil or Chaucer, but Is Relatively Little Known Outside His Native Russia

By Winthrop P. Tryon

THEY LOOK UP TO PUSHKIN Sovfoto

Moscow School Children Are Familiar With the Writings of Alexander Sergeyevich Pushkin, Whose Centenary Is Being Observed in the Soviet Union on Feb. 10, a Public Holiday of Culture. The Children Are Looking Upon a Bust of the Poet Fashioned by the Sculptor, I. A. Ramazanov, in the State Tretyakov Gallery. Part of an Exhibit Concerned With Pushkin. The Portrait of the Poet at the Right Is by V. Serov, Also in the Exhibit

HONOR WAS A POINT with the Russian poet and story writer, Alexander S. Pushkin; honor of the romantic sort that used to resolve doubts and settle quarrels with pistols. That explains why Pushkin's centenary falls in the year 1937; coinciding, we may fairly say, with the moment when romanticism itself was at its peak.

Pushkin, easy to remember, traces the years of his career parallel with the numerals of the nineteenth century, or practically he does, having a head start of only six months. He was born in 1799, so that when we read that he composed his masterwork, "Eugen Onégin," between the years 1822 and 1831, we know that he was from 23 to 32 years of age when recording himself in that matchless novel in verse. Again, when we learn that 1937 marks his centenary, we stand apprised that he was 38 years of age when he exchanged shots with an adversary at a lonely spot outside the city now called Leningrad.

The notion of honor, along with the subsidiary fancies it hitched to itself 100 years ago, had as well be kept in mind, because it is a key wherewith to unlock the man's biography; signifying the whole range of temperament from warmth to chilliness, of character from kindness to cruelty, and of attitude from politeness to impudence.

The code, to its glory, puts all its adherents on an equality. Pushkin, accordingly, found himself at no disadvantage among the snobs of St. Petersburg in being of African descent. On the other hand, the code, to its ignominy, places the man of worth at the mercy of the man of no account, when the issue is one of powder and bullets. Pushkin, for that reason, got prematurely snuffed out. The other fellow, on that morning in February, by a certainty that the most unlettered Cossack could have predicted, fired first.

It has been said of Pushkin that his writings are a transcript of his career, a representation of what he lived through; or, another way of speaking, a record of the Russian society in which he moved. Easy enough to add, his lyrics, narrative poems, dramas and novelettes reproduce the whole range of people's doings in town and country in the post-Napoleonic generation, inasmuch as he saw all those doings and took enthusiastic part in them.

The idea that his books are nothing in the world but himself and his experiences finds plentiful verification in the eight cantos of "Eugen Onégin," where the routine of squires' families on their estates and that of official persons in their city houses are described to a nicety; and particularly in the sixth canto, where a duel is pictured that can stand, without essential changes, as an account of the one in which the author himself fell.

A point frequently remarked upon regarding Pushkin, is the surveillance he had to endure from the Government; and yet, what the censor could have found in the poet's musings and observations to object to, as having a subversive or revolutionary tendency, is difficult for a reader of the century after to see. Of course there is no telling what he might have published, could he have had liberty to put into print anything that came into his head; nor is there any telling how inconvenient his comment, freely uttered, might have been to the Imperial regime. On the other hand, there is no surmising how he might have broadened out, and how shrewdly he might have interpreted the general European civilization of his day, if only he had been permitted to travel outside Russia.

But we have, possibly, a good deal to thank the Tsar for, in his assuming fatherly control of the young man's thought and expression. It may have meant all the difference between "Onégin" and no "Onégin"; and if we had not that work, we should be minus a document of almost the importance of Virgil's "Aeneid," of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," of Ariosto's "Orlando," or of Cervantes' "Quixote."

* * *

Almost, safe to say; for who is going to dispute the matter, one way or the other? Russians will take it for granted, while people of other nations will scarcely bother to entertain an opinion. "Eugen Onégin," the fact is, has remained practically disregarded elsewhere than in Russia. Translations, indeed, exist in French, German and Italian, to name languages of nations not too far off. Moreover, an English translation has been afloat these last 50 years. Happily, an American one has lately appeared in "Works of Alexander Pushkin," edited by Avrahm Yarmolinsky (New York: Random House. $3.50); "Eugen Onégin" done into English after the original rhyme and meter by Babette Deutsch.

The dramatic contours of the work have been made known here and there about the world through Tchaikovsky's opera, "Eugen Onégin." The libretto, however, of that piece, save for the text of the three principal arias, paraphrases the original verses too weakly and cursorily to count as real Pushkin. Much in this theatrical and musical arrangement is left to the scenery, more to the singing and acting, and most—

as is proper, perhaps, in the case of any work of art—to the imagination.

Speaking, though, of the censor, there stands out in the fifth canto of "Onégin" a dream episode of the heroine pursued across a snowy morass by a bear, which amounts to a trivial and senseless digression, unless, perchance, it typifies lyric poetry threatened by the official paw and jaw. In another view, the censorship may have been a benignant influence upon the Russian literary cause. Pushkin, compelled to remain upon his estate of Mikhailovskoye, or at best allowed to take trips to St. Petersburg (Leningrad) and Moscow, found himself perfectly situated for capturing in stanzas the ways of living of Russian men and women of the picturesque and comparatively serene 1820's.

Happy it might have been for America, if a writer like Washington Irving had been put under like restraint. In that event, we today, instead of inheriting the sentimental, handy-guide musings of "Sketch Book" and "Alhambra," might possess a cyclorama of Hudson valley manners in the glory of the turnpike and waterway period.

Still, to refer to Irving in such fashion is to err. For had not Irving gone to Spain, he would not have written a certain little story about a magician and his device for telling which way the winds of battle blow; and furthermore, had not Irving written that story, Pushkin, if we may go by remark of Yarmolinsky, would not have bequeathed to us the poem, "Coq d'Or." Worse yet, we should own one piece of music the less by Rimsky-Korsakoff, and we should also be one item the poorer touching the repertory of the Russian Ballet.

Again with regard to the Imperial watch over this ready writer, if his talents had not been commandeered more or less for the public service, he would not have got into the Government archives and worked out the history of the Pougatcheff rebellion that swept over a part of the Ural mountain region; and we should not have that model of a short novel, "The Captain's Daughter," with description of the country about Orenburg and with portrait of the daredevil pretender who would have unseated Catherine the Great.

* * *

For further remark on the lack of an American Pushkin, we may in reason say that there is really no lack of the sort. The iambic tetrameters of "Eugen Onégin" echo in their jingling syllables the very voice of rustic Russia 100 years ago, and no doubt of the Russia of the present as well. Why do they not echo equally well the voice of rustic America of then and now? Of course they do; because Pushkin is no mere national poet nor period poet, either, but an everywhere and always poet.

Not to claim too much for him, the prose he wrote stands, we may grant, in a past mold; though it is no doubt the fate of all prose to pass technically out of date at last. His dramas just do not have much of anything to do with the stage. From the literary standpoint, they may be called a series of recitations. Indeed, they may in fairness be reduced to one recitation—that of the farewell of Boris to his son in "Boris Godounoff."

On the point of style, Pushkin is the plainest of the plain. His vocabulary is scant; he gets various effects from a word by placing it just so in relation to other words, and by giving it a certain context. He has a rhythm that not only pulses, but that sings eloquently and with all sorts of emotion.

* * *

Pushkin had an opportunity, the last of its kind, perhaps, to bring the language of a great people out of vernacular obscurity into literary light. It was a new, fresh job, which he did with the necessary audacity and with acknowledged success. He could hardly be expected to cover all fields in the brief span of activity he allowed himself. Like Poe, he did a few things consummately. His best line, many will hold, is the lyrical; and yet his brilliant short poems are chiefly remarkable for their touches of portraiture and of narration.

His work as fine goldsmith and jeweler must needs stay at home. The short, formal expressions of his genius as poet and his craftsmanship as madrigalist will have to remain in the original texts for Russians themselves to enjoy. He is doubtless to be internationally commended chiefly as a story-teller. He introduces a character; it is instantly alive. He starts it going in a particular direction; it reaches its objective every time. He can portray a heroine—Tatiana in "Eugen Onégin"; enough said. Finally, too, his story-telling, verse or prose, translates perfectly into all the languages.

HALF-WAY: A MYTH

By Dorothy Ives

When the curtain rises, a little boy is seen playing in a garden. He is very young and rosy. It is just before school and he carries his books in a strap. On the strap the figure "1937" is visible.

An old man approaches the garden, smiles at the little boy and leans over the gate. He seems to be a gardener, for he carries a sickle on his shoulder. On the blade of the sickle are the words, "Father Time." The old man and the little boy regard each other curiously for a moment, then the old man speaks:

FATHER TIME: Now look here, my son, what has bent my back was half-way measures. Let's see you carry through a few good ideas.

1937: All right, Grandfather, but don't be so serious. I'm young yet. Give me time.

FATHER TIME: Time isn't what you need. Follow through, that's what you need.

1937: *(Interested)* You mean practice up my golf?

F. T.: *(Sighs heavily, shifts sickle and prepares to exit)* No, my son. I was speaking of good ideas. Everywhere people are trying things out. But most things come to little. It's partly because they don't have good ideas to begin with—or if they do, they are so half-hearted about seeing them through.

1937: *(Opening school book)* Show me where it is in the books, Grandfather. Honestly, I'd like to understand.

F. T.: *(Drops sickle, sits down and takes 1937 on his knee)* Well, it's a story like this: Once upon a time . . .

1937: *(Interrupts)* Good! I like them to begin 'once on a time.'

F. T.: Now don't interrupt me. I can't stay long. Once upon a time, there was a beautiful maiden whose name was Pandora. She was very curious. She opened a box which she had been forbidden to touch and out flew all the ills of mankind. One of them was a large bird named Half-Way Measures. His wings had all the beauty of good ideas; his head had the shapelessness of incompetence; and his body was so heavy that he could not fly, but merely hopped along, resting most of the time. Now, my child, I have foresight, and I prophesy that no sooner will you have left me than you will meet this bird, who is still hopping about among mankind, hoping to be set free.

1937: *(Eagerly)* Who will set it free, Grandfather?

F. T.: *(Sighs again)* Ah, that is its trouble. There is no one who can. But his wings will grow stronger every time people push on through the barrier of half-hearted measures and reach their goal of peace, or social justice or economic stability, or whatever good idea they are working for.

1937: Why did you not set him free?

F. T.: My son, had I been able to, you would not see me thus. I should have returned with the Millennium!

1937: *(Now looks more serious)* You may count on me, your honor. Now that I understand the seriousness of the situation, what is my best measure?

F. T.: *(Reaching in pack on back pulls out a worn copy of the St. James' version of the Bible)* In Exodus, chapter 14, there is a story about a man called Moses. He was leading the Children of Israel as they wandered in the wilderness and presently they came to the Red Sea, with the Egyptians in fast pursuit.

1937: *(Now very excited)* What happened? Did the Egyptians catch them?

F. T.: *(Shakes his head happily)* No, my son, God spoke to Moses and said: 'Speak to the Children of Israel that they go forward.' They went on and the sea divided for them.

1937: That is a very good story. But suppose I come to such a sea. What will divide it for me?

F. T.: *(Again seems downcast)* Men's willingness to be led by good ideas will divide the sea for you. *(Exits.)*

Little boy is left looking after him helplessly.

1937: Wait a minute, Grandfather. What will happen if they don't like good ideas for me any more than for you?

There is no answer and 1937 turns disconsolately away to find himself facing a large bird, with a silly head something like a vulture's.

1937: You'll be Half-Way. Grandfather mentioned you in his story.

The bird hops forward eagerly.

HALF-WAY: I say, my boy, do you think there's hope for me?

1937: Did you bring any with you?

HALF-WAY: How could I? Pandora shut hope back in the box. I have to get mine from others.

1937: Grandfather was right. You can't fly, can you? What's the matter with your wings. Can I fix them?

HALF-WAY: *(Sadly)* No one can until men cease to be satisfied with half-way measures. You see, I'm so heavy because every time a good idea fails, it adds so much weight to my wings. Under every feather there's a notation about failures. Read for yourself if you are interested.

1937: All right. Stop hopping. Let me have a look. *(He pulls out a paper and reads.)* These are things I never heard about.

HALF-WAY: You're back in the ninth century. Farther forward under my right shoulder, you'll find things you may know.

1937: *(Excitedly)* Here's one: 'Titanic disaster. Ship perfectly equipped except for lifeboats—most important measure.' Here's another: 'Depression: Half-way measures in controlling credit.' 'Relief agencies: Incompetence in management of funds.' Here's an odd one. It has an 'if' clause. *(Half-Way does not answer and seems to be asleep.)* 'If the League of Nations has failed, isn't it because of half-way measures?' I can't answer that because of the 'if'. *(Replacing the papers under the feathers.)* Wake up, Half-Way! Where did you get your name, by the way?

HALF-WAY: Time gave it to me. I had none when Pandora let me out of the box. A century or so ago, they had houses along the highways where people stopped to rest and get a fresh horse—and they called them Half Way Houses. You know—they were half way from here to there—and so was I—always half way from here to there and not knowing where I was going.

1937: Poor old dear. I am sorry for you. I wish I could help you.

HALF-WAY: You can, my child. Preach the gospel of thinking. Then add to that good-thinking. Then teach people not to stop with thinking about good, but to put it into practice and carry it through to conclusions. Teach them not to kill good ideas with half-way measures in carrying them out; with incompetence in management: with selfish creeds and deeds.

1937: You sound knowing. Answer me this one: What will divide the Red Sea for me?

HALF-WAY: Men's willingness everywhere to be led by right ideas.

1937: That's what Grandfather said. It doesn't sound easy.

HALF-WAY: No, but if you knew how I long to fly, you'd do your best.

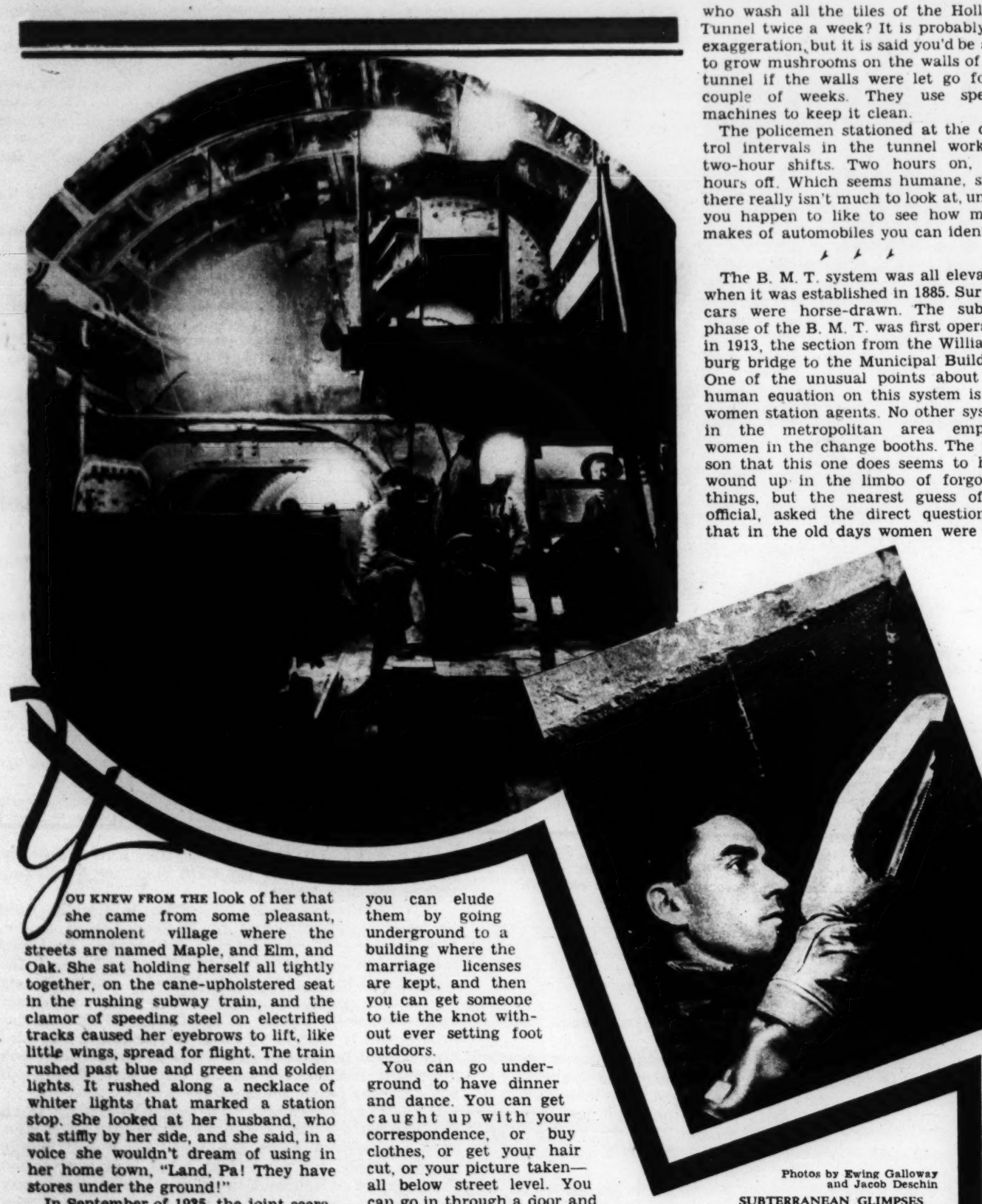
1937: *(Shouldering his school books again)* Well, I'm sorry for you. I'll try. Meet me here next year and tell me how you are.

HALF-WAY: *(Sluggishly)* If you could only lighten the weight a little. . . . . .

New York's Busy "Underw

Thousands of Workers Spend Long Hours Beneath the Surface, Away From the Sunshine, Keepi and Caring for Telephone, Electrical, and Other Services a Metropo

By John Eden



YOU KNEW FROM THE look of her that she came from some pleasant, somnolent village where the streets are named Maple, and Elm, and Oak. She sat holding herself all tightly together, on the cane-upholstered seat in the rushing subway train, and the clamor of speeding steel on electrified tracks caused her eyebrows to lift, like little wings, spread for flight. The train rushed past blue and green and golden lights. It rushed along a necklace of whiter lights that marked a station stop. She looked at her husband, who sat stiffly by her side, and she said, in a voice she wouldn't dream of using in her home town, "Land, Pa! They have stores under the ground!"

In September of 1935, the joint secretariat of the American Society of Municipal Engineers and the International Association of Public Works Associations made the temperate observation in its bulletin that, inasmuch as the largest share of a city's investment in service facilities is hidden from the eyes of the people who use and pay for them, every city ought to issue an annual report on the locations and nature of all its underground services.

* * *

There are stores underground, where you can buy everything from a postage stamp to a rubber boat. If you come in at the Pennsylvania Station, and want to see a movie without gazing on the light of either day or night, you can find a subway train, and a tile-enclosed passageway which will take you straight to a window where sits a pretty girl ready to sell you a ticket. If you are trying to marry the boss's daughter without your friends getting a chance at you with the rice and old shoes, you can elude them by going underground to a building where the marriage licenses are kept, and then you can get someone to tie the knot without ever setting foot outdoors.

You can go underground to have dinner and dance. You can get caught up with your correspondence, or buy clothes, or get your hair cut, or your picture taken—all below street level. You can go in through a door and down a flight of steps in Thirty-second street, Manhattan, and come up out of the ground in the State of New Jersey.

It takes a lot of human assistance to make it possible for you to do all *these* things—and a thousand more.

About 6000 persons work continuously underground so you can ride the subway trains of the I. R. T. Signal maintainers, drainage watchmen, telephone linemen, contact maintenance men, cleaners, electricians, guards, and so on. The contact maintenance men are the ones you may have noticed, stepping about among the tracks as casually as if they were crossing open fields.

You might be astonished to learn that bed springs, mattresses, even empty baby carriages, are not at all unusual finds along the subway tracks.

It is a chore to keep the tiling sparkling in your home, but would you like to be one of the crew of eight men who wash all the tiles of the Holland Tunnel twice a week? It is probably an exaggeration, but it is said you'd be able to grow mushrooms on the walls of the tunnel if the walls were let go for a couple of weeks. They use special machines to keep it clean.

The policemen stationed at the control intervals in the tunnel work in two-hour shifts. Two hours on, two hours off. Which seems humane, since there really isn't much to look at, unless you happen to like to see how many makes of automobiles you can identify.

* * *

The B. M. T. system was all elevated, when it was established in 1885. Surface cars were horse-drawn. The subway phase of the B. M. T. was first operated in 1913, the section from the Williamsburg bridge to the Municipal Building. One of the unusual points about the human equation on this system is the women station agents. No other system in the metropolitan area employs women in the change booths. The reason that this one does seems to have wound up in the limbo of forgotten things, but the nearest guess of an official, asked the direct question, is that in the old days women were employed as telegraphers on the system, and, since it grew to be important to have someone who could communicate with other stations in case of emergency, as well as hand out nickels, women were given the jobs.

The B. M. T. still employs between 800 and 900 women in this work. There have been instances when they turned out to be handy to have around—a case of a lost child, or of a woman who couldn't speak English, being afraid to tell her woes to a man and just screaming—that sort of thing.

They don't employ women to do cleaning in the subway, but the various lines have them for matrons in the women's waiting rooms. They are colored, and like their jobs. Maybe it is something to do with the rhythm of the wheels. One of them said what she liked best, in the years she'd been a matron, was the day a Chinese woman brought in her twins and a year-old baby. Said the family was going back to China and she wanted to show the children something they would never see in China.

Mostly, the guards say they have a dull life. That is, nothing much ever happens. They open the doors, yell, "Let 'em off!" and "Step lively, please!" and shut the doors, and that's about all. They have friends in the newsstands and among the station guards all along the line. They can yell at them and get the box score or find out whether it's raining up above. But nothing much happens, they repeat.

* * *

But the subway and environs is only one center of subterranean activity. Quite apart from that, a small army of workmen go down below New York city's street levels, day and night, into an underground world that is exclusively their province and whose intricate network is the heart of the city's functional life. In their hands lies the responsibility for maintaining in smooth working order the services that in our modern civilization have become necessities. Their chief concern is with mains and pipes, cables and wires, during an unceasing

Photos by Ewing Galloway and Jacob Deschin

SUBTERRANEAN GLIMPSES

In Air Chambers Far Beneath the East River All Digging and Construction Progresses Toward the Projection of Subway Tubes Linking Manhattan and Long Island. The Chambers Shown (Upper Left) Are for Passing Men and Materials In and Out of the Tunnel. . . Directly Above Is a "Trouble Shooter" Helping to Maintain the City's Electric Service, While at the Right a Group of Workers Raises Steel Beams by Muscle-Power to Support the Streets That Run Above the Eighth Avenue Subway. Working in Such Cramped Quarters, There Is No Room for a Crane

I. R. T. Photo

IT IS ALWAYS NIGHT TO THIS MAN

A Track-Walker in the Subway, He Sees That the Rails Are in Good Condition, Picks Up Articles That Fall From the Cars, Makes Repairs, and So Helps Move the Population Swiftly About Its Business

erworld"

Keeping the City's Transport Systems Running, etropolis Requires

RAYS OF SUNSHINE FROM "UP ABOVE" Photo by Jacob Deschin

Porters and Other Workers in the Railway Terminals Occasionally See This Effect, but Only If They Happen to Be on Certain Levels of the Great Stations

stewardship that guarantees to every household a continuous supply of water, gas and electricity, communication by telephone and telegraph, and other conveniences.

Skilled men, working in eight-hour shifts, keep constant vigil over the water supply, repairing breaks in the mains and shifting their position when streets are widened and hydrants moved. Day and night, emergency service crews of gas and electric workers, equipped with a mechanical resuscitation apparatus and flood lights for working at night, are located at strategic points throughout the five boroughs, ready to get into action at a moment's notice and co-operate with the city's police and fire departments in the rapid repair of damage to electrical apparatus and equipment and in the detection and repair of gas leaks. Street gangs, they are called. Some of them are charged with the task of pulling a cable from manhole to manhole, at which points men known as "splicers" join or splice the wires to create a continuing, unbroken supply. Splicers also make major repairs on the underground cables.

Despite the apparent magnitude of the telephone underground cable plant in Manhattan, numbering approximately 12,000,000 cable feet, the men to whom is entrusted the job of keeping tabs on the wires at all times know exactly where to go when trouble crops up. This sounds fantastic to the outsider, but to those on the force it is simply a matter of looking at a chart or map, for every cable is numbered and every wire in each cable is numbered.

The underground plant force totals 557 men and includes a testing force of 81 men, who watch the cables for punctures or damages; a splicing force of 203 men, who splice together sections of cable, joining each wire in one cable to its corresponding wire in the cable to which it is being joined; a wiring force of 150 men, one of whose duties consists in transferring all or a number of circuits from a damaged cable to a good cable, until certain repair work is completed, and a cable-placing force of 123 men, who are summoned when it is necessary to take a section of damaged cable out of the underground conduit through which it is laid, and to replace it with a new cable.

Photos by Jacob Deschin

MEN OF MANY WORDS

But Men Who Speak Seldom, Because They Are Too Busy. The Telephone Repair Man at the Left May Seem to Be in a Bad Tangle, but Actually He Knows Exactly What He Is Doing as He Finds One Single Wire to Be Spliced in a Great Cable Containing Hundreds of Wires. The Men at the Right Are Loading Tubular Mail Carriers at the General Post Office, Speeding Mail About the City by Pneumatic Tubes

Photo
AN
That
Up
pairs.
About

Anyone who has had occasion to splice wires at home for a new lamp or gadget must feel a kinship with the splicer, but there is wire splicing and wire splicing. The kind of splicing entrusted to the electric and telephone company splicers takes five to six years to learn, and even then some are unable to make the grade. The total number of pairs of wires in a single cable may run as high as 1880, so it is obvious that a considerable amount of skill, acquired through experience, is essential.

The building of new tunnels, such as the present operations on the Sixth avenue subway, the new tunnel between Thirty-eighth street and Weehawken, New Jersey, and the more modest tunnels that are cut through under the street from one building to another, call for the shifting of mains, conduits and other lines to fit the new conditions, and it is on jobs like these that the best skill of underground forces is utilized. For the men must so arrange their work that traffic and general street conditions are not appreciably upset. One of the biggest recent jobs of the sort was the rerouting of gas mains and electric conduits to accommodate the Triborough bridge, and some idea of the magnitude of this may be gained from the fact that it cost more than $500,000.

The descent to the underground is through a manhole to a depth of five to 22 feet below street level, where lies a labyrinth of lines that includes more than 5000 miles of gas mains, 35,669 miles of cable-carrying electric current, 48 miles of steam mains, more than 4000 miles of water mains, approximately 12,000,000 feet of telephone cable, stock quotation lines, burglar and fire alarm signal systems, and, lower down, 3000 miles of sewers. The total length of the telephone wires in underground cable in Manhattan exceeds 3,000,000 miles, if spliced together into a single wire, enough to make 120 circuits of the earth at the equator. It is said of Times Square that there is a street below which lies a solid mass of cables and conduits reaching from curb to curb and packed so tightly that a pencil cannot be inserted between them.

But the extent of New York city's underground activities does not stop with these. There are, for one thing, the pneumatic tubes carrying the mail for a total of 53 miles under the metropolis and giving employment to 150 men, who load and unload the pipes with mail stuffed into tubular carriers. The men are on the pay roll of a private company under contract to the Post Office. Their job is to send the carriers through the pipes after the Post Office clerks have filled them with mail. The underground pipe is of cast iron, 8⅛ inches in diameter, through which carriers of steel 7 inches in diameter and 24 inches long, with a capacity of 500 letters each, are sent by compressed air at a speed of 30 miles an hour. At each of the 23 postal stations in the city, and in one in Brooklyn, which is reached by a pipe sent across Brooklyn bridge, is a receiver and a transmitter, making it possible for mail to reach the various post offices throughout the city entirely by underground travel.

Rockefeller Center's underground world seethes with activity little appreciated by the general public, for here the lowest level reached by those who inhabit it during the course of their working day is 59 feet below the street, actually six feet below sea level, where the storerooms are located.

* * *

Delivery men and truckmen make their journeys to and from the Center through a trucking ramp with a two-way system and similar in size and shape to the Holland Tunnel, being 32 feet wide, 14 feet high and 400 feet long. When the trucks enter on Fiftieth street, they descend through the ramp to a level 34 feet below the street, where they deliver food for the eight restaurants, supplies for the many shops which operate below ground, and all other merchandise intended for the Center's 20,000 residents. Here, also, is a branch of the Post Office and the unique United States Government bonded warehouse "for the importation of goods duty free from foreign countries for display purposes only." And here we find welders, men who manufacture ice, installers of ice-freezing machinery for the projected skating rink in the Center's sunken plaza, electric delivery trucks, freight elevator operators, and many other adjuncts of a world humming with things being done.

Nor must we overlook in the category of the city's underground workers the full office staffs, managers and attendants who inhabit the sub-street levels used for housing bank safe deposit vaults. Since the safest vaults are those resting on solid rock, 95 per cent of the vaults in the city are located below ground level, some of them three and four stories under the street, these so-called A, B, C and D levels descending to depths of 40 and 50 feet. Fully ventilated and air-conditioned, they are said to be often more habitable than offices above ground.

* * *

Somewhat better off in this latter respect are the famous Red Caps of the Grand Central Terminal and the Pennsylvania Station, for, while they work underground, they at least can look up through the huge windows and, at certain times of the day, actually feel the sunbeams on their faces and backs.

We are all familiar with sales people in the basement departments of the big stores and the work of the building service men who keep the furnace aglow and in general provide for the comfort and welfare of apartment house and office building, and none with the least curiosity about his neighbor has failed to observe at their work those humbler "underground" workers who ply their trade in basements as cobbler, laundry man, tinsmith and ice-wood-coal man, and many sorts of hotel services.

The "underworld" is comprised, therefore, of thousands of law-abiding, industrious men and women.

Among the New Books

Recent Books on Music

The Changing Opera, by Paul Bekker. London: Dent. 10s. 6d. net; New York: Norton. $3.50.
Predicaments; or Music and the Future, by Cecil Gray. London and New York: Oxford. 7s. 6d. net. $3.
Humor and Harmony, by Vladimir Cernikoff. London: Arthur Barker. 12s. 6d. net.

PAUL BEKKER approaches his subject from the standpoint of the singing voice. He regards the voice as the only "natural" force in opera. Being capable of all possible variety, while fundamentally unchanging, it thus supplies a genuine criterion: its surface variations reveal the life process of the opera, and "from these variations the realizations of the whole and the conditions governing the metamorphoses must be inferred."

The idea is ingenious and the result of its application is often curiously illuminating. In fact, many will find Herr Bekker's working out—which is done with great skill—much more convincing than his theory, particularly those who will contend that he has merely cut a cross section through opera as a whole. But even so, a cross section often reveals what is ordinarily hidden.

* * *

Singers, on the other hand, may be expected to accept Herr Bekker's thesis with enthusiasm. At long last, composers, orchestras and their dictator-conductors are reduced to a level of unimportance. The opera is voice and the voice is opera.

Herr Bekker has overstated his case, but it will take more than this to persuade the contemporary composer to become voice-minded. And most people will agree that until he does, the outlook for opera is not too hopeful. When, as often, Mr. Arthur Mendel's translation is good, it is very good; but when it is bad, it is German-English.

Mr. Cecil Gray's "Predicaments; or Music and the Future" completes a trilogy the other parts of which are "A Survey of Contemporary Music" and "The History of Music." The author explains that the present volume with its "ambiguous title" has a dual purpose; first, to set forth and examine the situation in which music finds itself today, and to supplement the foregoing "Survey" in several respects; second, to determine, as far as possible, the course of development that the art is likely to follow in the immediate future.

* * *

There is an attractive chapter on "The Sequence of the Arts." Taking the millennium as a turning point in the history of the modern world, Mr. Gray traces a definite sequence of reawakening: first architecture, then sculpture, followed by painting and the various literary arts, and finally music—a sequence to be regarded not as a straight line but as a closed circle, a wheel. This not only establishes a definite relation between the arts, but enables us to see the same wheel turning in ancient Egypt and classical Greece as in modern Europe.

His study of the wheel of art leads him to the conclusion that "in the immediate future all the arts, to adopt Walter Pater's dictum, will aspire to the condition of architecture." Music was the predominant art of the nineteenth century; the wheel has once more turned full circle and now, Mr. Gray believes, we are re-entering a period of architecture which, as he points out, shares many aesthetic qualities with music.

What, then, is to be the music of the immediate future? Mr. Gray thinks, "neither classic nor romantic, but partaking of the attributes of both; monumental in style, cosmopolitan in idiom, communal in thought, impersonal in expression, organic in form, with every part, every detail, every note even, discharging its function, strictly subordinate to the whole."

* * *

And the composers who point the way? He gives three names: Berlioz, Sibelius, van Dieren. For the reasons of this choice the reader must be referred to "Predicaments" itself.

Vladimir Cernikoff, the "Russo-Franco-Swiss" pianist, has for many years been a familiar figure in London musical circles.

The chief interest of "Humor and Harmony" will be found in the glimpses we are given of a Paris, London, Berlin and Geneva that have vanished like a scrapped film.

We are given a glimpse of Busoni and his menagerie of students, "an orgie of dishevelled hair and unwashed faces," at Weimar. Mr. Cernikoff tells us that when he played, the master was "very kind and hopeful in an indifferent way." "Cernikoff," he said once, "a head more than Cerni, but what about the fingers?" The vivid sketches of musical and social Berlin in the days before the war will delight the reader who has similar memories.

The Voice of the Humanists

On Being Human, by Paul Elmer More. Princeton: Princeton University Press. $2.

MR. MORE is at his best when he is writing broadly, when he is discussing the background of ideas which have molded the literature he examines so carefully. When he is criticizing with his eye on the object itself, when he attempts, for instance, to put his rare words of praise on the concluding lines of "Lycidas," the result is undistinguished. Of these lines, which so beautifully borrow the resignation of evening, he can find little more to say than, "I can never peruse the climax of the poem without a thrill such as scarcely any other verses of the language excite."

We can, however, agree with the kind of conclusion to which he comes in his essay on Joyce: "The spectacle of a great genius expending itself on the propaganda of irresponsibility, while the fabric of society is shaken to its foundation, brings rather dismay and sadness."

* * *

But may this reviewer say that he finds the attitude of Mr. More and his fellow humanists just a little cocksure and arrogant? These humanists are so positive that they are right, so sure that they alone possess the true vision, and that all who do not practice according to their doctrine are, despite the variations in human nature, wrong. Granted their divergence in ideas, Mr. More and Mr. Joyce are not unlike in humor. Both sprang full armed into the arena of literature and criticism; both possess some of the uncompromising rigidity of those whose ideas have been fixed perhaps too early in life.

Mr. Joyce insists on pursuing his love of translating sensations into sound and rhythm even though it lead him, as it has in "Work in Progress," into an expression so personal that it ceases to pass current and hence to be art. Mr. More, to whom humanism is synonymous with revealed truth, continues to birch even such poets as Milton when they err against the doctrine, treating such men as Proust and Joyce a little as if they were pliant schoolboys, not men of genius who write the way they write because they are what they are.

* * *

The subjects of the present volume are the revival of humanism; the life and thought of Irving Babbitt; Proust's long novel; James Joyce; the *surréalisme* which according to Mr. More stems from Poe, Whitman and Henry James; the Baron von Hügel, who just failed of being "the supreme exemplar for our age of religious humanism"; the relation of religion to society and politics; and a final note on Milton's "Lycidas."

As usual, Mr. More's prose is distinguished by learning, lucidity and power; if the point of view is fixed and rigid, the observation through which it works is always keen and penetrating, the expression rich with dissolved and digested scholarship. Though we are under no obligation to swallow it whole, especially in its relation to literature, humanism is an astringent doctrine, bracing in an age too given to drift and slackness. It is an aristocratic philosophy, demanding intellect for its comprehension, energy of will for its practice.

H. R.

Emerson and the English

The Lonely Wayfaring Man. Emerson and Some Englishmen, by Townsend Scudder. New York: Oxford University Press. $2.50.

MR. SCUDDER has written an amusing and graceful book, not without its touches of profundity, on the subject of Emerson's visits to England and his friendships and contacts with various celebrated Englishmen and many less famous than they. He has put together his narrative from Emerson's letters, diaries, notes and formal essays on the one hand, and on the other from the records of his visits made by his English acquaintances. Thus we have the story from the point of view not only of the guest but of the hosts. A careful analytical bibliography enables the reader to trace the sources for each chapter. There is some material hitherto unpublished.

* * *

Emerson first went to Europe when for a variety of reasons he was profoundly depressed, a lonely man undecided as to what to make of his life and of the talents which he was conscious of possessing. Landor, at Florence, was the first celebrity to whom he had access. The visit, like other visits to Landor, was not altogether a success; and Emerson sought in the beauty of Italian cities for consolation for his disappointment. Not for several months after his landing in Italy did he find himself in England. Then it was to Carlyle that he addressed himself, making a pilgrimage to Craigenputtock on the bleak uplands of Dumfries. This first visit to the man with whom he was to be associated for so many years is described in lively fashion and with a wealth of detail.

* * *

Gradually, especially during later visits, we see Emerson's English circle broadening. There, as in the United States, it was the great age of lecturing and Emerson came to be much in demand. Especially memorable is the account of a Grand Soirée of the Manchester Athenaeum where Emerson was one of the speakers when many distinguished men were among the guests. But the widening fame of the Philosopher of Concord separated him from some of his earliest English friends, though in nearly every case his own charm and sincerity won them back. One of these was the Rev. George Gilfillan, an influence in his own day though nearly forgotten in ours. Gilfillan was a critic as well as a Calvinistic minister; his successive series of "Galleries of Literary Portraits" helped to shape taste and opinion and even today are of value for the light they throw upon mid-Victorian sentiment and prejudice. Emerson's heterodox views on religion shocked Gilfillan into an unaccustomed violence of renunciation which he afterwards admitted had been expressed too wildly.

* * *

Carlyle is the chief figure, after Emerson, in the narrative, but many other luminaries cross our path. There are Arthur Clough, for example (but not Matthew Arnold), and Miss Martineau, and Dickens (but not Thackeray), and Tennyson (but not Browning save for a fleeting glimpse). That he did not come into contact with Ruskin is regrettable. Mr. Scudder does not mention the amusing contretemps with Swinburne, whom Emerson apparently never saw but about whom he made comments in America which roused the poet to wrath.

S. C. C.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

A Canadian Poet

Selected Poems of Sir Charles G. D. Roberts. Toronto: Ryerson Press.

A CANADIAN POET with 10 volumes of verse to his credit, Sir Charles G. D. Roberts now publishes his Selected Poems. Sir Charles, in his Prefatory Note, states his position in "regard to what constitutes poetry." He says:

"It seems to me it is all a matter of the succeeding cycles of reaction. . . . The more healthy and vigorous the reaction, the more inevitably does it froth into excess. The excess dies away of its own violence. But the freshness of thought or of technique that supplied the urge to the reaction remains and is clarified, ultimately to be worked into the tissue of permanent art."

This poet's work embraces a wide compass of forms—mostly classical. He is constantly aware of the need for poetry to express world problems in a concrete manner. A good example is "Jonathan and John," celebrating the friendship of the English-speaking nations. His is the direct approach, which can cope with whatever subject his muse reveals to him. If this reviewer prefers his more modern things such as this, from "The Iceberg":

Slowly now
I drifted dreaming.
I saw the flying-fish
With silver gleaming
Flash from the peacock-bosomed wave
And flicker through an arc of sunlit air
Back to their element, . . .

Day after day
I swung in the unhasting tide.
Sometimes I saw the dolphin folk at play,
Their lithe sides iridescent dyed,
Unheeding in their speed
That long gray wraith,
The shark that followed hungering beneath. . . .

there will, without doubt, be many others who will find Sir Charles's more formal pieces more rewarding.

Walter Starkie's "Don Gypsy," the English edition of which (John Murray) was reviewed in these columns Aug. 19, 1936, is now being published in America by Dutton.

THE FOUR GOSPELS
A new and enlightening translation of the Eastern version of the Gospels by Dr. George M. Lamsa. Has attracted much attention. Translated from the Aramaic, the language Jesus spoke. Most beautiful reading page, Bible style. Delivered price $2.50.

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Shiest of Literary Lionesses

Fanny Burney, by Christopher Lloyd. London: Longmans. 10s. 6d

THE AUTHOR of this excellent biography, which is actually (and surprisingly) the first on its subject to cover the whole ground, wisely anticipates the first criticism his enterprise is likely to provoke—the objection that the indefatigable diarist has left nothing for a biographer to say of her.

"The truth is," he says, "that her personality was essentially negative: she was a shy, retiring person whose gifts were those of an objective commentator. Her diaries, in spite of their bulk, are by no means self-revealing; she suppressed much of a personal nature and took more pains to describe the people she met than to analyze her own feelings."

* * *

This is surely an overstatement. "Essentially negative" is a phrase not well chosen; and the implication that a personal diary cannot be self-revealing unless it is introspective hardly bears examination. This is not, however, to belittle Mr. Lloyd's achievement. If he had depended for his material solely on the diaries and on other contemporary records (such as Boswell and Piozzi), we should still have reason to be grateful to him for this compact and spirited portrait of a woman and a period. He has in fact had access to unpublished letters (the Burney collection in the possession of Earl Ferrers), but as no sources are specified in the text it is difficult to determine how much use he has made of them. Inevitably, the diaries themselves have furnished the greater part of his material, and perhaps the liveliest parts of his narrative.

Fanny Burney, the author of "Evelina," a shrewd and lively novel very famous in its day and still read, was the daughter of Dr. Charles Burney, the musician who, among other things, did much to popularize Handel in the England of George III. "Dr. Burney," said Dr. Johnson, his friend, "is a man for all the world to love; it is but natural to love him." Almost as soon as she could hold a pen, Fanny began "journalizing," as she inelegantly called it; and she continued the practice throughout her long life. The Burneys lived for many years in Saint Martin's street, in a house formerly occupied by Sir Isaac Newton; Reynolds, the painter, was a neighbor and Garrick a frequent and engaging visitor.

* * *

"Evelina," which brought her instant fame, was written in the author's early twenties. The secret of how it was secretly conveyed to the publishers and anonymously published, of how it became the talk of the town and of how the delighted author watched its effect on her dearest friends (including her father) without betraying the secret of the authorship—this story is told once again.

When at last Fanny confessed to the book, she became, in spite of herself, a lioness, the shiest lioness that ever refused to roar. She met Mrs. Thrale, who conceived an ardent friendship for her—a friendship broken by Mrs. Thrale's marriage to Piozzi, of whom everybody disapproved. She met Burke, Horace Walpole, Mrs. Delaney and (through Mrs. Delaney) the King and Queen.

This last encounter was her undoing for a while; for it led to her appointment as Keeper of Queen's Robes. Her life at Court (these are perhaps the most interesting chapters in Mr. Lloyd's book) was arduous and ultimately intolerable; she resigned, and resumed her literary work, but never succeeded in writing another novel as entertaining as her first. In her early forties she astonished the world by marrying a French émigré, General d'Arblay, much to her own and his satisfaction. There followed adventures in France, where she lived, unable to escape, during the last years of Napoleon's campaign.

Horace Walpole said of her that she was "half and half sense and modesty, which possesses her so entirely that not a cranny is left for affectation or pretension." Mr. Lloyd quotes this tribute and some others; and on reflection he will see how little it goes with his own hasty remark, in the introduction, that "her personality was essentially negative." No negative personality could have won the affection and admiration of so many distinguished people. Nor could it have provided occasion for so admirable a piece of biography.

GERALD BULLETT

The Book Window

Old Favorites From the McGuffey Readers, edited by Harvey C. Minnich, and **William Holmes McGuffey and His Readers**, by Harvey C. Minnich (American Book Company, $5 the set). An anthology celebrating the centenary of an educational venture that had a wide influence on the development of the cultural life and ethical standards of the American Middle West, and a biography of its originator.

Zigzagging the South Seas, by Isabel Anderson (Bruce Humphries, $3). A further travel diary of Mrs. Larz Anderson.

Lords and Masters, by A. G. Macdonell (Macmillan, $2.50). Satirical novel of the moneyed English.

Elizur Wright, the Father of Life Insurance, by Philip Green Wright and Elizabeth Q. Wright (University of Chicago Press, $3). Biography of an abolitionist editor.

Zola and the Dreyfus Case, by Lee M. Friedman (Beacon Press. $2). A brief account of the famous affaire, with contemporary cartoons reproduced.

A Manual of Style (University of Chicago Press. $3). Tenth revised edition of a useful handbook. With new type faces.

The Winged Victory, by Maxwell Anderson (Anderson House. $2.50). Text of the play currently to be seen in New York as produced by Katharine Cornell.

Rare Poems of the Seventeenth Century, chosen and edited by L. Birkett Marshall (Macmillan, $2.75; Cambridge University). Gleanings among minor poets.

An Almanack for the Year of Our Lord, 1937, by Joseph Whitaker. Complete Edition (London. 6s. net). The Coronation Year issue of an indispensable handbook.

The Old Farmer's Almanack, 1937 (Little Brown. 15 cents). No. 145 of a famous New England annual.

Forward With Roosevelt, by P. J. O'Brien (Winston, $1). The life record of the thirty-second President of the United States.

Ripcord, by Lloyd Graham (Buffalo, N. Y.: Foster & Stewart, $1). A history of the development of the parachute.

Shakespeare Criticism, 1919-1935, selected with an introduction by Anne Bradby (Oxford, 80 cents). A new World's Classic item, companion volume to No. 212 of the same series.

A House in Vienna, by Marianne Philips (Harcourt, $2). An appealing story of a day in a Vienna rooming house, with excellent characterization and continental atmosphere.

The Bible in America

The Bible in America, by Dr. P. Marion Simms. New York: Wilson-Erickson, Inc. $3.75.

FOR THE FIRST TIME a volume is issued containing a thorough summation of facts concerning the Bible in America. To one who has searched for this information only to find it in fragmentary and uncertain statements, the news that at last the subject has been exhaustively explored will be most acceptable. That the work has been done by a well-qualified author adds assurance as to the accuracy of the work. Dr. Simms is a churchman of note, a Bible scholar of standing, an author of experience. To the gathering of material for this volume he has given much patient research, a fact at once manifested to the reader.

* * *

The approach to the subject is logical. In a long chapter account is given of the various exploration and settlement projects in America, especially in regard to their religious bearing and, of course, the use of the Bible by the early comers. All who came were imbued with something of the missionary spirit. The purposes under which the various enterprises were inaugurated were in part religious. The desire expressed by the patrons of these enterprises, the sovereigns of Spain, France, England and Holland, was that the message of the Christian religion be taken to the natives wherever found.

Columbus landed at San Salvador with the Spanish flag and the cross of Christ. The Spanish in the southwest and Florida established missions to Christianize the heathen. French missionaries in the north pressed westward with the emblem of Christianity. The English colonists in Virginia, Cavaliers though they were, at once gave attention to the promotion of the spiritual welfare of the colonists and the natives as well. The Pilgrims came for the primary purpose of establishing freedom of worship. The same purpose, perhaps in a lesser degree, actuated the Dutch settlers in New Amsterdam. It appears, then, that all the newcomers had in greater or lesser measure the purpose to establish the Christian religion among the natives.

An interesting question as to the specific version of the Bible each group brought to the shores of America is thoroughly discussed by this author. And he does not hesitate to say that his conclusions of necessity are based largely upon conjecture. There are no definite records on the subject, but after examining all the circumstances Dr. Simms concludes that the Spaniards and French brought the Vulgate probably in Latin, the Bible in general use in the Roman Catholic Church. The Jamestown colonists probably brought the Bishops Bible, and Dr. Simms is convinced that the version brought by the Pilgrims was the Geneva Bible. The fourth language of the Bible as it came to America was English, having been preceded by versions in Spanish, French and Dutch.

* * *

A detailed but interesting account is given of the development of the Bible in America, its translation into various Indian tongues beginning with the Eliot version. The early printing of the Scriptures, with the problems involved, the development of many and varied issues, the part taken by Noah Webster in the work, the translation of the entire Bible, by Julia E. Smith, the first woman to undertake the great task—all these subjects are adequately explored. Also considered are various eccentric versions in which peculiar notions regarding certain passages of Scripture are set forth. A long chapter deals with the influence of the Bible in America, both upon the general trend of its civilization and upon prominent personalities. An extensive bibliography and a comprehensive index add much to the usefulness of the volume. Altogether the student of the Bible will gain much valuable information from perusal of this latest work from the pen of Dr. Simms.

ALBERT P. GILMORE

How Does a Ship Captain Plot His Course with the Sextant?

TO find the position of a ship on the earth's surface, the navigator measures the angle between the sun or a star and the horizon. This he does with an instrument called a *sextant*. In the New Merriam-Webster you will find the process clearly described, as well as hundreds of other interesting operations and methods of science.

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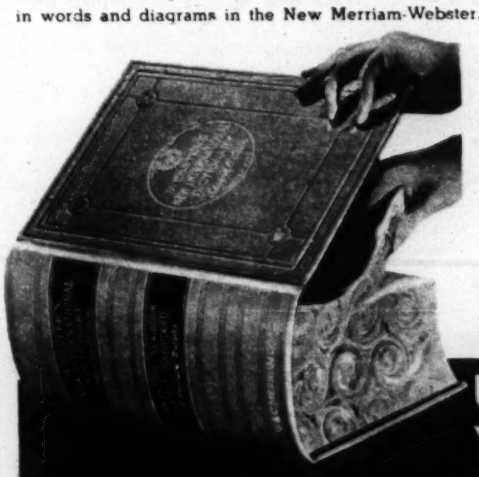

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Austrian Yodeling

ANYONE HEARING AUSTRIAN folk music is impressed by its close relation to yodeling. That, without doubt, is one of its sources. And experts say folk music is one of the chief sources of Austria's classic music.

The Viennese believe, furthermore, that Austrian classical music is the best the German race has produced and German music is claimed to be the best in the world.

Alpine milkmaids, it is averred, started yodeling. These young people are often lonely. Each spring they leave their villages and go high up in the Alps to "summer homes" called alms, with their fathers' herds. A grandpa may go along to look after them.

Such little groups of hardy youth remain in their picturesque isolation half a year at a time.

During the time the young people keep watch in the mountains they like to call to one another. The folks of one "alm" shout to those of another; those from one pasture cry to their friends across the valley. They also shout to themselves, just to hear their voices reverberate from a score of distant cliffs. When one sings in the Alps every peak takes up the refrain, so that a single voice becomes a chorus.

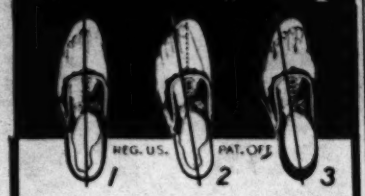
You might say each alm has its own "yell." If you hear a melodious stream of "o-le-o's," you know it's from the Schmidt alm; the "ou-dul-dee-ou's" are the Meyers' specialty.

That, in the course of time, became yodeling—songs without words, shrill, high, rapidly rising and falling, liquid sounds, shouts and humming. And from the Alps it spread to neighboring districts. R. H. M.

Foot-Joy

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

The Shoe that's Different



Men, look at this chart—then look down at your own feet. Are they as in figure 3, the result of faulty alignment? (See figure 2.) Then you need Foot-Joy shoes, which give a proper foundation, a correct alignment from heel to toe, as in figure 1. Send for complete story and name of nearest dealer.

FIELD AND FLINT CO., Brockton, Mass.

Gold Along the Rio Grande

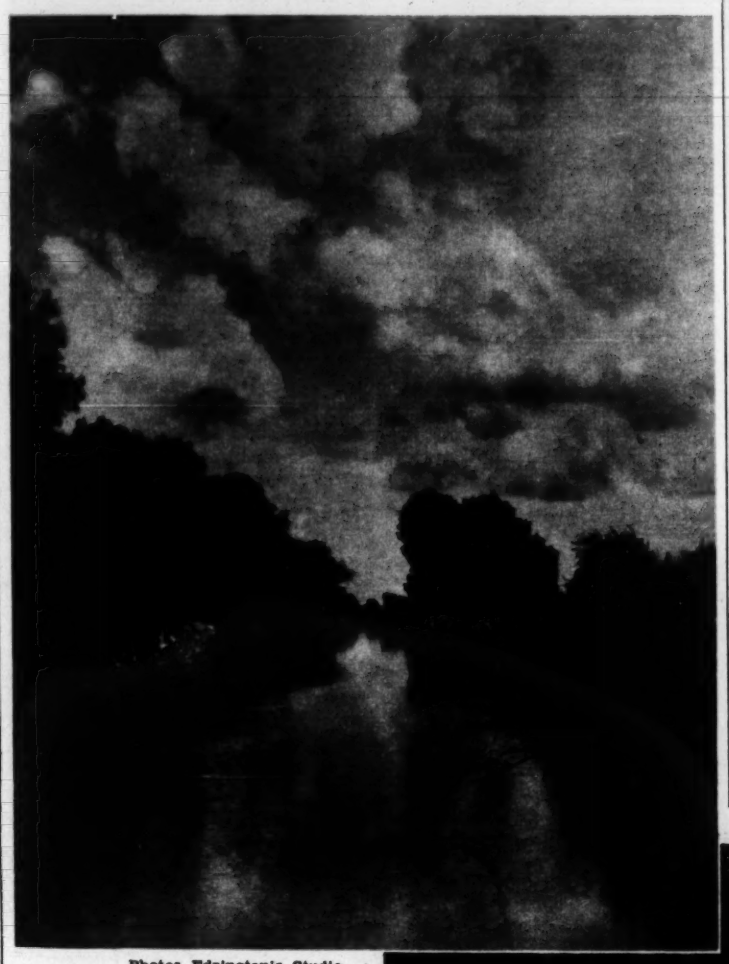
LITTLE MORE THAN 15 years ago, the first full carload of Texas citrus fruit rolled out of the Lower Rio Grande valley. Time has marked that prosaic event as an important milestone in the transformation of a vast untamed wilderness into a verdant valley, which this season promises to yield record-breaking returns to the planters.

Early settlers in the valley had no vision of pioneering a citrus empire. They expected to develop a region for growing sugar cane, rice and cotton. But horticultural experiments proved the rich virgin land, favored by a warm winter sun and ample irrigation from the Rio Grande, to be naturally suited to the production of grapefruit, oranges and other citrus fruit.

Grapefruit of distinctive flavor and juiciness does particularly well in South Texas and constitutes 70 per cent of the crop in this $100,000,000 farming venture, which has become an important addition to the Lone Star State's widely diversified agriculture.

The region became accessible to settlers early in the 1900's—when oranges were a luxury apt to be found in one's Christmas stocking. At that time a new railroad connected the district with the rest of the world. A dozen years later, glowing reports of picking grapefruit and oranges off the trees in midwinter were taken North by militiamen who came to protect the international border against the raids of Mexican rebels, and who, incidentally, spread the possibilities of South Texas farming over the land. But the greatest settlement came between 1925 and 1930, when thousands of newcomers arrived, and most of them became citrus growers.

The first important commercial development of citrus farming got under way near Mission, about 1915. It gave the industry an impetus that has continued even through the depression years. In 1920, the first carload of Texas citrus was shipped from McAllan and 300,000 new trees were set out, proof that the growing of grapefruit and oranges had taken hold among the farmers. Next season, 54 carloads moved into northern markets. Today, the pioneers find justifiable satisfaction in contrasting these infant beginnings with the 21,000-carload yield promised by 8,000,000 trees as the New Year 1937 slipped into the horizon. This is more than twice the 9400 carloads shipped last season and is expected to return $7,000,000 to the growers alone.



Photos Edrington's Studio

IN A TEXAS VALLEY

An Irrigation Canal in the Rio Grande Valley Where Water and Sunshine Produce Citrus of Distinctive Flavor. Right, Two Texas Children Help to Harvest the Crop.

The federal census gave Texas more than 5,000,000 grapefruit and orange trees in 1929. This increased to 8,400,000 in the spring of 1933, showing that growers maintained their faith through the lean years. Since then there has been a slight decline in the tree population, as the industry paused to remove unsuitable or neglected ones. About 75 per cent of the trees this year are of bearing age.

While Florida produced more than 57 per cent of the nation's grapefruit, according to the federal census of Jan. 1, 1935, Texas ranked second both in the number of trees and in production of fruit. Most of the new trees planted in the five-year census period were in Texas. That period revealed a 42 per cent national increase in grapefruit trees and 22 per cent in orange trees, in contrast with a decline in what citrus growers call the old-fashioned fruits—apple, peach, pear and plum trees, though cherry trees held their own.

The co-operative movement is believed by many to exert a constructive influence in marketing the Rio Grande citrus crop. It has not yet, however, enrolled a majority of planters. Recognizing the improvement needed in marketing methods, the growers at Mission formed the first co-operative in 1923. This Texas Citrus Fruit Growers' Exchange, as it was named, built a modern packing plant, and since then has built six more plants in the region. Two years later, the Rio Grande Valley Citrus Association was formed at Mercedes, also with modern equipment.

Of more recent development are the canneries, which this year are expected to handle 4000 to 5000 carloads, either as grapefruit hearts or juice for a ready northern market. Canneries perform a highly important economic function in the citrus industry. They provide a profitable outlet for the culls that heretofore have depressed the market. The first cannery was built at Val Verde in 1930, and 25 more have been erected in the past three years, with further additions expected.

The development of new cultural methods for Texas citrus was furthered by the Texas agricultural experiment station established in 1924 in Hidalgo county. The U. S. Citrus Products station, set up in this same county in 1932, has been an important factor in facilitating the utilization of by-products.

Marketing of the crop also is facilitated by developments at Port Isabel and Brownsville, on the Gulf of Mexico, which links the region with the Atlantic seaboard.

Lilliputian Castle

QUEEN MARY'S DOLLS' HOUSE, now permanently housed at Windsor Castle, continues to inspire craftsmen from many parts of the world to achieve beauty and excellence of workmanship in Lilliputian models.

For although the miniature royal mansion itself is completely furnished and fitted, Queen Mary continues to receive presents from craftsmen. These gifts are acknowledged by secretaries and are kept in two overflow cabinets at the castle. While the furniture and fittings of the dolls' house itself are of purely British work—the model having been first exhibited at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley—the miniature craftsmanship in the overflow cabinets has come from many parts of the world.

One of the most recent acquisitions, for example, came from a Japanese princess. Having spent fascinating moments gazing at the efforts of British craftsmen as seen in the dolls' house, she returned to her native country determined to see what Japanese craftsmen could do. The result was a beautiful little lacquer cabinet of exquisite proportions and colorings—a fitting tribute to the crafts of Japan.

The dolls' house itself continues to attract crowds. They peer in at the state dining room with its grand dining table—20 inches long when open, but of perfect proportions—the King's bathroom, the nurseries, the garage with its model cars, which all go, the lawnmower which draws its power from a tiny drop of petrol, the gramophone which plays "God Save the King," the sewing machine which sews, the kitchen with its typically English range, looking as though there must be a plate of hot jam tarts in the oven.

Chivers Olde English Marmalade

The Aristocrat of the Breakfast Table

You'll be surprised at the difference Olde English Marmalade makes to breakfast enjoyment. The peel is coarse-cut, beautifully tender and easy to digest. Its delicious touch of tonic bitterness is simply irresistible.

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NANCY PRICE — Madame Yevonde
Founder of the People's National Theater

Drama for Art's Sake

THE PEOPLE'S NATIONAL Theater—not to be confused with the national theater movement—is now one of the most prominent theatrical organizations in London. It was founded in 1930 as the result of untiring efforts on the part of the well-known actress, Miss Nancy Price.

"What gave you the idea of starting it?" Miss Price was asked recently by a representative of the Monitor.

Her eyes lit up with that enthusiasm which has always characterized her. "Well," she said, "it all really came to me some years ago when I was in Berlin. It was one night whilst I was watching a production at the famous Folkes Theater and at first I was almost annoyed to find that my neighbor in the next seat had paid considerably less than I had for the privilege of watching the performance. On inquiry I discovered that this theater was run on a membership basis. Immediately realizing the innumerable advantages which this must naturally offer, I determined that what could be done in Germany could also be done in England. So I started the first English membership theater, to be maintained voluntarily by the general public rather than state supported, so that it would always retain that personal interest which is so vital to its life and success."

The reputation of this venture has become world-wide, and the work it has achieved has met with much support and appreciation. More than 50 plays have been performed in which have appeared 900 of Britain's foremost actors and actresses. This theater is not run for profit. Its mission is to give opportunities to actors to play fine parts which in the purely commercial theater may come to them perhaps only once or twice in a lifetime, and to encourage the development of every progressive step in the interest of the theater.

The annual subscription is five shillings and ninepence, which entitles members to purchase any reserved seat in the house at half the price paid by the general public. A minimum of six plays is promised for each season, and in addition interest is stimulated by a public criticism of each play after the first Saturday matineé. A unique feature which has proved immensely popular is the monthly Poetry Reading, followed by a discussion, at which contemporary poets read their works.

Finally a magazine appears quarterly informing members of all activities and containing contributions on topics of interest by well-known writers. This is edited by Miss Price. At the open discussions speakers have already included such people as the Bishop of London, Sir Alan Cobham, the Chinese Ambassador, John Drinkwater, the Duchess of Hamilton, Viscountess Snowden, and Hugh Walpole. The list of founder members is graciously headed by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth and Queen Mary.

Plays produced include many types. "You see," Miss Price said, "the public wants originality, romance, the settings of other countries and different periods. The People's National Theater can now offer things which the commercial manager dare not risk. Why, do you know 'Lady Precious Stream' which has run for over two years, was previously refused by nearly every other management." Already the People's National Theater plans another busy year.

South Africa's "Lost Lakes"

ONCE THERE WAS AN INLAND sea called Ngami in the Kalahari Desert. To the east of it stretched an enormous lake known to the natives as Makarikari; and to the west another lake, the Etosha Pan.

Within living memory these three great sheets of water have vanished. Can they be restored, and thus throw open an area for cultivation in which, according to expert opinion, 3,000,000 white people could settle?

That is the riddle of the lost lakes. In hard times, when farmers complain that the land is drying up, people in South Africa turn again and again to the schemes for making the desert blossom.

David Livingstone discovered Ngami in 1849. "We could detect no horizon where we stood . . . nor could we form any idea of the extent of the lake except from the reports of the inhabitants of the district," he wrote. Livingstone had suffered intensely from thirst during his famous journey across the desert to "this fine-looking sheet of water." Had he known it, he was the first and also the last white man to see Lake Ngami in all its glory.

Later travelers found a mere grass depression in the desert containing muddy pools. It is still possible, however, to obtain water by digging below the surface, and there is good grazing for cattle in the area.

* * *

The territory, years ago, became a refuge for oppressed and conquered tribes—Damaras and Hottentots who had fled from the Germans in the west; Bushmen, and the remnants of the Mambukushu, who had been raided by Arab slavers for centuries. The country in which Ngami lies is larger than France; and the desert surrounding the old lake supplied ample protection.

Once the possibilities of the Kalahari were realized, the problem of the disappearance of the lakes was carefully studied. Ngami lies 2000 feet above sea level; and all agreed that the lake dried up owing to the choking of the feeder rivers by sand and grass.

It is believed that the great Zambesi once fed Ngami; for the old area of the lake was 50,000 square miles. Geologists have traced the faint course of a river leading out of Ngami in a southerly direction and joining the mighty Orange river far away in the Union of South Africa. That is the link between the "lost lakes" and the present dry climate of South Africa.

"Restore the lakes, and make a garden of the Kalahari and a large part of South Africa," declares a group of distinguished experts. The late Prof. E. H. L. Schwarz of Grahamstown originated the theory, and worked out a practical scheme to put his stupendous idea into effect.

By damming certain rivers in the north, Professor Schwarz proposed turning them into their old channels so that the lakes would be filled. This would moisten the hot atmosphere of the desert and precipitate rain over a huge area.

* * *

"South Africa is becoming a Sahara," said Professor Schwarz. "Take warning from the ruined cities of North Africa—Greek and Roman cities that flourished and died for lack of water. Dam up the pirate rivers and restore the old conditions." At intervals, Parliament discussed his scheme. In 1926 a reconnaissance expedition was sent out to explore the possibilities—engineers and natural scientists in motorcars and Col. Sir Pierre van Ryneveld of the South African Air Force with a squadron of airplanes.

The airmen's photographs proved that the Kunene river once flowed into the Etosha Pan. This had been one of the strongest points in the Schwarz theory. The Kunene today forms the border between South West Africa and Angola. Instead of supplying the interior, it rushes swiftly to the sea—races through deep gorges with its stolen waters.

Today the Etosha Pan, like Ngami, is a waterless sea. Seventy miles long and 50 miles broad, the Etosha Pan shines blue and white under the sun. It is covered with salt.

Etosha, Ngami, Makarikari—are these the key to the future prosperity of South Africa? One day, I think, public opinion will turn in favor of trying the gigantic experiment. L. G. G.

There Could Be 52 States

Four more states could be added to the 48 in the American Union under existing law, without the annexation of a single foot of new territory. In admitting Texas in 1845, Congress authorized subdivision of its vast area into not more than four additional states, should its citizens ever believe such action to be desirable.

The Lone Star State has the largest area of any state, 265,896 square miles, and in population ranks fifth, having increased 24.8 per cent in the last census decade. However, its population density is but 21.9 to the square mile to 550.5 in Rhode Island, which is the smallest state in area, but has the greatest density of population.

TOUR AIDER

Yes suh!

The TOUR-AIDER

When a man who travels unpacks his suits and finds them *free of wrinkles*, he gets a thrill. This bag is designed to do that for him. Also it has *more room* for clothing and accessories. And withal—*it's exceptionally light.*

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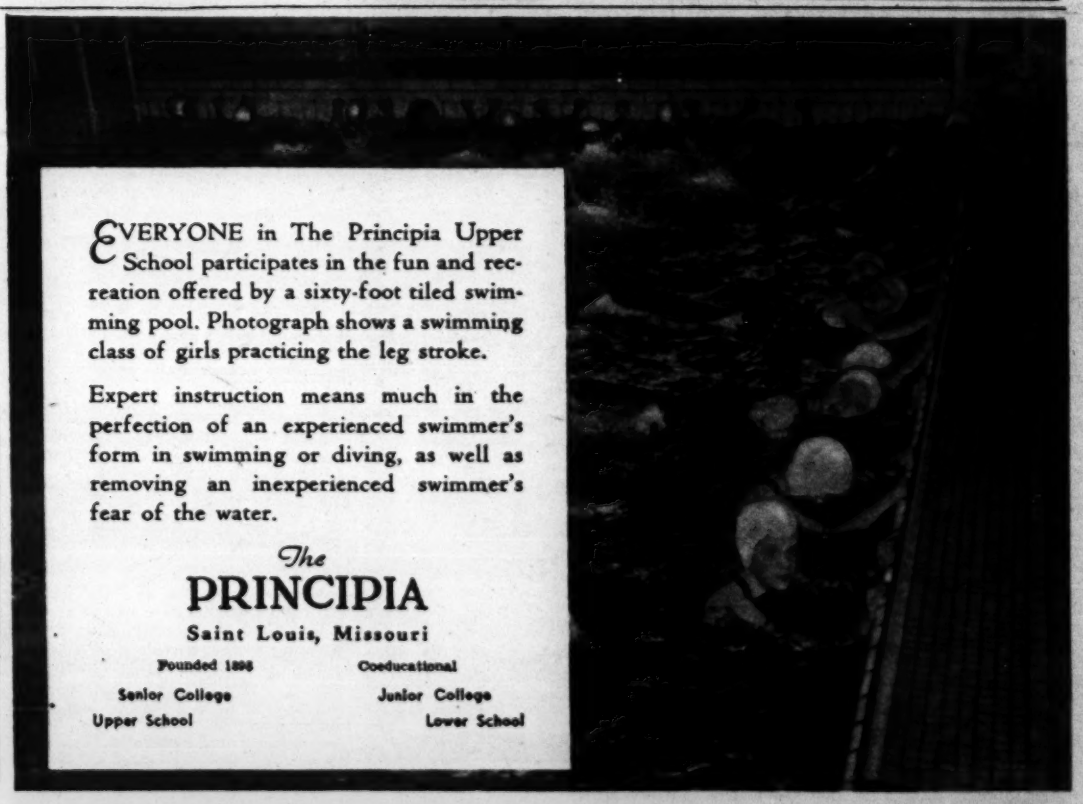

EVERYONE in The Principia Upper School participates in the fun and recreation offered by a sixty-foot tiled swimming pool. Photograph shows a swimming class of girls practicing the leg stroke.

Expert instruction means much in the perfection of an experienced swimmer's form in swimming or diving, as well as removing an inexperienced swimmer's fear of the water.

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Founded 1898 — Coeducational
Senior College — Junior College
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Mail by Pigeon and Plane

In 1870 the Post Office, London, issued an official handbill which advertised the merits of the first cross-Channel air mail.

True enough, it was 33 years later that the inelegant kite-like contraption belonging to the brothers Wright left the ground for an epoch-making 12 seconds; it was another six years before Louis Bleriot made the first airplane flight across the English Channel.

The Victorian Post Office of London was extolling the virtues of the pigeon post.

Paris was in a state of siege in 1870 and the handbill advertising the pigeon post is believed to be among the first indications of official interest in carrying mails through the air.

Since that time the airplane and the airship have vanquished gravity and air mails are common enough. The latest development in Britain is that the Post Office plans to send all first-class mail by airplane to the various parts of the Empire, except Canada, beginning in 1937. This service is to be inaugurated with the new fleet of giant express flying boats now under construction for the Imperial Airways.

But even though it has taken more than 60 years for this to happen since the pigeon post was brought to the notice of Londoners, those pigeons who are proud of their record need have no cause for turning up their noses. For a man-directed aerial post had been at the job nearly 30 years before the handbill was issued!

In 1840 the penny post was introduced into England. Within a year a balloonist named Gypson was making experiments with an aerial post of his own. He went up in his balloon and dropped a stamped letter over the town of Lympne—a town which possesses one of the most important airports in the south of England. Mr. Gypson, whatever he hoped, found his postal ideas unsuccessful, probably because he could never be sure which way he was going.

* * *

There was a long gap between Mr. Gypson's letter to Lympne and any further activities in the air with regard to the postage of His Majesty, or Her Majesty's mails.

Early in the 20th century experiments were conducted with lighter-than-air dirigibles and with early heavier-than-air craft, with the result that in 1911 the Post Office gave its official sanction to a series of trials with airplanes, during which more than 100,000 letters were flown between Hendon and Windsor.

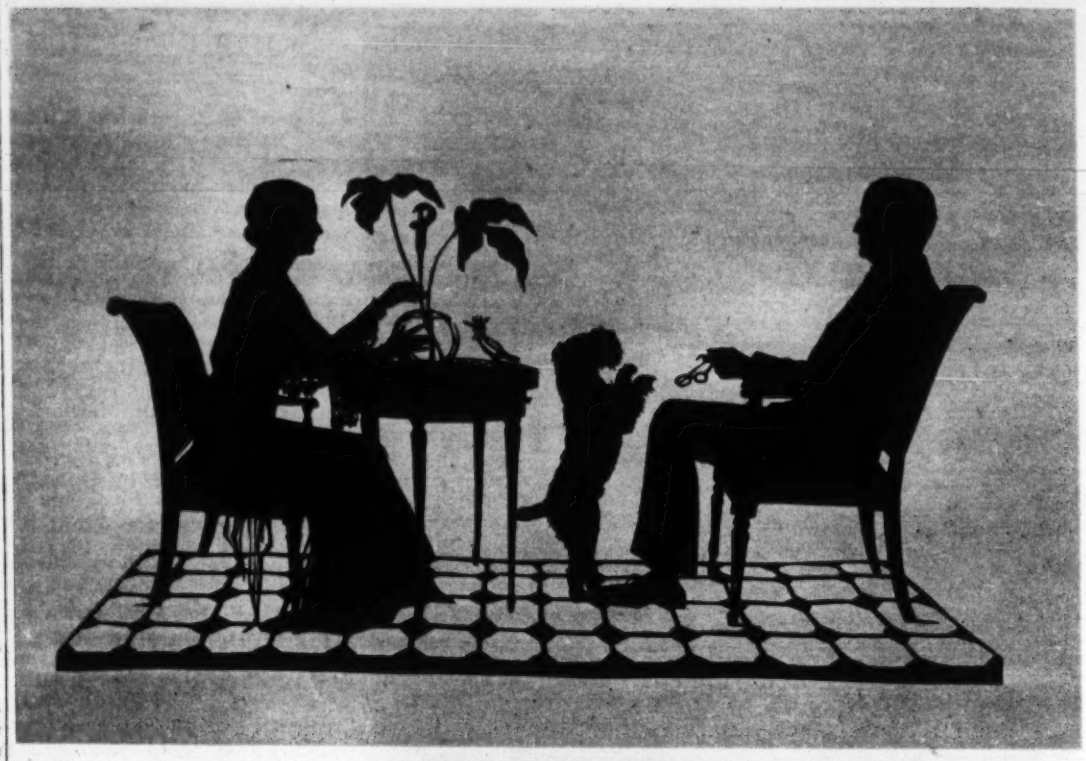
During the World War, Post Office officials were planning the more peaceful activities of airplanes, by drawing up plans for post-war employment of aircraft on the regular carriage of letters.

It was in 1923 that a government committee recommended that in the development of Empire air traffic a single organization should be formed. Next year came the establishment of Imperial Airways.

Now Imperial Airways officials are looking over the Atlantic to Canada.

Mother of Presidents

The State of Ohio is known as the "Mother of Presidents." It has given the United States five presidents, all native born, in addition to two others born in Ohio but elected as residents of other states. This distinction is seen to have connection with the tenseness of the State's political life. Ohio usually is regarded as pivotal in national elections.



Artist of Estonia

IT WAS IN THE UNITED STATES that the Baroness von Maydell, who is an Estonian, first made her world-wide reputation as a designer of silhouettes. She contemplates shortly giving an exhibition of her recent work in America, probably in Boston. She is now residing in Estonia.

In the early years after the war, the Baroness conquered artistic America with her talent and a pair of scissors. Going to the United States without financial resources, the Baroness soon began to make headway with the delightful portraits which she cut out of thin paper. She stayed at the White House with President Coolidge and his wife, portraying the latter several times. She also made silhouettes of Furtwängler, Dr. Eckener, and Anna Pavlowa, with whom she maintained a close correspondence. Baroness von Maydell further counts the Roosevelt family among her friends in the United States. She thinks that one of the handsomest subjects whom she has portrayed is the late Grand Duke Alexander of Russia.

Baroness von Maydell's success in America was such that in a short time she was able to send for her husband from Germany, and became the owner of a pleasant farmhouse. Her work was shown in New York, Boston, Chicago, Washington and Philadelphia art galleries. Boston is her favorite American city. She still has many friends there, with whom she maintains a lively correspondence.

The Baroness's father was a German diplomat and linguist, and her mother a descendant of the German Baltic nobility. She studied with the famous Russian painter, Bibilin, in St. Petersburg before the great war.

At present she is living in great simplicity in Tallinn, in a former bishop's residence of the Middle Ages. She hopes, living among her own people, to absorb new inspiration. She has recently added to the scope of her work by making colored paper silhouettes of historical scenes of Estonia. She is showing Mr. H. G. Wells that he is not the only person who can produce "Outlines of History."

Courtesy Eveline v. Maydell

WITH PAPER AND SCISSORS

The Baroness von Maydell Has a Wide Reputation as a Designer of Silhouettes. In the Center Is a Portrait of Mr. Päts, Estonian State Eldest, Showing a Silhouette of Tallinn, Estonia's Capital, in the Background. The Other Two Pictures Were Made in America.

Advertising Curbed

RESTRICTION OF outdoor advertising in Britain, through friendly representations to the advertiser, is the aim of Scapa, a society founded in 1893 to check abuses of public advertising.

Motorists seeking quietness and beauty in the English countryside often find instead disfiguring advertisements admonishing them to do, buy and think this, that and the other. Thanks, however, to the efforts of Scapa and similar "amenity" societies, many of these posters are now being removed.

Until recently, abutments of a bridge belonging to the Southern Railway on a road in Surrey were covered with brightly colored posters and advertisements not in harmony with the surroundings, the beauty of which owners of property in the neighborhood had done much to preserve. Representations to the railway company were received with sympathy and the advertisements removed, leaving an unimpaired view of the country and, incidentally, revealing the dignified lines of the bridge itself.

Advertisements on or near petrol filling stations and shops in country villages are also a frequent cause of disfigurement, but these can now be controlled by bylaws, Scapa reports. There are, in fact, bylaws dealing with public advertising in every county in England and Wales, and it is largely due to these, in the opinion of Scapa, that the countryside has not suffered more at the hands of the advertiser.

To aid in this work the society asks members of the public to report cases of disfigurement caused by advertisements, petrol filling stations and litter.

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QUARTERLY

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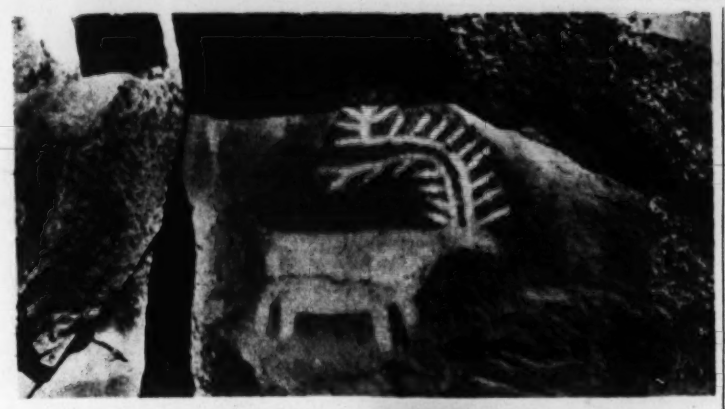

Stories in Rock

LITTLE OF RECORD can be found on pictographs and petroglyphs of the northwest states. Beautiful specimens of the former in brilliant colorings and quaint carvings of the latter have been located on the dark granite of Lower California, and rocks of California, Nevada and Utah, as illustrated and described in publications of American Archaeology & Ethnology 1929—contributed by Julian H. Steward.

In central Washington, along the Columbia river, from a few miles southeast of Wenatchee and up to the Canadian border, many beautiful "painted rocks" have been found, the designs more elaborate than those found thus far in the southern part of the State. Not only the familiar goat, with horns, but realistic outlines of charging buffalo and the turtle frequently appear. In Buffalo Cave, near Wenatchee, at the mouth of Lone Pine Canyon are many buffalo pictures, vivid in coloring because sheltered from the elements. The Columbia River Valley Archaeology Society at Wenatchee have been instrumental in preserving these crude "rock writings" of a forgotten race. During the last few years highways pushing east give access to some rather bleak country in the vicinity of Northdalles, about twenty-five miles up the Columbia from White Salmon, where both painted and carved rocks abound; where blasting has exposed petrified trees four and five feet in diameter, lying under a mass of volcanic rock. In the locality, but on a sort of plateau, are found also mounds built of rocks, flat and otherwise; three or four feet through at base, three or four feet in height, extending in a sort of labyrinth, forming chambers of various dimensions, but the whole seems too small to have been effective as fortifications. Standing not far from the highway some sixty miles east of Northdalles, unmolested by man, red or white, stands a boulder measuring about six in height by six or eight in diameter, showing smoothly ground niches on three sides, a groove encircling half the top, two polished egg-shaped rocks perched near one end of this groove, as if whatever game or ceremonial was enacted here had been suddenly interrupted. The back of this boulder is hollowed out and the hard surface polished. Query among the oldest Indians of today fails to unfold any legends handed down concerning these fragments and rock records of a people of the long ago. Oscar Charley, well-known Yakima Indian, has an oval of fine-grained granite, claimed by some students to be unknown to this part of the country. It is about five inches high, four in diameter, ground smoothly out at top as if for incense burning, one side chipped and polished so as to leave in relief an expressionless face, symmetrically perfect, weighing three and a half pounds.

Some archaeologists advance the theory that an ancient race driven by dire necessity from the

Photo by Frank Johnson

PAINTED ROCKS

Above, Light Red Pictograph About 12 Inches Long. Below, Petroglyphs.

Arctic regions, followed the Pacific coast line, some turning east at the great river we call the Columbia, others continuing south. Another surmise is that the exodus started from the south; however, to such an extent are these ancient paintings in pale red, yellow, white and green, and crude carvings being found, that with weather conditions right, the favorite outdoor sport of local motorists with cameras and a yen for delving is to clamber rock walls at the very edge of the Columbia. The records submerged during high water may be permanently covered when the normal level is raised by the backing up of water of the Bonneville dam.

Of course, the paintings are more elaborate than the carvings, though both must have been difficult at the time. The mystery is that they knew how to produce colors that last as long as the rock exists, or tools that could phase the hard basaltic surface. It took time and patience for the artist using "pecking stone" of hard quartz, to achieve results.

Sunbursts, or heads with sunburst hair, goats with elaborate horns, grotesque figures and faces hard to explain, predominate. So far, only one carving of the face designated as "The Witch's Eyes" has been located in the several miles of mysterious records.

Water-Bound State

Florida's coastline is 3751 miles long, with about 1000 miles of beaches. Records show the State has 30,000 lakes. One is so tiny and so round that it is appropriately named Lake Dot. The largest, Lake Okeechobee, is 40 miles long.

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WOMEN—Be financially independent; backed by several years' consistent advertising in the Monitor, we offer profitable commission work taking orders for ladies' dresses, lingerie, etc. Opportunity to earn free dresses. Many Monitor readers making money this way. Experience unnecessary. Start spare time. Sample outfit furnished. State why we should employ you. Janalene, Inc., Dept. 621, Indianapolis, Ind.

Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

World Police . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

In your issue of Nov. 18, Mr. C. G. Owen asks if it is possible, in the present circumstances, to organize successfully a world police that will be strong enough to deal with a great power. Anyone who looks at the facts must admit that this view is incontestable. It seems to me that too many members of the New Commonwealth Society—even leading members—do not face the fact that it is impossible to establish an International Force under the authority of the League capable of deterring or resisting armed aggression even by Russia alone or Germany alone. The only hope of deterring such aggression is a genuine system of collective security or mutual assistance. Though all this is true, that does not mean to say that the idea of an International Force or International Police Force of overwhelming strength should be abandoned. Far from it. That should be the ultimate goal of what might be described as our short term policy.

What is this long term policy? It is briefly the establishment without delay of a comparatively small International Force under the League with at the same time the resuscitation of the Disarmament Conference on a permanent basis to draw up plans of progressive reduction in national armaments and the progressive increase from year to year in the strength of the International Force. The latter could be done by the application of the principle of differentiation of armaments which would mean the progressive transference of the super or master armaments (fighting aircraft, battleships, submarines, tanks, poison gas, etc.) to the monopoly control of the International Force.

In the early stages the International Force would deal only with disputes in places like Memel or Danzig. It would not, and could not, be expected to deal with or deter aggression by a great power; that must be left to the system of collective security. Ultimately, however, as our long term policy progressed the short term system of collective security would give place to the centralized security of an overwhelming International Force ready to deter and, if necessary, resist aggression by any one nation or possible combination of nations.

It is not the purpose of this letter to go into details. These must be left to an international meeting of experts; and the permanently established Disarmament Conference working on the principle of differentiation of armaments instead of in a sterile attempt to gauge parities, ratios and defensive and offensive weapons would be a symbol of hope to a fast despairing world.

D. V. WALLACE

London, England.

Today's Contributors . .

FROM THE DEPTHS beneath Manhattan island to the heights of Bohemia, thousands of miles away in Czechoslovakia, is the armchair journey offered readers of this week's Magazine Section. A little ride on New York's Erie canal and an introduction to a great Russian poet of the last century are provided for good measure, while other articles offer humor, inspiration and information.

J. E. WILLIAMS, who is the Monitor's correspondent in Berlin, writes about Czechoslovakia, with which he is familiar through some years of residence in Prague, as well as constant study. With JOHN EDEN, of New York, we descend into the teeming tunnels of the great city. JANET MABIE takes us for a ride on the canal. ERWIN D. CANHAM, discussing the neutrality question, is head of the Monitor's Washington news bureau. WINTHROP P. TRYON is a member of the editorial staff in Boston, and DOROTHY IVES is a resident of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

JOHN ALLAN MAY has written and illustrated other articles in the Monitor, but more often signed with the double-jointed name of John May, or John A. May, or JAM, or merely an M in a circle. But complications have arisen which oblige Mr. May to use three names. It is a touching story.

Mr. May is a member of the Monitor's London editorial staff, and in Britain there is a gentleman who draws pictures for the women's magazines and signs himself "May." Then there is a Fred May and a J. May, and even a widely known illustrator whose name already is John A. May. Because a gentleman named Mendoza illustrates short stories for one of the London papers, and signs some of his drawings with an M, underlined, our Mr. May feels debarred from using the M in a circle, as he has been wont to do.

"The only thing left for me to do," says our Mr. May, plaintively, "bar changing my name to Horace J. Twinklefeet by deed poll, was to drag in the other name my parents gave me." Which explains everything.

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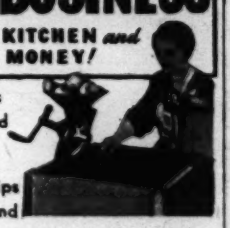

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HOW *Mrs. G.* CAME TO USE RUMFORD

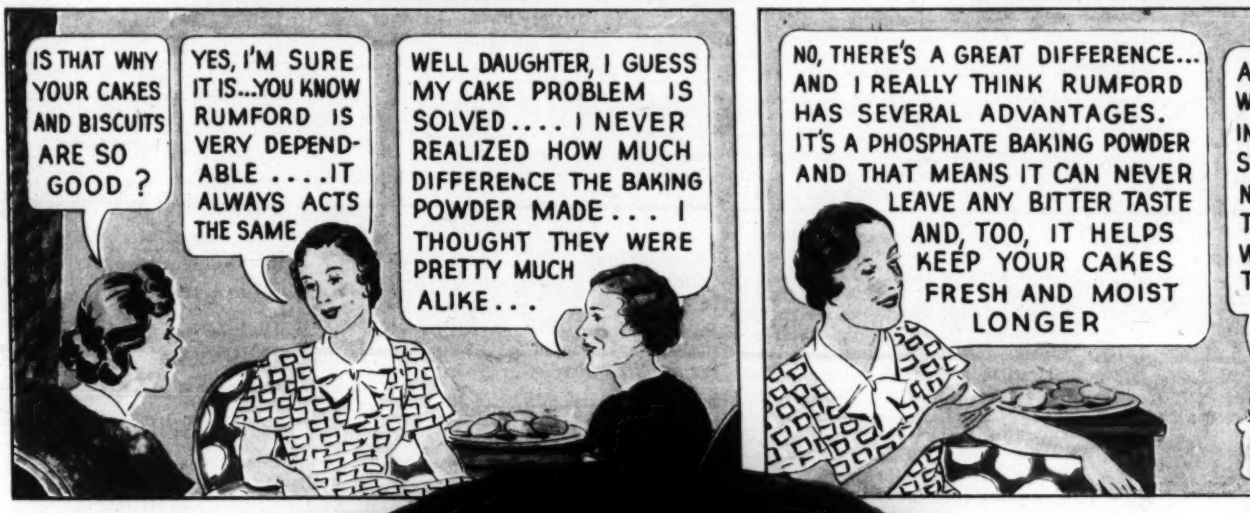
Dramatized from an actual letter from a RUMFORD user

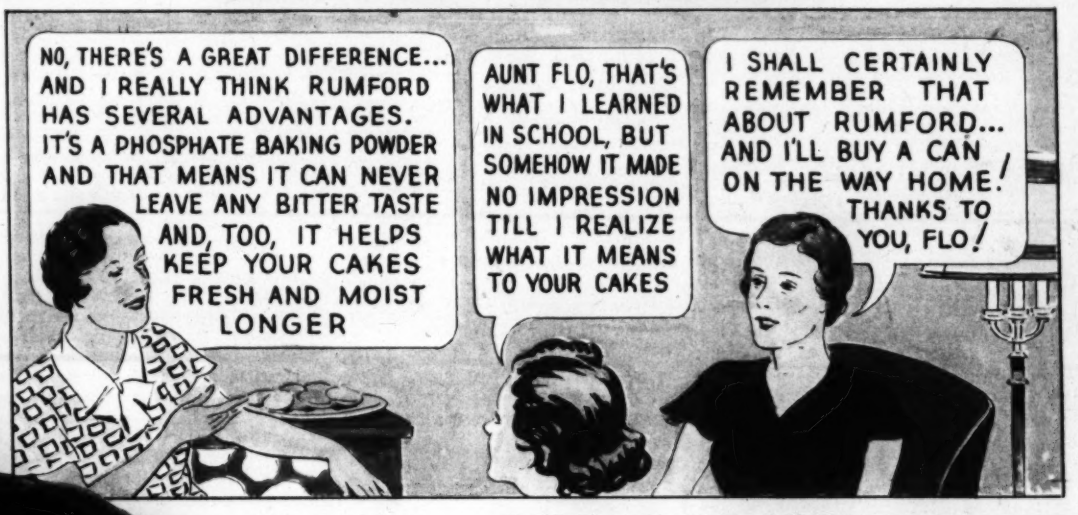
We had been using another baking powder with not desirable results in cake baking. I purchased a can of Rumford and I truthfully say we had marvellous results since in our cake baking. **not one failure**

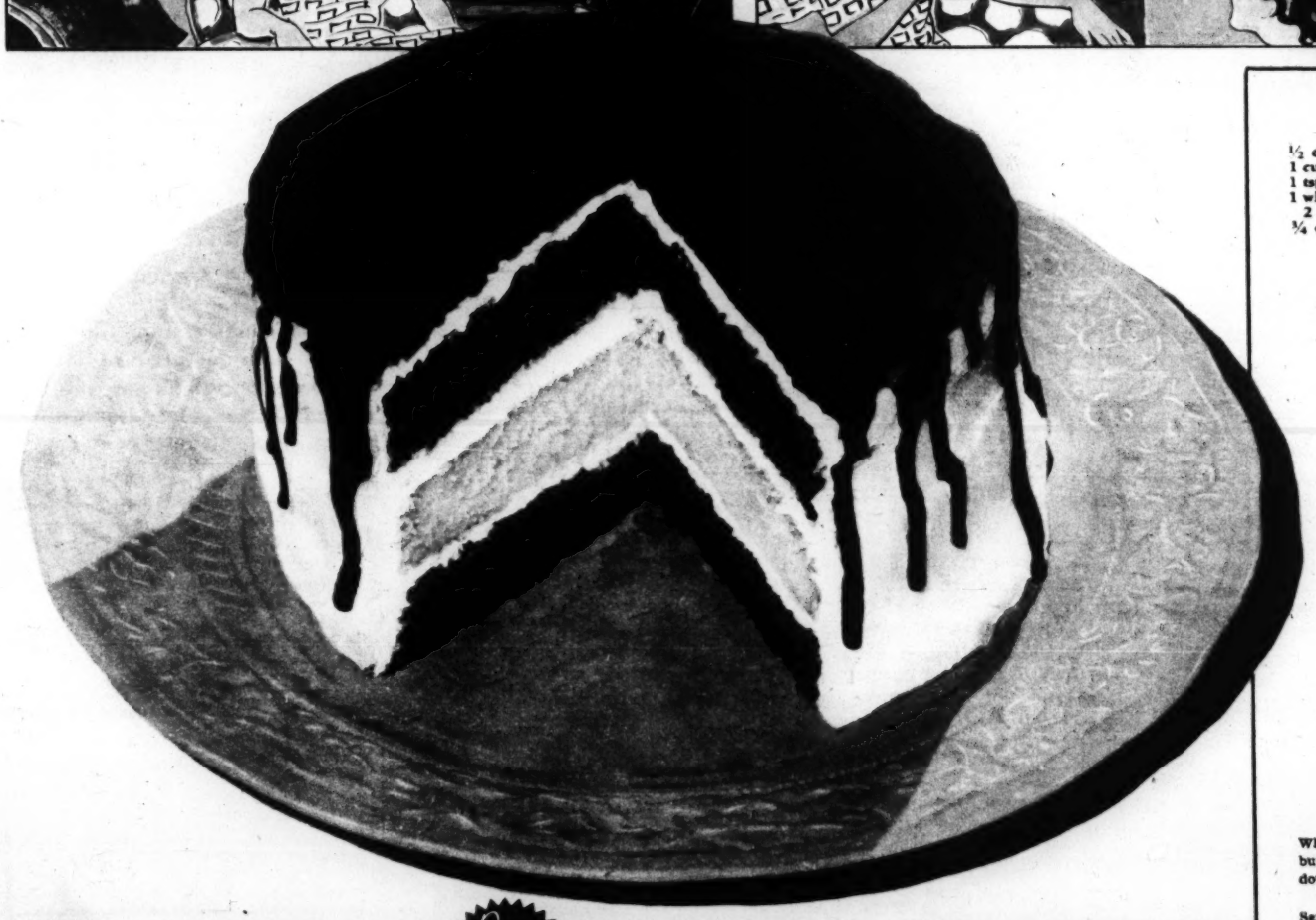
HOW PROVOKING.... ANOTHER CAKE FAILURE!
MOTHER, WHY DON'T YOU ASK AUNT FLO... YOU USE HER RECIPES DON'T YOU?..AND HER CAKES ARE ALWAYS SO GOOD
YES, THE SAME RECIPES...I'LL DRIVE OVER THERE THIS AFTERNOON
I'LL GO WITH YOU I WANT TO ASK HER ABOUT BAKING POWDER BECAUSE WE ARE STUDYING IT NOW IN COOKING CLASS

AT AUNT FLO'S LATER THE SAME DAY

SO GLAD YOU CAME OVER... I'VE BEEN BAKING TODAY... HAVE A COOKIE?
FINE,-BAKING IS JUST WHY I CAME TO SEE YOU!
YES, AUNT FLO, AND I WANT TO KNOW WHAT BAKING POWDER YOU USE...WE'RE STUDYING BAKING AT SCHOOL AND YOUR CAKES ARE MARVELOUS!
I ALWAYS USE RUMFORD... OUR MOTHER ALWAYS USED IT...I THOUGHT YOU USED RUMFORD, TOO!
NO, FLO, I'VE BEEN USING ANOTHER KIND
WHY MOTHER, MAYBE THAT'S WHY YOUR CAKES HAVE BEEN SO UNCERTAIN
I REALLY BELIEVE IT ...I SHOULD HAVE THOUGHT OF THAT MYSELF!
I'VE NEVER USED ANYTHING BUT RUMFORD SINCE I'VE KEPT HOUSE


IS THAT WHY YOUR CAKES AND BISCUITS ARE SO GOOD?
YES, I'M SURE IT IS...YOU KNOW RUMFORD IS VERY DEPENDABLE....IT ALWAYS ACTS THE SAME
WELL DAUGHTER, I GUESS MY CAKE PROBLEM IS SOLVED.... I NEVER REALIZED HOW MUCH DIFFERENCE THE BAKING POWDER MADE... I THOUGHT THEY WERE PRETTY MUCH ALIKE...


NO, THERE'S A GREAT DIFFERENCE... AND I REALLY THINK RUMFORD HAS SEVERAL ADVANTAGES. IT'S A PHOSPHATE BAKING POWDER AND THAT MEANS IT CAN NEVER LEAVE ANY BITTER TASTE AND, TOO, IT HELPS KEEP YOUR CAKES FRESH AND MOIST LONGER
AUNT FLO, THAT'S WHAT I LEARNED IN SCHOOL, BUT SOMEHOW IT MADE NO IMPRESSION TILL I REALIZE WHAT IT MEANS TO YOUR CAKES
I SHALL CERTAINLY REMEMBER THAT ABOUT RUMFORD... AND I'LL BUY A CAN ON THE WAY HOME! THANKS TO YOU, FLO!



SHADOW CAKE

½ cup shortening
1 cup sugar
1 tsp. vanilla
1 whole egg and 2 extra yolks
¾ cup milk
2⅓ cups sifted cake flour
2½ tsps. Rumford Baking Powder
½ tsp. salt

CHOCOLATE MIX (For Dark Layers)

2½ squares chocolate, melted
½ tsp. soda
3 tbsps. sugar
2 tbsps. melted butter
¼ tsp. salt
¼ cup boiling water

Cream shortening, add sugar and vanilla, blend well. Add egg and yolks, one at a time, and beat well. Add milk alternately with dry ingredients sifted together. Pour one-third of batter into an 8-inch layer cake tin. Add Chocolate Mix to remaining batter, blend and pour into two 8-inch layer cake tins. Bake in a moderate oven, 375 degrees, for twenty minutes.

WHITE MOUNTAIN CREAM FROSTING AND FILLING

From Rumford New Use Cook Book, using double quantity.

Whites of two eggs
1½ cups sugar
2 tbsps. water
2 tsps. vanilla
1 tsp. Rumford Baking Powder

Beat whites of eggs until stiff, add sugar slowly, continue beating; add water, flavoring and Rumford Baking Powder. Turn mixture into upper part of double boiler, having plenty of boiling water in lower part. Beat until filling is quite warm to touch; then stand pan in cold water and continue beating until cold. Spread between layers and on top of cake. When frosting is set, melt chocolate with butter. Pour over cake allowing it to run down on sides.

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